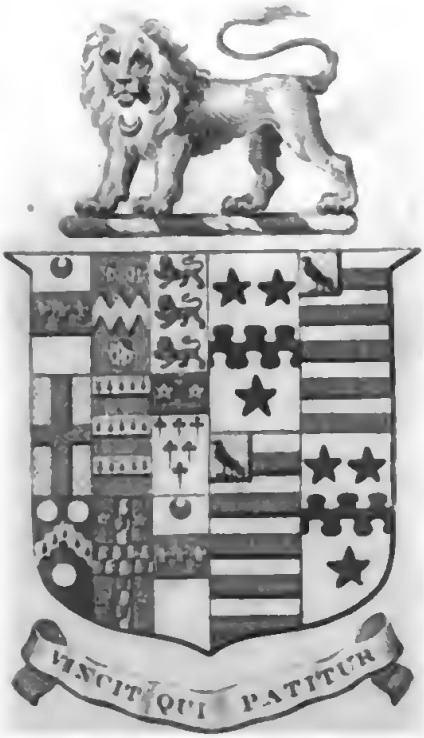
P. R. H.



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1807(2)

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

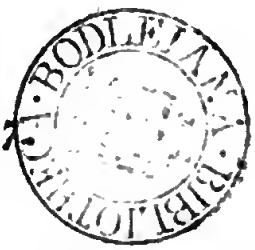
BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
- MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.
- ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.
- POETRY.
- LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
- PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
- REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
- REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.
- REVIEW OF ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LITERATURE.
- ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
- LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.
- REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
- RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
- LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS
- DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.
- MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXIV.

PART II. FOR 1807.



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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 160.] AUGUST 1, 1807. [1 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

An account of the progress of insurance in great britain.

ABOUT eighty or an hundred years ago the business of Marine Insurance in this country was inconsiderable. Before that time, Antwerp, and after the decline of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Venice, and Hamburgh, were the principal places where Insurances were made. This circumstance was one cause of the establishment in 1719 of the two Chartered Companies, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the London Assurance. The risk in marine insurance may be estimated by the value of the imports into, and exports from, Great Britain, which on an average of five years, ending January 5, 1805, were, imports, 18,861,660l. official value, and exports 30,400,487l. official value. The amount of the Marine Insurance duty in England and Scotland for the year ending January 5, 1806 was 215,485l. which, if divided into one hundred parts, above ninety seven would be found to be contributed by private underwriters, little more than two parts by the Royal Exchange Assurance, and considerably less than one part by the London Assurance.

In the year 1803, the gross produce of the marine insurance duty in England was 113,464l. and the aggregate amount of property insured from *sea risk*, in Great Britain in that year may be estimated at about 100,000,000l.

The property insurable from fire in Great Britain may be comprized under the following heads, viz.

Houses		£.270,000,000
Furniture		135,000,000
Household Stuff, viz.		
Clothes	15,550,000	
Plate	10,000,000	
Jewels and Trinkets	5,000,000	
Clocks and Watches	2,000,000	
Books	5,00,000	
Wine	2,00,0000	
House and Table Linen	3,000,000	
Horses and Carriages	2,000,000	
Other Articles	5,450,000	
	50,000,000	
Add for Scotland, one-tenth	5,000,000	
		55,000,000
Agricultural Stock, *i. e.* Wheat, Oats, Beans, &c.		32,500,000
British Manufactures for Home Consumption, viz.		
Woollens	11,000,000	
Cotton	6,000,000	
Leather	12,000,000	
Linen	2,000,000	
Hemp	2,000,000	
Glass	2,000,000	
Paper	1,000,000	
Porcelain and Pottery	2,000,000	
Silk	3,000,000	
Hardware	6,000,000	
Beer	10,000,000	
Spirits	4,000,000	
Soap	1,500,000	
Salt	1,000,000	
Candles	2,000,000	
Carry over	£.65,500,000	492,500,000

Brought over	£.65,500,000	492,500,000
The amount of the following articles must be considerable, viz.—Manufactures of White Lead and Turpentine; Casks and Vats for Liquors, Dyes, Paints, Drugs, Hats, Snuff, Horn, Straw Work, Paper, Books, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Watches and Jewellery, Coaches and other Carriages, Printing Apparatus, Salt Provisions, Beef, Butter, Pork, Fish; altogether probably not less than	10,500,000	
Total annual amount of British Manufactures for Home Consumption, exclusive of various Articles in Tin, Iron, Copper, and other Metals, not noticed . .	75,500,000	
British Manufactures for Exportation, the real value of which in 1799, was	40,000,000	
	116,500,000	
Foreign Merchandize.—The real value of Imports in the year 1779, was 48,000,000l. of which 8,000,000l. arose from East India Commodities, which, whilst they remain in the Company's Warehouses, 150,000,000l. are not insured	40,500,000	
Taking one-fourth of this 156,000,000l. as Insurable Property throughout the year, it will give	156,000,000	39,000,000
The accumulated Stock of Works of Art, in Collections of Pictures, Medals, Statues, and Vases, cannot be estimated at less than		10,000,000
Shipping.—The value of Ships in Harbour, from undisputed *data*, must exceed 20,000,000l. the Shipping belonging to the Plantations may be taken at 2,500,000l. and Vessels on the Stocks at 500,000l. Total, 23,000,000l. one fourth of which may be taken as Insurable Property		5,750,000
To these Articles various other Stocks of Insurable Property might be added; but no reasonable Estimate can be formed of their amount. The principal are Magazines of Coals, Alum, and other Minerals; Boats and other River Craft; Arsenals and Public Buildings and Offices, say		10,000,000
Total Insurable Property in Great Britain		557,250,000
The Insurable Property in Ireland, in Houses, Furniture, Agricultural Stock, Manufactures on Hand, Foreign Merchandize and Shipping, if taken at two-fifteenths of the Insurable Property in Great Britain, would amount to more than 70,000,000l. but we will only state it at one-tenth		54,725,000
Total Insurable Property in the United Kingdom		611,975,000

The progress of Insurance may be estimated from the following Account of the Revenue derived from Policies of Insurance:—

		£.	£.
1798	England	136,729	138,299
	Scotland	1,569	
1799	England	140,855	143,887
	Scotland	3,031	
1800	England	126,670	128,793
	Scotland	2,123	
1801	England	152,518	155,229
	Scotland	2,710	
1802	England	164,807	167,647
	Scotland	2,839	

The

The following is an Account of the gross Fire Insurance Duty in England and Scotland for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1806, distinguishing the Amount paid by each Office respectively:—

LONDON.	£.	s.	d.
Albion, (one Quarter, from Michaelmas to Christmas, 1805)	3,563	4	7
British	18,744	2	6
Globe	17,248	10	9
Hand in Hand	12,120	11	3
Imperial	23,141	5	11
London	6,210	3	5
Phœnix	59,162	3	10
Royal Exchange	44,095	13	3
Sun	92,845	3	11
Union	4,783	3	1
Westminster	12,277	13	3
	£.294,196	15	2

COUNTRY.	£.	s.	d.
Bath, Sun	1,137	1	0
Bath, Old	1,599	9	5
Birmingham, half a year to Christmas, 1805	924	18	11
Bristol, Town	3,320	18	4
Bristol, Crown	1,257	19	10
Essex, Equitable	1,036	9	4
Finchinfield Society	52	0	6
Hants, Sussex, and Dorset, Winchester	1,312	18	2½
Kent	4,752	8	2
Liverpool	2,790	3	4
Norwich, Christmas, 1804, to Michaelmas, 1805	3,063	13	3
Norwich Union, Christmas, 1804, to Midsummer, 1805	1,346	11	5
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,759	5	9
Salamander in Wiltshire	2,829	3	10
Wooler, Northumberland	42	16	0
Worcester	1,426	13	1
	£.30,652	10	4½

SCOTLAND.	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	970	14	4
Dundee	1,521	3	3
Edinburgh, Friendly	2,948	0	3
Glasgow	1,955	12	6
Edinburgh, Caledonian, one quarter of a year	661	12	7
	£.8,057	2	7

It appears, from the preceding Tables, that the value of Property insured in Great Britain

In 1785 was about	£.125,000,000
1789	142,000,000
1793	167,000,000
1797	184,000,000
1801	223,000,000
1806	200,000,000

No Insurance Duty existed in Ireland previously to the year 1794, the produce of which, for three quarters, ending December 24, 1800, was

In Dublin	2,530	15	0
In the Country	150	0	0
	£.2,680	15	0
A fourth quarter at the same Rate would be	893	11	0
And the whole year	3,574	6	0

The Duty for the year, ending January 5, 1802, was

In Dublin . . .	4,197	8	8
In the Country . .	218	5	4
£.	4,415	14	0

The amount nf property insured in Ireland, is, therefore, probably less than 10,000,000l. and the total amnunt of property insured in the United Kingdom about 270,000,000l.

The Sun Fire Office was the first that attempted the insurance of goods and of houses, beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. They have a fund of 100,000l. to defray all claims upon them.

The Imperial has a capital of 1,200,000l. on which 10 per cent. has been deposited, amounting to 1,200,000l.

The Albion has a Capital of 1,000,000l. on which 10 per cent. or 100,000l. has been deposited.

The old Bath Office has a fund of 30,000l.

The New Bath office has one of the same amount.

The Bristol Office has one of 10,000l.

The Salamander Office one of 20,000l.

The Royal Exchange Office in Dublin state their capital at 100,555l.

In North America several insurance companies have been established.

There is a chartered or Public Marine Insurance Company established at Stockholm, and also one at Copenhagen. Their capitals are not very considerable, and they never venture large sums in one risk. There are private underwriters at Stockholm, Gottenburgh, and Copenhagen, who insure moderate risks. Many insurances from Sweden and Denmark are, on account of this inadequate supply at home, ordered to be made in Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and London; and are effected with the companies or underwriters, according to circumstances.

It is believed that before the American war, there was not any Marine Insurance Companies at Hamburgh, nor any in Germany. At present (Nov. 1806) there are about thirty Companies in Hamburgh, two or three in Bremen, some in Lubeck, and Trieste, and one even in Berlin and Breslaw. It is remarkable that there are only about sixteen underwriters in Hamburgh. Merchants on the Continent, before these Companies were formed, supposed that our underwriters at Lloyd's were a body of men linked together with a common capital, but by the failures amongst them which happened during the American war, they became undeceived; and in consequence of their private underwriters experiencing similar misfortunes with the English insurers, they were led to establish Companies at Home.

There are five Marine Insurance Offices at Calcutta, four or five at Madras, and one at Bombay, but none in China. The advantage they supply to the merchants resident in India is the certainty of having their property covered; which from the precarious communication with this country, they are not always sure of having done in Great Britain. These offices are respectable, but their business is not very extensive, being principally confined to the Insurance of the coasting trade in India, and the trade from India to China. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure that I have observed in your Magazine the attention of some of your correspondents directed to the present state of music in this country. Our national taste in this respect, in the opinion of those among ourselves who are competent to form a judgment on the subject, no less than of those whose musical talents have distinguished them on the Continent, is confessed to be truly deplorable. If you conceive that the subjoined observations have any tendency to promote a reformation in the public feeling on this head, you will oblige me by inserting them.

Every one knows the superiority of the human voice over any instrument hitherto invented. The most obvious cause of this, is the impracticability of conveying ideas, and a correspondent melody at the same instant by artificial means. Another reason to be assigned, is the impossibility of transfusing into a mere machine, that degree of feeling which is continually necessary to interest the hearer, and which is effected with so little labour by the experienced vocal performer. Besides this, it might be maintained, that the rich tones of the

* A friend of mine once told me, that during his residence at Berlin, he expressed his astonishment to the Countess B. a lady of no common accomplishments, that he never saw any English music in her collection—"You are perfectly right, said she, I have not a single piece, and when I want any, I will make Angelina (her daughter, then fourteen years of age,) compose me some.

voice in its improved state are altogether inimitable. It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that we hear with so much delight and interest the singer, whose voice has been rendered by cultivation at once the vehicle of thought, feeling, and diversified melody.

On this account it is, that we have all paid our tribute of applause to the three singers who have most distinguished themselves in this country, Mara, Catalani, and Billington. To ascertain, however, the degree of commendation due to each, it will be necessary to estimate their comparative merits. The task is not an easy one, and it is with diffidence that I submit the following remarks to the judgment of the reader.

To begin then with something like a criterion, If it were asked, what are the essential qualities of a good singer common to all the different departments, in which the human voice may be employed, the following four would easily suggest themselves. 1. A full, clear, and flexible voice capable of wide compass, and perfect in its tones. 2. An easiness and nicety of articulation. 3. A variety of ornament suited to the character of the music. 4. An appropriate pathos. These four at least, it must be allowed, are obviously requisite, and, assumed as a criterion, may enable us to enter upon the comparison with greater confidence.

I do not conceive Mara to have been deficient in any of these qualifications. With a voice equal to any province of music, she excelled particularly in the oratorio. Despising the frippery of a style at the present day too much admired, her expression and modulation were equally chaste and elegant. She never condescended to prettinesses. Her cadenzas were appropriate and dignified, yet varied at every repetition. I need but appeal to those who ever heard her sing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or "Farewell ye limpid springs," to confirm me in the assertion, that she had a wonderful command of the passions of her audience. She seemed to have taken pains to divest herself of the grimace of the country in which she was educated, and, with very few exceptions, to have succeeded. Compared with Billington or Catalani, her voice was not extensive, yet this defect was never sufficiently perceived to be regretted. In a word, to those who admire Handel, (and I wish he were more generally admired!) Mara would appear, of all others, the best adapted for the noblest purpose to which her art can possibly be applied, viz. the true expression of the sublime and pathetic.

Mrs. Billington, in compass of voice and rapidity of execution, as far as I am able to judge, stands unrivalled. Yet her defects are many and great. Though possessed of great facility of modulation, she scarcely ever varies her cadenzas upon a repetition. The lower notes of her voice are not so firm as those of Mara, who is inferior to her in the strength and sweetness of the higher. It is perhaps the bad taste of the day which induces her to dwell so long and so frequently upon a shake, to the utter disgust of every admirer of genuine ornament. In pathetic music she seldom shews sensibility, and consequently seldom excites it. I remember to have observed in that exquisite part of the song above mentioned, "Farewell thou busy world," Mrs. Billington exhibited as little feeling as the book which she held in her hand. Songs of the same character with the "Soldier tired of war's alarms," or bravuras as they have been termed, which would by no means suit Madam Mara, serve to place Mrs. Billington's powers in their proper light. In fine, she may be characterised as a brilliant and astonishing singer, who never touches the finer feelings, who has contributed in no small degree to pervert the public taste, and who, compared to Mara, appears as inferior as the lowest species of Lyric poetry is to the Epos.

Of Madam Catalani there are a variety of opposite opinions. I shall express my own judgment freely, without wishing to bias or to dictate. In the dramatic music of the Opera, this singer seems, if not perfect, at least far superior to any performer ever heard in this country: for, besides a voice equal to the most difficult execution, she possesses an interesting countenance, graceful gesture, and elegant person. Nothing can be more puerile and absurd, than the report that she does not sing in tune. It is in opposition to the judgment of the first musicians, who not only deny the fact, but give her credit for a most accurate ear. Every one must instantly be struck with her easy and clear articulation, which is so essential a qualification for the stage. Her tones are full and liquid: her cadenzas appropriate and masterly. In chromatic passages, which, it may be observed, should be seldom introduced, she has acquired a wonderful clearness and

and rapidity. Nor does she avail herself, in any instance where celerity is requisite, of the *staccato* method of expression constantly used by Billington, and which is allowed by professional persons to be mere trick. We find in this singer that mellowness and distinctness combined, to which Mara first taught us to affix a just value.

Such are the leading excellencies of Catalani. But we must not omit to mention that she has brought with her from the Continent an unmeaning smile, I had almost said, grimace, which to the dispassionate and unprejudiced observer, cannot fail to be disgusting. It is obtruded upon us without discrimination in the most affecting, no less than in the most frivolous passages. Whether she profess love, relate facts, or beg for life itself, we are assailed by the same inconsistent distortion of the features. It would be an act of kindness to apprize her of the contempt which so conspicuous a piece of affectation must produce in an English audience. Nor would there be any impropriety in proposing to her for a model the science, taste, and dignity of Madam Mara. Catalani, though young, has already the merit of great purity of manner, and sweetness of tone; and by a judicious imitation of Mara, if she can be induced to avoid the nauseous and meretricious ornaments of singing, adopted by Braham and Billington, it is highly probable that she may eventually prove the finest singer in the world. A. B. E.

Marlow, May 28, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the midst of a destructive war, it may seem quite out of season to present you with my remarks upon an emblem of peace. But an idea has occurred to me, concerning the origin of the adoption of the olive-branch as a pacific emblem, which I beg leave to suggest, though proceeding from no better source than imperfect conjecture: and it is offered to the public, with a hope of exciting those who are better qualified for the task to elucidate the subject, rather than from any wish to impose my own opinion upon others.

The adoption of the olive-branch, as an emblem of peace, is unquestionably of great antiquity. That as such it was not unknown to the old Romans, the following line from Virgil is of itself sufficiently conclusive:

Pacemque manu ramum prætendit olivæ.
Æn. 8. 116.

The Greeks too held the olive-branch in great esteem, and probably considered it as emblematical of peace; since in their civic games it was appointed as a token and reward of victory, the conqueror being crowned with it: for, as these sports were entirely pacific, it might, as an emblem of peace, not inaptly be used to dignify those who excelled in them. But other and more positive evidence of its being used by the Greeks, as a pacific emblem, may perhaps be met with in Greek writers, whom I have not an opportunity of consulting.

The olive-branch is not, I believe, mentioned in the Bible, as being used by the Israelites under the character of a pacific emblem: but in the apocryphal book of Judith, we are informed that a garland of olive was placed upon Judith when the children of Israel rejoiced, because she had delivered them from the destruction with which Holofernes threatened them, and had opened to them a prospect of security and peace. Amongst these ancient nations, therefore, it would seem that a particular honour was attached to the olive-branch; and that it either assumed the office of a pacific emblem, or bore evident allusion to a successful, or happy termination of contest, danger, or calamity. The conclusion that I would draw from hence is, that the origin of this, its emblematical designation, is coeval with the universal deluge; and that it arose from the circumstance of the dove, which Noah sent out of the ark, returning with an olive-leaf, according to our translation of the Bible, or, which the Hebrew may signify, an olive-branch, as a token that the divine wrath was appeased, and the waters of the flood were abated. There can exist no doubt that the Greeks and Romans had some knowledge of the deluge, either handed down to them by tradition, or derived from the Jewish records, or heathen historians: and the olive-branch might still retain its appropriate designation, even after the reason of it was lost and forgotten; as we see in our own country, customs continued from ancient times, with the original cause of which we are now no longer acquainted.

Hanslope, Your's, &c.
July 2, 1807. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT the time that Mr. Greathead received the parliamentary reward for his supposed invention of the Life-Boat, I troubled you with a long letter on

on the subject, which was published in the xivth vol. p. 319, of the Monthly Magazine. In that letter I boldly asserted the right of Mr. Wouldhave to claim the honour of that invention, and invited Mr. Greathead to shew, if he could, that I had treated him unfairly. Mr. Greathead, however, did not think fit to take any notice of the papers which appeared about that time on the subject, but contented himself with a few puffs in the newspapers now and then, in which, by the assistance of the editors, he was held out to public view as the inventor. As I considered the method he took to establish his claim to be at once unfair and pitiful, I determined to assert the claim of Mr. Wouldhave in a manner that should force him either to answer me, or be considered as a pretender to what was not his own. I accordingly put myself to the trouble and expence of printing "The Enquiry concerning the Invention of the Life Boat, &c." whereby I have given to the public an opportunity of judging how far his claim is capable of being substantiated. Mr. G. has not yet thought proper to make any reply. Unknown to me, a gentleman, who frequently favours Messrs. Nichols and Son with communications for their periodical work, wrote a letter on the subject of the Life-Boat, in which he recommended my pamphlet. His letter was published in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1806, and is signed W. N. C. In the Gent. Mag. for July appeared a short letter, signed Y. R. in which the invention is claimed for Mr. L. Lukin, coachmaker, Long Acre, London, and Mr. Wouldhave and Mr. Greathead challenged to prove the contrary. To this letter I replied in August, and, according to my manner, gave my name. In the Mag. for September I had my performance severely criticised, and all my improprieties and puerile expressions pointed out with Johnsonian dogmatism, but none of my arguments touched. The gentleman at first alluded to, and who gave rise to the present controversy, had, in his letter, called my pamphlet a well written one, and Mr. Lukin, harping on the words "well written pamphlet," gave me reason to suppose that he considered W. N. C. and W. A. Hails as the same person, under different signatures. As I wrote the pamphlet with no other view than to do justice to an ingenious, and, in my opinion, injured man, I had nothing of my own at stake, and can truly say that no advantage was sought on my part which truth did not offer. I was therefore unwilling that any one should be led to think I had been putting under a borrowed signature to bring my little work into notice, or even that there was an understanding between W. N. C. and the writer of that pamphlet; and though Messrs. Nichols must be well assured that we are two distinct persons, yet I desired them, in my answer to Mr. Lukin's letter, to assure the public that I did not even know who was the writer of the letter signed W. N. C. till nearly a month after its appearance in their work. As Mr. Lukin, in his letter, had made a great parade of his candour and liberality of sentiment, I did not expect that I should have those things kept back which I desired particularly to have published. In this, however, I was mistaken, for my notice on the above circumstance was not published; and another, of far greater consequence, namely, that M. Bernieres, director of bridges, causeways, &c. in France, invented an unimmergible boat long before the date of Mr. Lukin's patent, upon which a number of trials was made at the gate of the Invalids in Paris, which demonstrated it to be as completely formed for safety as either the Life Boat, or Mr. Lukin's with projecting gunwales. The experiments were made in the presence of vast numbers of people, August 1st, 1777. This my answer, divested of the above notices, was published in the Gent. Mag. for October, and Mr. Lukin's reply delayed till his pamphlet was published in December. I soon perceived that the editor and he acted in concert; and though Messrs. Nichols had not declared their intention not to publish any thing farther on the subject, I was pretty sure such was their determination. I, however, wrote another letter, which they neither published nor noticed. I have since read Mr. Lukin's pamphlet, and shall, with your leave, offer a few remarks on that performance. This I shall do as briefly as I am able; nor shall I, unless in one particular, advert in the least to that candour and liberality of sentiment for which Messrs. Lukin and Nichols are so eminent. I shall, in the first place, shew that Mr. Lukin's invention, and that of the Life Boat are not the same: and secondly, that the method of proof he himself has offered in his triumphant note, p. p. 27, 28, will prove that neither Mr. Wouldhave, Mr. Greathead, nor Mr. Lukin, is the inventor.

In p. 10 of his pamphlet he says "The principles upon which I proceeded were: 1st. To give the vessel such a power of buoyancy

buoyancy in its upper part, as to render the specific gravity of the whole vessel and its contents, less than the specific gravity of the body of water it would displace in sinking. And 2ndly; To give it a weight or ballast under the keel, sufficient to keep it in an upright position; or to give it the power of regaining, in a fluid medium, that position, when thrown out of it by the violence of the winds or waves. The first, he says, be effected by a projecting gunwale of cork; the second by a false keel of cast iron, bolted to the common one." That the Life-Boat is secured from sinking by the application of cork, and that the principles in this respect are alike, I have never once attempted to deny, since I saw the specification of Mr. Lukin's patent. It is the method common sense must point out to every person who turns his thoughts to the subject; but there is no necessity for placing the buoyant matter in the upper part of the boat, unless to help the vessel to preserve the proper position of flotation. In the Life-Boat a considerable quantity is placed in the bottom of the boat, and decked over; and though Mr. Lukin would have me to believe the Life-Boat to be secured from oversetting by projecting gunwales, he will allow me to say, that the cork, externally applied below the gunwale of the Life-Boat, is rather intended as a defence from blows, when along side of a vessel in distress, than what his fertile imagination turns it into; and he must have grossly miscalculated the buoyant power of the cork, to suppose that, when he found it necessary to give a projection of 9 inches to his Norway yawl, a projection of four or five inches was sufficient for a vessel so large as the Life-Boat. With respect to his second principle, he will give me leave to say, that to give a weight or ballast under the keel, is not the method whereby the proper position of floating is secured in the Life-Boat. But this is a subject to which I have in vain desired Mr. Lukin to attend; I, however, inform him once more, that there is no false keel of cast iron to effect this in the Life-Boat. Its form secures it from the possibility of being overset, while, from its internal shallowness, it will not contain a quantity of the fluid, sufficient to increase its specific gravity so as to occasion the least danger of its sinking. In Mr. Lukin's invention, the situation of the cork is an essential circumstance, and the form undefined. But in the Life-Boat the form is defined and essential, and the situation of the cork of no consequence; its quantity is alone to be considered. Mr. Lukin only does me justice when he says, in p. 27, that he supposes me not to have heard of his patent. I first saw the specification of his patent in August, 1806; but with respect to the great and general discussion it introduced, I am yet to be informed. And as to the argument which he thinks most completely and undeniably to confirm his opinion, I doubt it will be found to prove too much; for if the two properties of the Life-Boat, viz. superior buoyancy, and capacity of retaining the proper position in the sea, are to determine to whom the merit of the invention belongs, without taking into the account the particular method of securing these properties, then the merit is undeniably M. Bernieres', and not Mr. Lukin's, unless the latter gentleman will undertake to prove that 1785 is prior to 1777.

I cannot help noticing a most ungenerous and pitiful method Mr. Lukin has taken of quoting my pamphlet. I surely may venture to ask that *candid* gentleman why the 13th and 14th lines of the 28th page are not marked with inverted commas, as well as the rest, both above and below them, which he has quoted? Is it not to make Mr. H. be read Mr. Hails, whereas he knows I mention *Mr. Hinderwell?* This could not be done by chance; and it is a bad cause where people raise dust to blind their readers. I thank God I have always accustomed myself to speak the truth. If I had not been well assured of Wouldhave's right to claim the merit of the invention, no consideration whatever should have prevailed on me to assert his claim.

I am sorry I have been able to do him so little service, for I consider his ingenuity as worthy of public notice: but the moment has passed, the public do not seem to take an interest in the invention; and as Mr. Greathead has received the rewards, they are quite careless as to who invented the boat. How far Mr. Lukin's application to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be successful, I neither know nor care; but think it rather a forlorn hope, that after he and his revival of Mons. Berniere's invention have been so overlooked by the great naval characters, to whom he has had the honour of stating his schemes, he should be noticed with any peculiar mark of favour by his Royal Highness, who is a landsman.

Your's, &c.

Newcastle on Tyne,
Feb. 16, 1807.

W. A. Hails.

For

For the Monthly Magazine

On the STATE *of the* EDUCATION *of the* DEAF *and* DUMB *throughout* EUROPE.—*Concluded from p.* 415, *of vol.* 23.

I WAS present at another examination held at the particular desire of Lucien Bonaparte, during the time that personage was Minister of the Interior. The minister examined several of the junior scholars himself; and the progress they had made in writing and arithmetic was such, as not only satisfied him extremely, but excited the unanimous approbation of the rest of the company in the hall. Massieu was in attendance as regulator of the less advanced pupils, and the minister at length wished to put a question to him also. The young man mounted the stage and made his obeisance. His countenance, without being either handsome or expressive of any thing exalted, is very intelligent. It bears the character of some deficiency, but it is only the deficiency of deafness; and it is evidently a sensible face, although it does not bespeak abilities above the general level.

The minister spoke, and the Abbé communicated the question by signs to Massieu, who wrote it down *instanter*, then turning round with an anxious and respectful look, he fixed his eyes upon the minister, to know from him, whether he had been happy enough to state the question as it was delivered? On Lucien Bonaparte nodding approbation, our deaf and dumb metaphysician proceeded with expedition to write the answer underneath the question as follows:

"Qu'est ce que la paresse?"

"C'est le dégout du travail, le nondesir de rien faire, d'ou resultent le besoin, la malpropreté, et la misère, la maladie du corps et le mépris des autres."

"What is Laziness?" (or "Idleness.")

"It is a disgust for useful occupation, and a lack of inclination to do any thing. From this vice spring want, filthiness, and misery, disease of body, and contempt of others."

In writing this, the gestures and looks of the young man were in perfect concordance with the ideas that might be supposed to exist within him and the words he wrote. When he had finished the last word, he turned round; and then his whole person, his countenance and his eyes exhibited one of the justest pantomimic representations of laziness that it is possible to conceive; from which, after he had a moment dwelt upon the personification his fancy had suggested to him, he made an expressive transition to the looks and manners of a man filled with the dread that the idea of laziness should ever inspire.

It is to be regretted that this young man, who has evinced much capacity for attaining to difficult acquirements, did not, in the course of his instruction by others, meet with any person capable of teaching him the art of speaking. The Abbé de l'Epée, in the infancy of the establishment of the Parisian school, corresponded with Mr. Thomas Braidwood, then I believe of Edinburgh, with a view to acquire some precise information on the method followed in Great Britain, for teaching deaf-dumb persons to speak, and that practised by Mr. Braidwood himself in particular. Some letters passed between the two professors, in the course of which the Abbé received an apology from the other gentleman, couched in the terms of an assurance, that Mr. Braidwood did not conceive it possible nor could he by any device or ingenuity contrive to express any material part of his method in writing, and that it was only to be made known practically to persons who were in a situation to become his pupils. The Abbé, in reply lamented that it was impossible for him to undertake the voyage, otherwise he would willingly come to take lessons from Mr. Braidwood in person. Here the correspondence ended, and the Abbé, in consequence of the formidable difficulty pointed out, gave up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak.

The difficulty did not consist in finding a way to describe the method, if Mr. Braidwood's ideas were clear and definite upon that head, and if he, as undoubtedly he must have, understood it rightly; for the method is capable of such a simple explanation, that mothers might be instructed in writing how to teach their infant children to a certain degree: but the difficulty lay in the reasonable repugnance that Mr. Braidwood, as a man who had his own private interest to consult, could not but have felt, upon that score, to parting with a secret upon which he had founded his prospects for a livelihood. For myself however I deprecate such a principle, it would be unfair not to allow more toleration to others, whose peculiar circumstances or manner of thinking might have been differently moulded from mine, and I am willing to admit of any hypothesis rather than attribute a want of ability to a person who has given many remarkable proofs of the contrary. The Abbé enjoyed a sufficient

income of his own, as well as a pension from his first pupil, a young nobleman, and another from the king: he was consequently well enabled to give scope to his benevolence, and pursue the love of fame. Mr. Braidwood was a man who had a family to maintain, he had his fortune to make; and the experience of the world unfortunately proves, that the exercise of benevolence is not always, any more than the love of fame, the surest road to riches. It most generally happens that when philanthropy takes possession of an ingenious mind in narrow circumstances, it rivets the chains closer and closer. Mr. Braidwood's hopes in life were fixed upon the profits to be derived from such pupils as his superior reputation might induce parents to send to him; while the expenses attending the education of the pupils admitted into the Abbé's institution, were defrayed by the paternal bounty of the government of his country, which granted him a liberal recompence besides. I have not heard that any compensation or recompence was offered to Mr. Braidwood. In such circumstances, as the case might be thus viewed, there was certainly some other excuse for Mr. Braidwood, besides taking the terms of his refusal as a proof of any thing derogatory to his ability. Common life furnishes us with daily instances of similar denials. It is only to be regretted that here the sufferers were the destitute whom the God of Mercies has in an especial manner pointed out to the humane as fit objects, in whose persons his unbought bounties are to be repaid. The art of teaching the deaf-dumb to speak remained a secret confined to a few in England, until after a lapse of several years repeated experiments in various countries enabled some persons to form a theory, which perhaps transcends even that of Mr. Braidwood. The Abbé de l'Epée, wanting information which he deemed necessary, informed that the subject was encumbered with difficulties almost insuperable, and perhaps not strenuously attempting original invention in a field which had been already successfully trodden by another, perhaps might have confined himself to the arts of expressing thought by writing and dumb shew; relative to the latter of which it is but justice to the memory of this celebrated professor, and to the living reputation of his successor, to declare, that they seem to have adapted the language of gesture to all the possible ramifications of metaphysics, and the most abstruse of human notions, a speculation that demanded combinations within the reach of genius alone to realize in the manner they have done.

There is another good school in France, for deaf and dumb children, a branch of the former, at Bourdeaux. This was founded by the good offices of the ci-devant Archbishop of Bourdeaux, with the present government (Monseigneur the present archbishop of Aix, M. Cicé), and M. Sicard superintended its first establishment. This institution (for they are all called institutions upon the continent) is under the direction of Monsieur de Saint Servin, who is very highly spoken of, as are all the other masters of the school. The number of pupils here is about thirty. They enjoy the benefit of an excellent education, and are likely to become both useful and honourable members of society. One of the boys educated here has made such a remarkable proficiency in this silent method of learning languages, that he carries on the foreign correspondence in his father's counting-house, who is one of the most eminent merchants in Bourdeaux.

I should have taken notice in its place, of another school for the deaf and dumb in France, of which I have heard a very favourable account. This is a private one, and is kept by a lady in Paris. I have never had the satisfaction of seeing the lady myself; I regret that I do not even know her name: but I am induced to think very highly of her talents, from what Mr. Holcroft has mentioned to me, who conceives her to be superior in many points to the Abbé Sicard, though the latter, being at the head of an establishment that is supported by government, engrosses all the celebrity. This lady, I am told, teaches her scholars to speak.

The institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the states of Austria rival, if they will not be allowed to surpass, those of France. The school at Vienna, under Mr. May, a scholar of the Abbé de l'Epee, ranks among the first in Europe. The general outline of instruction embraces the principles of religion and morality, natural history, drawing, geography, national and universal history and accounts; and where the pupils shew a predilection or remarkable talent for any particular art or employment, they meet with every assistance to attain the requisite instruction to succeed in it. Some of them make very good compositors in printing-offices; and others are in business as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters,

ters, gardeners, cabinet-makers, &c. Some pupils from this institution are employed to copy writings in the government offices, and some hold situations in merchants' counting houses. Their regularity and patience are equally objects of approbation, in all the situations wherein they are placed.

The pupils of this institution succeed remarkably well in drawing, seal-cutting and engraving, and some of them show a strong talent for sculpture. All the specimens that have gone abroad among the public are extremely promising.

The greater part of these young people speak, and some of them very distinctly and intelligibly. Dr. Gall, the celebrated Craniologist, remarked during his residence at Vienna, when he was particularly fond of visiting the school for the deaf and dumb, that since the time they began to exercise their vocal organs, the complaints of the chest which were very frequent among them before have occured much seldomer.

There are sixty free scholarships belonging to this establishment. Those above that number are paid for by their parents or friends. None of the free scholars are entitled to remain in the school more than five years; if during that time they have not made progress sufficient to be fit to put out to something useful, they are sent home to their native parish to be provided for in a workhouse.

The school at Waitzin in Hungary, which was founded by the present emperor, Francis the Second, is richly endowed by the Hungarian nobility. The subscriptions in three months alone amounted to above ten thousand pounds sterling. The plan for this school was drawn, and its first exercises superintended by the Count von Almazy, a learned and patriotic nobleman. He chose for the site of its establishment, one of the most salubrious and charming situations imaginable, on the ground of an ancient monastery, opposite the island of St. Andreas on the Danube, to the north of the city of Pesth. The head master of the school is Mr. Semon, a pupil of Mr. May of Vienna.

The third in order in the Austrian dominions, is the school at Prague in Bohemia; a private establishment supported by the talents of the reverend Father Dominic Stoehr, a man whose name is highly deserving of notice in the annals of good deeds. This good ecclesiastic has about twenty boarders, whose improvement is attended to with the most zealous care. Father Dominic's pupils are particularly well versed in arithmetic; the greater number speak, and one of them, a Master Weisbach, who has been entirely deaf from his birth, pronounced a long oration with scarcely a defect at one of the public examinations which Father Dominic is in the habit of holding, to gratify the learned, to excite the emulation of his boys, and give satisfaction to their friends.

At Munich in Bavaria, the deaf and dumb have the benefit of a public institution under the patronage, and at the expense of the king. The title of majesty is but new to this sovereign, but the world must allow that such instances of paternal regard for the improvement of the condition of his subjects are truly monarch-like. The institution at Munich is a colony from that of Vienna.

In Saxony, there is at Leipzig a private school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which is one of the oldest in Europe. This is the school originally set up by Mr. Heinecke, whose name is pretty well known in some parts of Europe, from the dispute which he had on the subject of his way of teaching with the Abbé de l'Epée. It is now kept by the widow of Mr. Heinecke, and a Mr. Petschke, of whom those who visit the school speak favourably. The number of pupils at this school amounts to twenty, all of whom speak, many tolerably, and read by the motions of the face what is said to them.

In all the states belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, there is but one school for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. That is at Berlin the capital. It is a private one, and is kept by a Mr. Eschke, who by some persons is extolled above all other professors of the art, whilst others again place him among the very lowest. The criticisms which have been levelled at this gentleman, do not all seem to be perfectly void of argument, although certainly a great share of their acrimony must be placed to the account of a certain unlucky quarrel he has had with the partisans of Galvanism. The latter desired to try some experiments upon Mr. Eschke's pupils, with a view to ascertain if it were possible by means of the Galvanic shock to afford relief in confirmed cases of deafness; which having obtained leave to do, and those experiments failing, they thought themselves justified from something they observed or imagined they observed, to accuse Mr. Eschke of having contributed to the non-success of their attempts from motives personal to himself. Whether the experimentors or Mr. Eschke have the advantage

in the dispute, what cannot be contested is, that all strangers are at first sight struck with the remarkable proficiency exhibited by some of Mr. Eschke's scholars. Universally the children consigned to his care consider him as their common father; and he passes almost every moment of his life in the midst of his adoptive family. Travellers, therefore, and persons who have had but a superficial opportunity of viewing Mr. Eschke's school, usually consider the course of instruction adopted in it to be much superior to many others, but some men of sound judgment and competent information after examining it deliberately, have been inclined to think that Mr. Eschke gives himself rather too much pains in exerting himself to bring into display the extraordinary qualifications of two or three favourite scholars, with the dazzling apparatus of profound metaphysics, and that the especial care he takes to improve these chosen few, and exhibit these prodigies, abstracts too much of his time and thoughts to be able to give due attention to the children of inferior capacities, and to many acquirements which would be more generally useful to the favourite scholars themselves, a defect of system which Mr. Eschke partakes too much in common with the professors in France, and which must infallibly be prejudicial to the general improvement of the deaf and dumb wherever introduced.

I have already had occasion to advert to the extraordinary abilities of a young man, named Hubermuss, who is assistant to Mr. Eschke. This young man, although he has been always deaf, yet at present speaks almost as distinctly as any other person, and comprehends whatever is spoken before him by only observing the play of the muscles of the mouth of the person who is speaking. What is still more extraordinary is, that, if you even hide the mouth from him, he can tell what is said by the motions of the rest of the face. This is a degree of perfection truly admirable; and admitting that but few can attain to it, yet, when so much is proved to be possible for one individual, who will deny that it may be possible for the rest of those in his condition to read distinctly, when all the face is left open to observation?

Mr. Eschke has found out a very easy way to talk to his scholars in the dark. He traces the letters of the alphabet upon their backs with his finger, and in this way they converse with each other, when there is not light enough to distinguish the motions of their mouths.

Among the pupils of this school, many have been observed to entertain a strong inclination to speak in rhimes, and what to many seems most extraordinary is that their rhimes are not founded upon a recurrence of like spelling, but actually upon similar sounds. This is however, perfectly natural to those who understand that the similarity of sounds proceeds from the similarity of the motions which produce them. I have taken notice of a corresponding *penchant* to write in rhimes, among the children of the deaf and dumb school at Paris. The rhimes made by these were purely orthographical, and frequently defective in measure, but these deaf and dumb children were truly so, for they did not speak, and consequently the only rhime that they could conceive was, one which struck the eye. There was in London some years back, a young man, a miniature painter, who was deaf and dumb, but taught to write by Mr. Braidwood, and this young man not only frequently made rhimes, but even wrote some short poems.

I have not heard of any school for the deaf and dumb in Sweden, a country which abounds in useful establishments of almost every other kind.*

In the states belonging to his majesty the king of Denmark, there is as yet but one school for the Deaf and Dumb, although, from some very enlightened measures which have recently been adopted by the government, it will soon be otherwise. This school is a private one; the government, however, allows the professor a salary, as a pension of encouragement It is established at Kiel in Holstein. The director and sole professor is a Mr. Pfingsten, who is praised as a very modest laborious man. He has in all about sixteen boarders, some of whom belong to Danish families settled in the United States of America, whence they have been sent to him for their instruction. All these children speak distinctly; and guess what is said by the motions of the mouth. When by themselves, they carry on conversation through the means of signs resembling the forms of the Gothic letters Their education is attended to very carefully and the plan of the school is a very good one.

The government of Denmark is meanwhile taking measures to found a very extensive institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb,

* In number 158 of the Monthly Magazine it is mentioned, that an Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb is to be established in Sweden.

and

and Copenhagen, which already has to boast of the best regulated hospitals, and the benefit of the most vigilant medical police within the limits of our knowledge, will in a short time contain an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb subjects of Denmark, equal to the most celebrated in Europe. With a view to this the government a few years since, adopted a most judicious and liberal measure, by sending an intelligent person on a special mission throughout Europe, for the purpose of visiting all the public and private institutions of the kind, and drawing up a set of authentic observations to be laid before the King, in order that the intended establishment may include every advantage in the power of the deaf or dumb to partake.

The emperor Alexander has sent a person in like manner to Vienna, to the school of Mr. May, who receives a compensation for giving him instructions in the art of teaching the Deaf and Dumb. It is the intention of the Russian government to found a school similar to those of Vienna and Paris, at the university-town of Wilna, and it is even said that the school is to be erected into a college. Much may indeed be expected from a young monarch, who expends yearly not less than five hundred thousand pounds sterling, in the support of five hundred schools for the advancement of his subjects in useful knowledge.

In Holland there is a school for the deaf and dumb, which enjoys some celebrity. In Switzerland, there was one before the revolution, and I have heard, that the former professor, Mr. Ulrich, has again resumed his labours.

In the south of Europe, I know of but two schools for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb actually established; a private one of only six pupils kept by Signor Assaretto at Genoa, and the school of Madrid, maintained at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, under the inspection of the Royal Spanish Economical Society, but which is yet too young to be fairly brought into comparison with the older institutions of the north. There should be about this time, a school for the deaf and dumb in a state of commencement at Verona, under the learned Ventura, who two years ago was making preparations to establish one. The school formerly kept at Rome, by Signor Silvestre, is no longer in being.

Throughout the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there are, besides the public institution supported by voluntary contribution in Bermondsey, four other schools for deaf and dumb children, of which I have heard mention, kept by private persons for the reception of such, whose parents are rich enough to afford them a more liberal education. These schools are, Mrs. Braidwood's, Mr. Telfair's, and the Abbé Belot's, near London, and Mr. Aungiers in Ireland. There was another in England several years ago, under the celebrated Laplaud Scotchman, or Highland Laplander, Mr. Duncan Campbell, so well known for his pretensions to the gift of second sight; but he, however, being dumb himself, instructed his pupils only to understand written language, and words spelled upon the fingers. The principal points of difference between all their systems, and the conclusions which experience and observation have enabled me to form, lie in a few material considerations: they require to have a pupil a long series of years, to teach him to speak at all; I do not usually find a great length of time necessary they must have the pupil from a very early age; with me a more adult period does not make a discouragement, nay I have ascertained that the deaf-dumb can be taught to speak even in the advanced stage of manhood and womanhood: these schools must not only have pupils from the age of five and six at most, and for several years, but, as a *sine qua non*, their proprietors require the child to be constantly a boarder in the house; a condition which I do not consider indispensable by any means, nor should I myself make any objection to giving my instructions in the house of the parents, or suffering them to contribute to the progress of their child, and be a witness of his daily improvement.

Rainham Hall, Essex, I am, &c.
Feb. 5, 1807. E. MANN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO complaint can be more frequent among the learned, than that of the loss which we have sustained by the negligence of successive ages towards the labours of their predecessors.

Had all the writings of the ancients been faithfully delivered down from age to age, (say they), had the Alexandrian library been spared, and the Palatine repositories remained unimpaired, how much might we have known, of which we are now doomed to be ignorant! how many laborious enquiries, and dark conjectures; how many collations of broken

his

hints and mutilated passages, might have been spared! We should have known the succession of princes, the revolutions of empires, the actions of the great, and opinions of the wise, the laws and constitutions of every state, and the arts by which public grandeur and happiness are acquired and preserved.

In a work entitled, "Trade and Husbandry improved," we are informed, that no worm or mouse will eat paper written with ink, in which is a decoction of wormwood. But if historians speak true, it will require more art to restrain the havoc made by men than by vermin. The Romans (say they) burnt the books of the christians and the philosophers; the Jews burnt the books of the christians and the pagans; and the christians burnt the books of the pagans, and the Jews. But the most violent persecution which the republic of letters has undergone, is that of the caliph Omar. After having it proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that the Alcoran contained every thing which was useful to believe and to know; he caused all the books in his extensive realms to be collected, and consumed by the owners of the public baths.

Were books now allowed to follow that fair progress of dilapidation, which is the general fate of other things, they would rather point out the erudition of their owners, than so often reflect disgrace on them. But a nurse snatches up a book to quiet a noisy child with the exhibition of its pictures; another besmears it with buttered fingers at the breakfast table: the servant tears out the title page, to light her parlour-fire, because she is in a hurry; young master is allowed to strip it to embellish his kite; and miss throws it to her favourite Chloe, to play with on the floor; another reads it by the fire till the binding is warped off from the leaves, or till he falls asleep, and the book falls a prey to the flames.

But, to such as care nothing for the contents of a book, a knowledge of its rarity and value would, no doubt, have been a sufficient inducement to preserve it.

In the Bibliographical Dictionary, we are informed, that the folio edition of Cicero de Officiis, 1465, which at Mr. Allen's sale sold for sixty-three pounds, was once purchased by an old Scotch usher, at a book-stall, for *One Shilling*.

The riches of the English language, (says an eminent author,) are much greater than they are commonly supposed. Many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries, unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning.

Several thousand volumes are annually torn up, by the dealers in old books about London, who often find the public so illiberal in their offers, that tallow-chandlers and cheesemongers give a better price for them as waste paper. And many private persons, in clearing their apartments, will sell valuable old books for three pence per pound, to a chandler; and yet from their ignorance of books, will, at another time, make no scruple in asking a bookseller a shilling for an old court calendar; *because the cover looks so nice.*

It is a singular fact, that many of those who complain, of our being overwhelmed with books, are such as continually contribute to their increase. Though it is beyond a doubt, but that there are many worthless books which might very well be spared; and it is not the destruction of such as these, which any rational man can regret; but it is with books, as with sects and parties; every one would condemn him whose doctrine or politics, did not accord with his own, would despise the subject for which he has no taste, or exterminate the argument directed against his own iniquity or interest: and thus might a recurrence to the unsparing barbarism of former ages, be witnessed among those who lament the redundance of books, or whose party spirit would willingly assist in their destruction.

One man may abhor the book which another admires, but he who abhors it, possesses no more right to suppress that gratification, or advantage which the book may afford another, than he has to block up his neighbour's window, for no other reason than to deprive him of light; and yet, nothing is more common than to hear booksellers assure us, that innumerable quantities of books are eagerly sought after, and purchased by those who are commissioned to commit them to the flames; and that this is generally done under the specious pretext of conferring a benefit on mankind. The unprejudiced part of the world will perhaps scarcely believe, that there are still men who are gratified by such solitary and cowardly triumphs; and I, who have been long familiar with books, must confess, that among all which I have seen or read, though there were some books of which

I did

I did not approve, there were none which I would willingly have destroyed.

Reading, (says Aikin), may in every respect be called a cheap amusement. In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress. We can at pleasure exclude dulness and impertinence, and open our doors to wit and good sense alone. Without books, I have never been able to pass a single day to my entire satisfaction; with them, no day has been so dark as not to have its pleasures. In a polite age, (says Goldsmith), almost every person becomes a reader, and receives more instruction from the press than the pulpit.

The establishment of circulating libraries has greatly contributed to wean many of the middling classes of society from more expensive and less innocent pastime; they have withdrawn the poor man from many habits of intemperance, and rendered his own fireside unusually welcome.

At one of these places a quarterly subscriber may have the perusal of as many books, as will cost him less than one halfpenny per volume; and which if he had been obliged to purchase, could not have amounted to less than three shillings and sixpence each. But the want of consideration, the negligence, and dishonesty, of many, who procure books from these repositories, is one reason, why we often see the proprietors retire from the management of a library, with so much loss and disgust. But let those readers, who occasionally profit by a plan so excellent, remember that no establishment can be permanent, which is not secure: and that, to expect a librarian to part with his books without his receiving a deposit of equal value, is just as reasonable, as it would be to take offence with a pawnbroker, for refusing to lend his money on your bare word and honour.

What complaint can be more common, or unfortunately more just, than the little care taken with borrowed books? "O! what a number of good books should I have had by me at this time," (say they), "had I not foolishly lent, and lost them: but I am now determined to lend no more!"

Were people but to make a point of honour, never to lend a borrowed book, there would be much less danger: but we can more often answer for the honesty of an acquaintance, than we can for his care. The man who borrows my book, shows, or commends it to another, who borrows it again, with repeated assurances of its being carefully returned; this man lends it to a third person, on the like conditions, but who never returns it, because it was lent to a fourth, *who lost it*. I have seen many inscriptions in different books, intimating the owner's anxiety for their preservation: and by those who are generally resolved to gratify the wish of a friend by the loan of a book, perhaps the following might be generally adopted.

Read and return; nor other's goods disperse:
Be you the better, and the book no worse.

It was, indeed, truly said, that "our acquaintances find it much more easy to retain the books themselves, than what is contained in them." And as an additional confirmation of this fact, we are informed that the Duke of Somerset, in the days of Edward the VIth. borrowed from the Guildhall library, without intending to return them, five cart loads of books, for the purpose of furnishing his own library, at his house in the Straud.

"There are many virtuosos (says Dr. Johnson) whose sole ambition is to possess something which can be found in no other hand, yet some are more accustomed to store their cabinets by theft than purchase." And I am informed from good authority, that a literary gentleman at Stockwell has lately found it necessary to give strict orders to his domestics not to admit to his library a person of a certain description, who either is, or feigns to be, a nobleman, and who has contrived to gain admission to many private collections, from which he always purloined the most rare and valuable articles, during the absence of the servant or owner.

There is scarcely any of our acquaintance, who some time or other do not lament the loss of a favourite book, and exclaim against the negligence or fraud which deprived them of it. And yet, perhaps, this very aggrieved person will take the first opportunity of practising the cheat by which he suffered: for it is a singular fact, that the person who would shrink from the thought of stealing a penny, would perhaps feel but little compunction in purloining a book worth a guinea. And what is still more mischievous, it generally happens that these robbers make the least use of the book they thus obtain, as well as the worst use of the learning they have; for it would be scandalous in a person who should plead his love of reading as an excuse for such illicit practices, as carry with

them the proof that his life and morals are not bettered by his studies.

Nor would learning be any way lessened by increased caution for the preservation of our books, for by such care they would be more often found in our apartments for the entertainment or edification of a visitor; and the manners of the age would certainly be more improved, were our card and Pharo tables abandoned for the more rational pastime of reading. Yours, &c.

Nov. 14, 1806. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.
No. XIV.

ON THE INTRODUCTION AND USE OF GLASS IN WINDOWS.

THAT the use of glass for many purposes was known in this country long previously to the arrival of the Normans, cannot be doubted for a moment. Among the Romans, we find it principally applied in beads, urns, cups, and pateræ; and in one instance, probably to be assigned to the same period, we read of a glass coffin.* William of Malmesbury tells us, that at Weremouth, in the county of Durham, Benedictus Biscop built two churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul; adding, "The readers of his life will admire his industry in bringing over numbers of books, and first introducing into England builders in stone, and glass windows."[a] Bede, however, whom Malmesbury quotes, places the circumstances of the introduction in a still stronger light. He intimates that Benedict not only sent to Gaul for artificers, but introduced the manufacture itself to England.† This was in the year 676. It was about this time, if not even earlier, that Wilfrid, who became Archbishop of York in 669, repaired and restored his cathedral, which had received material injury in the wars between Penda, King of Mercia, and the Northumbrians. Eddius, his biographer, expressly says, that having put on a new roof, and covered it with lead, he *glazed the windows;* admitting light, but excluding the birds and showers.‡ Before that

* Compare Douglas's Nænia Britannica. Sepulchr. Mon of Gr. Britain, vol. I. p. 13, 14, 44, 45; vol. II p. 53; Camden Brit. edit. 1789, vol. III. p. 202; Leland Itin. vol. VI. p. 75. The cabinets of the curious afford many instances of lachrymatories and cinerary urns of glass. On the application of it to windows in other countries, the writers of classical antiquity are silent. The earliest mention of the kind is probably to be found in the following passage of Lactantius (De Opificio Dei, cap. v.), "Manifestius est, mentem esse, quæ per oculos ea, quæ sunt opposita, transpicat, quasi per *fenestras lucente vitro* aut speculari lapide obductas." We learn from Bede, considerably later, that in his time, in the west front of the church on Mount Olivet, about a mile from Jerusalem, there were eight windows; these were, on particular occasions, illuminated with lamps, which are said to have shone so bright *through the glass*, that the mount seemed in a blaze. "In occidentali ejusdem Ecclesiæ parte *fenestræ octo*, totidemque e regione lampades in funibus pendentes usque Hierosolymam *per vitrum fulgent.*" Bed. de Locis sanctis, cap. 6.

[a] "Hujus industriam et patientiam mirabitor qui leget librum, quem Beda composuit, de vita ejus et reliquorum Abbatum suorum. Industriam, quod copiam librorum advexerit, quod artifices lapidesrum ædium et *vitrearum fenestrarum* primus omnium Angliam asciverit, totum pæne ævum talia transigendo peregrinatus. Quippe studio advehendi cognatis aliquid insolitum amur patriæ et voluptas elegantiæ asperos fallebant labores. Neque enim ante Benedictum lapidei tabulatos domus in Britannia nisi perrarò videbantur, neque perspicuitate vitri penetrata lucem ædibus solaris jaciebat radius." Willielm. Malmesb. de Gestis Regum Anglorum, lib. I cap. iii. p. 2.

† "Nec plusquam unius anni spatio post fundatum monasterium interjecto, Benedictus Oceano transmisso Gallias petens, cæmentarios qui lapideam sibi ecclesiam juxta Romanorum quem simper amabat morem facerent, postulavit, accepit, attulit. Et tantum in operando studii præ amore Beati Petri, in cujus honorem faciebat, exhibuit ut intra unius anni circulum ex quo fundamenta sunt jacta, culminibus superpositis, missarum inibi solennia celebrari videres. Proximante autem ad perfectum opere, misit legatorios Galliam, qui *vitri factores*, artifices videlicet Britanniis eatenus incognitos, ad cancellandas ecclesiæ porticuumque & cænaculorum ejus fenestras, adducerent. Factumque est, & venerunt: nec solum opus postulatum compleverunt, sed & Anglorum ex eo gentem hujusmodi artificium nosse ac discere fecerunt." Bed. Hist. Abbat. Wiremuth. l. I.

‡ "Primum culmina corrupta tecti renovans, artificiose plumbo puro tegens, *per fenestras introitum avium et imbrium vitre prohibuit, per quod tamen intra lumen radiebat.*" Eddi Stephani Vita S. Wilfridi, inter XV. Scriptores, cap. xvi p. 59, edit. Gale.

tine,

time, the windows had been made of fine linen, or latticed wood-work.*

Such are the first instances of the introduction of glass into churches, although the rarity of its use for many centuries may be gathered from the following particulars:

Gunton, in the History of Peterborough (p. 27), says, that "Robert de Lindesey beautifyed above thirty of the windows of Peterborough cathedral with glasses, *which had been before only stuffed with straw.*"

In the Computus of Bolton Abbey, 1299, quoted by Dr. Whitaker,† the following is the charge that occurs for glass windows, building, timber, &c.

"Pro *fenestr' vitreis*, meremio, &c. ad fabricam Eccl'. cxvjs. iiid." And again, in 1306:

"Dona recepta de Everardo Fannel ad fenestram vitream cancelli de Skypton, vjs. viijd."

In 1310, however, we have a charge which seems to indicate that in the choir of the church lattices only were used.

"Pro *laticiis* ad chorum de Skypton, iiis. ivd."‡

It is probable that when the windows of our churches were enlarged from the close, lancet, narrow shape, lattices were introduced: previously to that alteration, they appear to have been for the most part open. There is a small window at the east end of Iffley church, in Oxfordshire, which still remains so. Glass, it is probable, even at a much later period, was neither common enough, nor cheap enough, to be generally used.

So late as 1483, among the privy seals of Richard the Third, we read of a payment of five pounds to the prior of Carlisle, which the king gave toward the making of a glass window;§ and the glazing of some of the windows of King's College chapel is said to have been paid for by a fine.

Bishop Percy, however, from the total silence throughout the Northumberland Household Book, with regard to glass, was led to believe that this very beautiful and useful material, though applied to the decoration of churches, was not, even so late as the beginning of the sixteenth century, very commonly used either in dwelling-houses of the better order, or castles."*

The following memoranda, if they do not militate against Bishop Percy's opinion, at least add something to our illustrations on the subject.

One of the early Hostels of Oxford, which were at that period little more than ordinary houses, from the circumstance of its having glass windows, was called *Glazen-Hall*.†

Among Madox's Collections, of the 49th year of Henry the Third is an abstract of a roll marked *Woodstock*—"in emendatione defectuum domorum regis ibidem et *fenestrarum vitrearum*."‡ Evincing that so long ago as 1265, glass windows were known in the palace of the monarch. And not only at *Woodstock*, but at *Westminster*, for under the year 1268, we have the following anecdote in Fabyan's Chronicle. Speaking of the troubles of that year, he says, "The souldyors lyenge in Southwerke made many robboryes in Southrey and other places, and rowed over to Westmynster, and spoyled there the kinge's paleys, and devoured his wyne, and *broke the glasse of the windowes*, and all other necessaryes to that paleys they destroyed and wasted."

At a time when there were so many powerful barons rivalling their sovereign in courtly splendour, we can hardly suppose that the best apartments of their dwellings would have windows sheltered by nothing more than lattices.

That Chaucer's chamber-windows were glazed, we certainly gather from his Dreme:

"My wyndows werein shet echone,
And *through the glasse the sunne ysbone*
Upon my bed with bright bemis
With many glad gildy stremis." L. 333.

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* "Basilica, quondam ab Edwino rege monitu beati Paulini in Eboraco facta, tecto vacabat, parietes semiruti, & ruinam plenam minantes; solis nidis avium serviebant, pro indignitate rei Pontifex interno dolore commotus, materiam solidavit, culmem levavit, levatum plumbeis laminis ab injuria procellarum munivit. *Fenestris lucem dabant vel panni lini tenuitas, vel multiforatilis assercula*: ipse vitreas fecit. Decorem materiarum vetustas & multimoda tempestas obduxerat. Ipse illas alba calce dealbavit," &c. Saville, Rerum Anglic Script. Malmesb. p. 148.

† History of Craven, p. 325.

‡ Ibid. p. 332.

§ Harl. MSS 433, f. 120.

* Northumb. Hous. Book.

† Warton Hist. Eng. Poet, vol. i. p. 403. See Twyne Misc. quædam, &c. ad calc. Apol. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.

‡ Ayse. Cat. MSS. 4565. Madox, vol. lxxxvi. f. 94.

From a patent, granted in the first year of Richard the Second, 1378, we learn that John de Brampton was not only made *glazier* to the king within his Tower of London, but in all his castles and manors.* A proof either that the profession was a rare one, or that Brampton was an extraordinary workman.

There are, however, one or two more authorities to quote, of a date considerably later. They are interesting, and certainly countenance, in a great measure, Bishop Percy's opinion. At any rate, they serve to show how slowly introductions even of the utmost convenience are frequently received.

William Harrison, the author of the Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, says (p. 187), that "of *old time*, our countrie houses, instead of glasse, did use much lattice, and that made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in checkerwise. I read also that some of the better sort in and before the times of the Saxons, did make panels of horne instead of glasse, and fix them in wood calmes. But as horne in windows is now (A. D. 1577) quite laid down in every place, so our lattises are also growne into lesse use, because glasse is come to be so plentifull, and within very little so good cheape, if not better, than the other." He afterwards adds this remarkable passage:—"Heretofore also the houses of our princes and noblemen were often glazed with beryll (an example whereof is *yet* to be seen in Sudleie Castle†); but this especially in the times of the Romans, whereof also some fragments have been taken up in old ruines."

But with regard to glass, says Bishop Percy (when commenting on this very passage), now so cheap and common a convenience, even after it began to be used in windows, it was still preserved with great care as a precious rarity, as appears from the Survey of Alnwick Castle, made in 1567, in which is this very remarkable passage:—"And because, throwe extreme winds, the glasse of the windowes of this and other my lord's castles and houses here in the countrie, doth decay and waste, yet were good the whole heights of everie windowe at the departure of his lordshippe from lyeing at any of his said castels and houses, and dowring the time of his lordshippe's absence, or others lying in them, were taken down, and laide up in safety: and at soeche tyme as other his lordshippe, or anie other, should lye at anie of the said places, the same might then be sett uppe of newe with smale charges to his lordshippe, wher now the decaye thereof shall be verie costlie and chargeable to be repayred."

From Sir John Cullum's History of Hawksted,* it should seem that so late as 1615, glass windows were a luxury not every where introduced even into the better kind of farm-houses. And there is a passage in one of Mr. Ray's Itineraries, which evinces a much later introduction of them into the better kind of mansions in Scotland:—"In the best Scottish houses, even the king's palaces, the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only; the lower have two wooden shuts or folds, to open at pleasure, and admit the fresh air."—"The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots, built of stone, and covered with turves, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed."†

The history of *painted glass* is not a subject for the present paper. It appears to have been introduced somewhat early in the thirteenth century; and probably gave rise to many of those ramifications of the windows so remarkable in our ecclesiastical architecture in its middle period.

The fraternity of the "Glaziers and Painters on Glass," is reported by Stow to have been a society of very ancient memory. The trades seem always to have gone together, although they were not incorporated till the thirteenth year

* Pat. I. Ric. II. p. 3. m. 7, "Joh. de Brampton Vitriarius Regis infra Turrim London, ac infra omnia alia Castr'et man' Regis."

† Leland, Itin. vol. iv. p 75, speaking of Sudeley Castle, says, "The L. Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of warre in K. H. V. and K. H. VI. dayes, and was an admiral (as I have heard) on the sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken that it was partly builded ex spoliis Gallorum, and some speake of a towre in it called Pottmore's Towre, that it should be made a ransome of his. One thinge was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windowes of it were glased with berall." See also Leland, Itin. vol. viii. p. 38.

* Bibl. Topogr. Brit. No. XXXIII. p. 209.

† Scott's Select Remains of the learned John Ray. Pp. 187, 188.

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of Charles the First.* As a company, they had a coat of arms and crest confirmed to them by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, 1588.

Such are a few of the particulars relating to the introduction and use of glass in windows. More diligent enquirers may possibly be able to increase the number. But enough is exhibited to prove that its introduction was gradual; and that the expence of procuring it was for many ages a counterpoise to the comfort and convenience it was thought to bestow. † N

P. S. Since the printing of the Paper on the Introduction of Chimneys (vol xxiii. p 436) the Editor of the *Antiquary* has met with a passage in Leland's Itinerary, which serves to shew that, in *his* time, chimneys, as they are now constructed, were not of very frequent occurrence. He is speaking of Bolton Castle (Itinerar. vol viii. p. 19) "One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, now chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the syds of the wauls betwixt the lights in the haull; and by this meanes, and by no covers, is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strangly conveyed." By *covers*, is probably intended cupola; or perhaps such a lantern as that at Glastonbury.

* Stryge's Stow. vol. II. p. 230. App. II 16.

† In the following extract from one of the indentures for the erection and completion of the Lady Chapel, at Warwick, are some particulars well deserving the reader's attention. It seems to indicate that in the reign of Henry the Sixth, although glass for windows was made in England, yet that the glass of foreign manufacture was in the highest estimation.

"John Prudde, of Westminster, glazier, 27 Junii, 25 H. VI. covenanteth, &c. to glase all the windows in the new chappell in Warwick, with glasse beyond the seas, and *with the glasse of England*; and that in the finest wise, with the best, clearest, and strongest glasse of beyond the sea that may be had in England, and of the finest colours of blue, yellow, red, purpure, sanguine, and violet, and of all other colours that shall be most necessary, and best to make rich and embellish the matters, images, and storyes, that shall be delivered and appointed by the said executors, by patterns in paper, afterwards to be newly traced and pictured by another painter in rich colour, at the charges of the said glasier; all which proportions the said John Prudde must make perfectly to fine glase, enemyn it, and finely and strongly set it in lead and sounder, as well as any glasse is in England. Of white glasse, green glasse, black glasse, he shall put in as little as shall be needfull for the shewing and setting forth the matters, images, and storyes. And the said glasier shall take charge of the same glasse wrought, and to be wrought, in Warwick, and set up there in the windows of the said chappell; the executors paying to the said glasier for every foot of glasse iis. and so for the whole, xcil. iis. xd." See Dugd. Warw. p. 355.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(*Continued from p.* 429, of Vol. 23.)

THE marine villa of the late Sir R. Worsley next demands attention. The house is situated in a well-wooded vale near the shore. On one side of the lawn is a large elegant pavilion, which opens with folding doors of plate-glass on the downy green sward. A range of similar windows opens on the sea. It is fitted up in a style of simple grandeur; large slabs, china vases, and sophas, constituting the principal part of the furniture. An elegant arcade extends all along the southern side, and the whole displays an unusual degree of elegance and grandeur. A plantation of vines, on terraces one above another, is seen from the pavilion. Trellisses are placed against the perpendicular face of each stage, for training the vines in the manner of espaliers. A pellucid stream just burst from its crystal spring, works its channel, and winds its way amidst a thick grove towards the sea-cliff, whence it falls in a considerable cascade on the shore.

By a steep ascent we reach the village of St. Lawrence; at the top stands its diminutive church, which is the smallest in the island, measuring only twenty feet by twelve. From this eminence the view of the village is singular and interesting; its detached cottages are thrown at different heights amongst irregular-fractured rocks, ornamented occasionally with fine trees, and enriched with fields of corn, the range of mountain continuing its sublime and awful barrier behind, and the ocean filling the abyss below. The descending road gradually recedes from the sea, and leads to a village in a different style of beauty. Niton seems reposing in the vale of quiet; and after the wild and grand views the eye has been contemplating in the under cliffs, it affords the wearied imagination a delicious repose. The western extremity of the island affords some very sublime objects, varying from those we had yet seen; but these were obliged to be reserved for a new excursion.

Our attention had been arrested as we passed, by a little low white thatched

cottage, at Shanklin, whose windows were half concealed by jessamine and honeysuckles; and the green door of whose simple parlour opened on a small orchard, under the shade of whose trees seats were placed, and on a board amidst the branches of one of them, the word "Lodgings" appeared. In towns, to the insulated individual wanderer, this word excites ideas of all that is dirty, gloomy, and uncomfortable; but here a new combination awoke emotions of pleasure. The sweet tranquillity of the place, the novelty of the abode, and the grand scenery of the neighbourhood, all impelled us to retrace the romantic road we had passed, and secure the charming retreat.

The variety of objects which this road comprehends, assume new forms, and excite new ideas, when contemplated from different aspects, and we reached our little gate with additional impressions of its grandeur and sublimity. The good-humoured hostess joined us in a moment; in five minutes her parlour was our own, and the fortnight's delicious tranquillity enjoyed there, is stored amongst the sweetest periods memory loves to recall. The Chine is a prominent object with most of the ramblers to the island, and we used to hear some of the gay parties exclaiming, as they passed our little abode, "O, this is just the spot; what a sweet place!" The air here is uncommonly mild, soft, and salubrious; the village being wholly sheltered by an amphitheatre of hills, from the northerly winds. The climate much resembles that of the south of France, and is particularly beneficial in pulmonary complaints. To those who can bear the fatigue of descending and ascending the Chine, the beach affords a singular and interesting walk. In an evening, the crimson rays of the departing sun stealing down this grand chasm, and tinging the more prominent foliage with which it is enriched, produces a very fine effect. The little church attached to this hamlet, is, from its situation, a very picturesque object, being placed on a green knoll, hanging woods on curving hills forming the back ground. The parsonage, at a little distance, is an old stone house, situated in a garden, in the midst of which is a spacious bower, formed of one large venerable old box-tree, which, without fetters, flings its broad arms around, and sweeps the ground with its thick dark shade. The house opens on a neat little grass-plot; the lower part of it is entirely covered with myrtles, which thickly shade the door, and blossom here, during the changing year, unchanged. The liberal owner filled our hands with large bunches of this fragrant exotic, which, during our stay, decorated our parlour window. Those who feel sufficiently to suffer the beauties of nature "to awaken either pensiveness or enthusiasm," will perhaps pardon the following effusion which a solitary ramble produced:—

Thou world of wonders, mighty deep,
I love to hear thy awful roar;
To watch, thy wide waves while they sweep
Shanklin's secluded, sheltered shore.

Far from the world's rude den of care,
Thy hamlet knows the sweets of peace;
The gentlest breezes whisper there;
All but the gentlest passions cease.

On the shorn lawn the whitened cot,
Beneath the tall elm's sombre shade,
The wanderer lures to fix his lot
Amidst the lovely, quiet glade.

Peeping beneath a jes'mine bower,
The casement opens on the green;
And the low door, 'midst many a flower,
Unfolds upon the fragrant scene.

Above my head tall myrtles climb,
(Shanklin no frigid season knows),
Through winter here they smile sublime
At passing storms and distant snows.

The guardian Genius of the place
To the rude north-wind fixt a bound;
And, with inimitable grace,
Threw hanging woods on mountains round.

O'er the wide waves' expansive deep,
Shanklin, the sun's first beams are thine;
And down thy grand romantic steep
His crimson rays departing shine.

Dear hamlet, with thy wave-washed shore,
Still lend thy covert to this breast;
Still whisper, life's sharp storm is o'er,
And all to come is peace and rest.

On the highest eminence in this neighbourhood a signal-house is placed, commanding an extensive view along the coast. Proceeding a little farther on these Downs, a good bird's-eye prospect of a considerable part of the island is obtained. These views, where hill and dale, villages and farms, are agreeably blended, with the ocean appearing at different, and sometimes opposite, points, are highly interesting. But there is one defect which, in viewing the interior of the island from the most elevated parts, the lover of nature cannot but lament; this is the deficiency of wood. The rage for war has doubtless contributed to rob this island

island of its honours and its beauties; but that those who possess estates here should so seldom attempt to replace them by planting, is truly astonishing.

About two miles from Shanklin is one of nature's grand curiosities, well deserving attention, though it is seldom visited by travellers, as, in order to see it, carriages and public roads must be quitted. It is a land-slip, in a style of somewhat milder beauty than what we had before seen, but comprehending a rich and most picturesque variety;—rocks, woods, and pastures, all having been precipitated from their original destination, and now resting about half way between the sea and their former situation. It is impossible to conceive any thing more unique and romantic than this scene. The masses of fallen rock assume the most fantastic forms; pillars, temples, and caves, peeping from amongst surrounding foliage. Shattered crags pile on pile, in some parts frown on the daring adventurer, and elude all approach, while impending cliffs above threaten to add to the confusion and the grandeur. Hazle copses smile amidst this charming variety, and hanging groves shade yet unexplored beauties. The stupendous range of cliff above towers with awful grandeur, in some points presenting the appearance of mouldering turrets, at others exhibiting colossal pillars. All here is holy stillness; no human habitation breaks on the harmony of the scene; there is no trace, no touch of art. A simple path, leading from one hamlet to another, is just discernible over the green knoll, or the level terrace, and gives new interest, by excluding the idea of total desolation. It is scenes like these which "impart something more than images to a mind adapted and habituated to converse with nature; they inspire an exquisite sentiment, that seems like the emanation of a spirit residing in them." It is under the influence of these refined and sacred emotions that we exclaim,

I'm born for bliss, this glowing soul
  Exulting owns the stamp of heaven;
Scorns the dull million's cold controul,
  And cherishes each rapture given.

Yes, take your gold, ye herd supine,
  Whom sordid purposes employ;
Be intellect's exhaustless mine
  This bosom's treasury of joy.

No more confined to realms of care,
  Being expands in joy's full stream;
While with blest Seraphim I share
  His bounties of the Great Supreme.

Fired, feasted, filled with nature's charms,
  Still let me 'mid her beauties rove;
Till tired I sink in death's cold arms,
  And spring to thee, thou God of love.

Some friends having appointed to join us, we bid adieu to our lovely retreat, and returned to Ryde, to meet them. Part of the party not having seen Cowes, it was agreed to go thither by water, and from thence to Newport. Sailing on the Medina (which divides the Island), as far as Newport, affords some beautiful views, and the approach to this little metropolis, at high tide, is extremely beautiful. The town is neat, clean, and cheerful, but too much like other towns long to detain those who worship nature.

"God made the country, and man made the
"town."

The numbers of military stationed here, never viewed by the reflecting mind but with dread and regret, rendered it unpleasant;—cavalcades of soldiers, with their inharmonious sounds and sights, breaking even on the solemn stillness of the sabbath.

"——————A pause,
A solemn pause, all nature seems to feel,
Save in the frowning camp War knows no
  rest;
War owns no sabbath; war, with impious
  toil
Unspent, with blood unsated, to the fiends
Of vengeance still rebellows, still pursues
His work of death; nor pauses, nor relents,
For laws divine, or sight of human woe"

Cisterne.

Carisbrook is the principal object in the neighbourhood of Newport deserving attention. This grand and venerable pile stands on a lofty eminence. Its long embattled walls, and dark-grey towers, "majestic, though in ruins," fill the mind with pensive solemnity, while slowly winding up the ascent. The entrance is highly interesting; a bridge between two bastions leads to a fine old gate-way; from this a passage, guarded with high embattled walls, conducts to a more antique and spacious gate, flanked by two round towers. The old and original wicket, latticed with iron, yet remains, and opens into the castle-yard. Around this spacious area, partially covered with grass and briars, crumbling walls, unroofed apartments, dark gate-ways, and dismantled towers, fill the mind with a succession of images, all calculated more deeply to impress a conviction of the instability of human grandeur and human power.

power. The apartments where the unfortunate Charles was confined are in a very mutilated state; but the window from which he attempted to escape is still shewn. Crossing the court, a ponderous door leads up a long flight of stone steps to the Keep, which has stood since the sixth century. Over the crumbling walls of this very interesting memento of past ages, highly varied and extensive views of the island, the sea and the opposite coast are afforded. Terrace-walks, one above another, range round the walls of the castle; sometimes winding through hazle copses, and at others extending along the open cliff. All here is grand, striking, and solemn, and fancy turns with reluctant step and slow, to common scenes, and common occupations.

Not having explored all in the neighbourhood of Niton, worth notice, thither we determined to return. The long and steep ascent up St. Catharine's hill is extremely interesting, every turn of the wheels affording new and highly varied views. This lofty eminence towering seven hundred and fifty feet above the sea, is cultivated in spacious terraces almost to the top; on the highest point is a signal-house, and near it a singular old stone building, said to be a tower of an ancient church. A long line of coast with its indented bays is traced to the western extremity of the island. Between this point and the ocean lies Blackgang Chine, so named from a band of pirates who used to conceal themselves there. This is one of those tremendous chasms wrought by great Nature's hand. Some perils and much fatigue must be endured to see it to advantage. Here rocks have been hurried down in immense masses and different forms, leaving piles and pyramids as they rolled. The cavern is centered amidst these grand accompaniments, and surrounded with their grotesque confusion. Over the opening, which is forty feet high, a stream of water falls, which in a wet season forms a magnificent cascade. All around is bold, wild, and grand; and the ocean roaring and tossing its mighty waves below, adds wonderfully to the effect of the whole. At no great distance from this scene, commences that "wreck of matter," the land-slip which took place in 1799, when a hundred acres, all broken up, receded from their original destination. Earth, rocks, pools, copses, all rushed, to the astonishment of the neighbouring inhabitants, with irregular confusion towards the sea. A cottage fitted up as a tea-drinking place was hurried away with its attendant scenery, and swallowed up, all but the chimney, which is still visible. The whole of this sublime phenomenon presents a more chaotic and awful appearance than language can portray. In some parts the effects appear like those of a volcano; masses of black, loose, crumbled earth resembling ashes, filling the chasms between tremendous piles of rocks, while the mighty rampart of parent cliff towers behind, and a boundless extent of ocean with its tumultuous waves, as if to aggrandize the scene, fills the void below. When time shall have given stability to the disturbed rocks, when the streams shall have shaped their course, and the buried foliage shall re-appear; beauty and variety will add their charms to grandeur and sublimity, and complete the unique whole. Towards the terminating point of this august scene, where the surface was less agitated, and the removal less distant, this change is beginning to take place. The verdant plot smiles amidst the desolation, groups of trees, (probably removed with their native soil around them,) enrich the valley, and the copse breaking through its imprisonment again decorates the grey crags which had buried it. Every year will render this scene more interesting, and the traveller of taste who can bear the fatigue, and will allow the time for contemplating what probably can be no where else beheld, will find himself amply repaid.

The western extremity of the island was now the only object we had in view. Although Niton has a comfortable inn, it has no carriages, nor are there any to be obtained at the back of the island, so that the traveller must either detain his vehicle, or return to Newport; our party prefered the latter, as we could with more convenience visit the Needles from thence.

The road to Yarmouth does not afford so much variety of scenery as we had enjoyed in some of our interior rides. Swaynston, the seat of Sir John Barrington, is the most interesting place we passed. The mansion commands a good view of the sea, and is enriched with fine oak woods, sweeping in elegant forms. To the honour of the owner, we observed more infant plantations here than near any other seat we had passed.

Yarmouth is a small old town on the western point of the Island. It enjoys fine

fine views of the channel and the Hampshire coast, and was formerly of considerable consequence, but is much diminished. Several of its streets, now destitute of buildings, can only just be traced. The principal inn is an interesting old house, which was built by the governor Sir R. Holmes, for the accommodation of Charles I. on a visit to the island. Part of the old fortification still remains.

A mile of no very considerable extent brings us to Sir Christopher's, whose long and steep ascent leads to a bold sublime promontory, whose stupendous height presents a combination of objects exciting those rich, those ineffable emotions, which give grandeur and happiness to existence.

——— Hail thou stupendous scene!
Here the dread power of him who fixt the sun,
And rules the world, is manifest in all.
The wide capacious down, where not a shrub
Breaks the long level line its greensward spreads,
To the bold promontory's utmost point,
Towering a hundred fathom o'er the sea.
Round the firm base, the wildly roaring waves,
Impetuous made by these proud barriers,
Dash and rebound, then furious dash again:
Now the cold cavern dire and deep they scoop,
Now rend the jagged rocks, still center-fixt,
Then roll triumphant through the wave-torn way,
Newand grand terrors adding to the scene.
O'er the black deep, the pyramidal cliffs
Stand silvery white, warning the mariner,
That who comes here, to fierce destruction comes.
When not a zephyr whispers through the vale,
On this huge promontory, bleak and bold,
Winds, which just seem escap'd from magazines
Where Nature fabricates and hoards her storms,
Sweep round with thundering fury.
Language retires, imagination rests,
And the whole soul concentered, only feels,
Over it ent solemn sentiment of awe.

On the highest point of this eminence is placed a light-house, where we eagerly alighted, not without some apprehension that the carriages must be blown over. Head covering drawn fast we should be hurled into the deep below, we reached the point whence we could distinctly view the needles. The violent agitation of the waves have torn these pyramids from the main rock, to which they are still united by the base which enables them proudly to contend against the waves. About three years ago, one more tapering than the rest, and which yielded to the fury of the storm, towered one hundred and eighty feet above the sea, and fell into the ocean with a most tremendous crash. The contending waves breaking round these jagged barriers, the naked and stupendous cliffs, the bleak exposure of the point from which they are contemplated, and the wild roaring of the winds, render it to those who enjoy the pure sublime, a scene highly interesting and impressive.

We returned to Yarmouth, highly gratified with our expedition. In order to vary the route, it was determined to cross to Lymington, and return through the New Forest. To this lovely Island we bid adieu, with sensations which those only who have visited it, and are formed fully to relish its beauties, can participate.

Lymington is a pretty neat town, surrounded with all the grand and beautiful scenery of the New Forest. Boldre, the late residence of the elegant, the venerable, the pious Gilpin, it had long been the object of my ardent wishes to visit; and no pilgrim who had reached the shrine of his favourite saint, could enjoy a purer pleasure. The house, which is sweetly sheltered from the road, stands on a gently rising ground, bounded by a sweeping wood of oaks. The arm of the sea separating the Island from the main land is seen from the windows, and the Island with its white cliffs bounds the picture. Pomegranates and myrtles adorn the front of the house, and its apartments are ornamented with the elegant drawings of him who could furnish views for "Forest Scenery," and write initiatory books for parish-children. This elegant retirement seems the abode of peace, taste, and virtue, and its last proprietor possessed that refined wisdom, which enabled him to make it such. The hamlet of Boldre is at some distance in the back ground: the cottages are neat and comfortable. Here is a school for the children of the poor, built and endowed by Mr. Gilpin. It is situated on a little knoll, ornamented with shrubs. The apartments of the boys and girls are separate, and the walls are hung round with tablets containing appropriate texts of Scripture, and printed instructions for the children, which breathe the benevolence and piety of their revered pastor. Few parishes perhaps can equal Boldre in their readiness to confirm that interesting and important truth, "The memory of the just is blessed." The heart-felt encomiums poured into the ear of a stranger,

stranger, confirmed the conviction of the powerful permanent influence which one individual may have, who is habitually and judiciously aiming to do all the good he can. Boldre church is a mile from the hamlet, situated in a sequestered and romantic part of the Forest. The silence and solitariness of the spot, the deep shade of the woods, the last memento of him who has taught the love of heavenly wisdom to the inhabitants, and immortalized the scenery, all conspire to render Boldre church-yard a spot not to be visited without enthusiasm, nor quitted without regret.

The road which is cut through the Forest from Lymington to Romsey is extremely fine, and presents grand views of these magnificent and extensive woods. But around Lyndhurst the scenery is rich and varied beyond all description. The most lovely abodes break on the sight from situations to which Imagination does not wish to add, but she exclaims, Who are they who are worthy to reside here? they must surely be amongst the first of mortals! Those who are formed for all the enjoyment which nature affords, will not be satisfied with being driven through the Forest; they must return, they must wander at leisure, they must abandon themselves to the invisible Genius presiding in the vicinity of Lyndhurst. C. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NO BUCERISM: *in* REPLY *to* DR. WATKINS'S DEFENCE *of* BUCER, *&c.*[*]

THOSE historical particulars of the war-whoop NO POPERY, inserted in the Magazine for May (vol. xxiii. p. 327), have excited in Dr. Watkins a somewhat ludicrous irritation. In the animosity of his displeasure, he calls the author infamous, yet complains that he is unknown; and with truly priestly slang reviles an adversary as immoral, for whose designation he enquires. To such invective one does not answer: but to the literary criticism an attentive reply shall be given. Be it examined, whether Dr. Watkins, or the Anti-Bucerist has been the more attentive reader of English ecclesiastical history.

Dr. Watkins begins with this truism, that the virtuous dead ought not to be calumniated. Very just. Neither ought the wicked dead to be canonized. There is moral guilt in attacking the just fame of those who died two or three centuries ago. There is also moral guilt in holding up, to public reverence and praise, those men, who have been malefactors to the community instead of benefactors. This has sometimes been done by political, and oftener by religious sects, who are apt sincerely to confound services to their party with utility to mankind. In the opinion of the Anti-Bucerist, the founders of the Reformation, both in England and throughout protestant Europe, have hitherto been mischievously flattered: in proof of this proposition, he has appealed to history for the record of their deeds. It remains to be shown that Dr. Watkins's attack has in nothing invalidated the general truth of the concise statement made.

The first charge of misrepresentation (to borrow the order, or disorder, of Dr. Watkins's objections) respects this sentence: "Martin Bucer was born a Jew, and died a Jew." Here are two distinct propositions, which this Dr. Watkins has not scrupled to characterize both as *false* and as *foul* aspersions. We will now produce evidence for their reality. Lindanus, the bishop of Ruremond, speaking of Bucer, says *(in dialogo 2 Dubitant.) Sane ut in christianismo fuit inconstantissimus, ita in paterno judaismo constantissimus*, p. 146. And again: *Alii Christum nostrum negant verum illum promissum fuisse, sed alium cum Judæis expectandum, uti Bucerum moribundum testatum reliquisse narrant fide digni, adeoque quidam clarissimi viri, se ab ejus discipulis in Anglia accepisse.* This almost cotemporary, and highly respectable, testimony is positive as to the jewish descent, and strong as to the final relapse into judaism. There is more. Surius *(Commentar. rerum in orbe gestarum ad ann. 1551)* says: *Audivi ego ex quodam gravi longeque doctissimo viro, fuisse cum* [Bucer] *judæum, et cum quandoque puerum quendam nescio ex qua fœmina sustulisset, cum circumcidisse.* The causing his own bastard child to be circumcised might be accounted for on the principle that his mistress was a jewess: but even this would be symptomatic of his being once a jew. A third witness is Maimbourg, who in the Histoire du Schisme d'Angleterre (lib. 2 p. 237) says in so many words: *Pour Bucer, il était porté pour le Judaisme; aussi etoit il descendu d'une famille juive*: and then appeals to a conversation between Paget and Dudley, related at length by our Sanderus, in which Bucer was stated to have considered the Gospels as legendary lives of Christ, to be received with some grains of allowance. Fourthly, or rather fifthly, the testimony of Possevin may be adduced: his words

[*] See Monthly Mag. vol. xxiii. pp. 327 and 418.

words are: *At vero Bucerus, quem morientem scribunt esse professum nondum natum esse Messiam, sectarius latiorem viam strauit.* This last passage, which may be found in the *De Atheismis Hæreticorum*, is very positive to Bucer's dying a Jew; little less so than the first passage is to his being born a Jew. The silence of the English clerical historians about these facts is no disproof; it only shews that they were cautious of circulating anecdotes, which might excite prejudice against the father of their church. When do the clergy tell the whole truth?

Dr. Watkins by this time must be convinced that Bucer was born a Jew; but why should he treat this as a foul aspersion. If to be born of those families, who can trace furthest back a trustworthy pedigree, is to be nobly born: that is his privilege who is born a Jew. If to descend from those nations, whose legislation and literature have most influenced the culture of posterity, is to be nobly born: that is his privilege who is born a Jew. In the eye of our national religion, it is the purest of all possible descents: it is an honour, for which, according to the doctrine of the church of England, the Almighty was himself a voluntary and a successful candidate. Jesus Christ was born a Jew!—Let us hear no more of such miscreant assertions, as that it is a foul reproach to be born a Jew.

Dr. Watkins next pretends that Bucer has been represented as a furious persecutor. There is no such assertion in the document. The burning of the Arians, or the burning of Servetus, is not ascribed to him. The spirit of persecution is indeed ascribed to him, and that on very sufficient grounds. In a recent Life of Servetus by Mr. Wright, the fact is preserved of Bucer's saying in the pulpit that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Such a declaration from such authority may have contributed to occasion and encourage Calvin's atrocious persecution of Servetus. That Bucer was intolerant toward the Catholics, his own letters evince: in that to Gropper (preserved in Corpus-Christi College library) he complains of the toleration vouchsafed by others to the simonies, sacrileges and idolatries of the papists. A complete proof, that they thought him a persecutor is that, under Queen Mary, his body was disinterred, publicly burnt, and his tomb demolished.

Dr. Watkins next asserts that the English Reformation ought not to be charged with Bucerism. Let Dr. Watkins consult only Burnet's History of the Reformation, he there (II. 156) will find that the paper presented by Bucer to Edward VI. was made the basis of the institution of this reformed church; and that Bucer was continually appealed to for arbitrating the controverted points. The correspondence with foreign divines was chiefly conducted by him, and, in the name of the collective protestant church, he pronounced many a verdict. He had all over the continent the reputation of dictating our ritual. See Venema's *Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiæ*, vol. viii. p. 338; and elsewhere: See also the Letters of Vossius, who gives the name Bucerism to the form of worship established in England. The passage runs thus: *Cum vero Bucerus propius ad Romanam Ecclesiam accederet quam Lutherus; Calvinus longius ab ea abiret, quam idem Lutherus; extra Lutheranismum duæ ortæ appellationes Bucerismi et Calvinismi.*

Of the cunning trimming character of Bucer there are many traces. Calvin in one of his letters says: *Tu Buceri obscuritatem vituperas, et merito: ut nihil est in Bucero adeo perplexum, obscurum, flexiloquum atque tortuosum* Justus Jonas in one of his letters says: *In Bucero calliditas vulpina, perverse imitata acumen et prudentiam.* Such was the man, whose opinion, as Dr. Watkins admits, archbishop Cranmer desired to have upon the English Common Prayer Book, and well might Cranmer ally himself with such a man. Cranmer was from his station necessarily the official president of the convocation, which arranged our ritual: but Cranmer had attained that rank by being pimp to Henry VIII. and was unfit to decide on any church-affairs without such a prompter as Bucer at his elbow.

Enough has been said to prove that Bucer (1) was born a Jew, and (2) died a Jew; that his intolerance grappled (3) with papist and (4) with unitarian; and that he (5) was the grand contriver of the church of England system, which (6) was named Bucerism after him by the continental ecclesiastic historians. These six propositions comprize absolutely every thing asserted concerning Bucer in the paper so mercilessly arraigned by Dr. Watkins. It is for him now to retract his wanton expressions, and his harsh denial. When this shall have been done with becoming apology, it will be soon enough to take the trouble of proving in similar detail the remaining propositions.

Meanwhile the readers of the Monthly Magazine will, it is hoped, be quite as cautious to credit the assertions of the anonymous Dr. Watkins, as of the anonymous

ANTI-BUCERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE health and convenience of the public would be greatly promoted if any of your chemical or philosophical readers would suggest in detail the most simple and the most efficacious means of preserving the purity of the air of rooms, in which large assemblages of people take place.

Few persons can endure a crowded theatre, a court of justice, an auction-room, or even a place of worship, without suffering in various degrees from the head-ache, from nausea at the stomach, and general bodily and mental debility. If modern chemistry could supply the means of removing these unpleasant effects, it would acquire a new wreath of glory in the estimation of mankind.

London, Your's, &c.
June 25, 1807. C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the METALS *and* METALLIC STRATA *of* IRELAND.—*Communicated by* R. FRASER, *Esq.*

PERHAPS no country in Europe, except Saxony, abounds more in metallic productions than Ireland. The very able mineralogist and chemist, Mr. Kirwan, to whose labours science is so greatly indebted, has been endeavouring for several years past to obtain the concurrence of government to establish a board of mineralogy and mining, on a plan similar to those now generally established on the Continent;—so as, not only, by means of a permanent establishment of this nature, to obtain a skilful examination of the mineral strata of the island, but also to direct the operations of the exploitation of its mines, with certainty and economy.—As Germany is by far the most advanced of any country of Europe, in the science of mineralogy, and by the application of that science to the art of mining, the operations of acquiring those treasures hidden in the bowels of the earth have been brought to the greatest points of economy and perfection, he proposes to bring from thence, by liberal encouragement, and particularly from the school of Werner, members for the board, completely qualified for directing the mineralogical investigation of the island, and conducting the expenditure of the capital, which individuals may be induced to vest in the acquisition of a share of those treasures, which Ireland certainly contains in great abundance.

However reluctant individuals, who have devoted much time and labour to those pursuits in the British islands, may feel, to allow so exclusive a preference to be given to another country, and the pupils of one professor; yet every one must acknowledge, that if the most perfect mode is to be adopted, such as to exclude, by a general rule, the chance of partiality, no proposition can be more fully adapted to the object of rendering the board efficacious and respectable, than the plan proposed by its excellent and disinterested author; and, if carried into effect, it seems to be the most likely means of inducing men of capital to lend their aid in employing the people, in searching for those valuable treasures.

As, however, it is still doubtful whether government will deem it fit to grant that aid necessary for the formation of such an establishment, or whether they will leave these researches to the association of individual talents and property, it may not be deemed unworthy of attention, to give some account of the very imperfect knowledge at present obtained of the metallic strata in this part of the United Kingdom.

It is generally held, that rich mineral treasures are seldom found in the primitive granite, but are often found in granite of a secondary formation, and also in schistose argillite incumbent on the primitive granite which forms the foundation of the island, and that in many situations not at great depths from the superficial strata.

From these, and other circumstances, well understood by those who have attended to geological knowledge, there is much reason to believe, that Ireland contains abundant stores of mineral riches, and, in as far as they have been explored, these conjectures are fully confirmed.

IRON.

Iron, as it is the most useful, is also the most generally diffused over every part of the globe; there being few substances whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, in which iron does not form a part: even the human body contains no inconsiderable portion of iron in its composition. In many parts of Ireland there is abundance of iron-ore, which, whilst the woods of Ireland remained, was formed into iron in bloomeries, which were erected in various parts of the country. Since the invention of smelting iron by pit-coal, no spirited attempts have been made to work these mines, if we except one at Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. At this place indeed, has been erected a very

very complete furnace, with a double steam-engine by Bolton and Watt, boring mills, and every thing complete.

At Mountrath, in the Queen's County, are to be found ores of iron that would require centuries to exhaust. Iron has also been found in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, particularly in the western part, on the estate of Lord Spencer Chichester. In the county of Waterford iron is also in great abundance, and in Kerry. These mines of iron, before the invention of smelting with pit-coal, were of little value, but are now of considerable importance, and that importance rising every day, by the art of manufacturing iron by this species of carbon, which, although so greatly extended in England, is far from being brought to perfection.

Some of the bar and rod iron made in England is extremely good, and very little inferior to the iron made on the Continent by the carbon made of wood. But it is very much to be lamented, that great quantities of bar and rod iron are sent into the markets, and particularly into Ireland, of a very bad quality, particularly for making nails, in which the consumption is much beyond what any one, at a transient view, would imagine. I have mentioned to some of the iron-masters the heavy complaints of this practice, which, if not remedied, will greatly injure the reputation of this important manufacture. And I should think it would be well worth the consideration of those interested in the reputation of this important branch, and deserving the attention of the legislature, to have some public inspection or criterion, by which the quality of the iron should be examined, and the makers made responsible for the quality of their manufacture being answerable to the description.

When it is considered that, notwithstanding all that has been yet done in the iron trade of Great Britain, we import of foreign iron, I believe, nearly to the amount of two millions sterling, it is of great importance, that not only the perfection of the article should be attended to, but that every enquiry should be made to find out situations where it may be carried on to the best advantage. And surely, whether this may be found in Coalbrookdale, on the banks of the Carron, in the vale of Towy, or on the borders of the Shannon; it is equally of the same importance to the empire at large. And I know there are many situations in Ireland, to which this trade must come, and from the much greater cheapness of labour, must be established with very superior advantages to what it is carried on in many parts of England at this moment. And this event will be greatly accelerated, by the endeavours now making in Ireland to complete a perfect system of inland navigation.

GOLD.

Next to iron, gold is the metal most generally diffused over the earth, and, like the latter, enters into the composition of most vegetables and animals, but in far less quantities, and is itself of much inferior utility.

This much coveted metal has recently been found in singular abundance in the mountain Croughan, on the southern boundary of the county of Wicklow, situated about four miles from Arklow, and ten from Rathdrum, in that county, and about thirty-two miles south from Dublin.

In Macurtin's History of Ireland it is said also to have been found in the northern parts of the county of Wicklow, near the head of the Liffey. It is well ascertained that the natives of Ireland were in the practice of wearing gold ornaments, when it was not known that this precious metal was found in any part of Europe. Some very skilful mineralogists are of opinion that at this place, where the gold has been found, in the county of Wicklow, there is, if pursued with spirit, a sufficient quantity of gold to supply all Europe.

SILVER.

This valuable metal has been found in galena in various parts; and, lately, some very rich specimens of close-grained galena, with much silver, were found in the county of Wexford.

In general, however, the ores of lead contain too little silver to render it worth extracting; but if the discovery made in the county of Wexford should be found to lead to a mine of the same kind as the specimens found, it would be a most valuable object of attention.

COPPER.

This, though not of so extensive utility as iron, is yet of great advantage in the arts, manufactures, and commerce; particularly in the navy. Ireland contains rich and valuable mines of this metallic substance, and capable of being worked to great advantage, and at a very moderate expence.

In the county of Wicklow there is an extent of country nearly ten miles in length, reaching from the mountain in which

which gold has been found from N. W. to S. E. in the very townland of which distinct veins of copper have been discovered. Here are only two works established, those of Cronebane and Ballamurtagh, although there are many other situations in this district where works could be carried on with great advantage, from the ease with which adits could be formed for working these mines, without being obliged to have recourse to expensive machinery.

Copper-ore of a very rich quality has also been discovered by the writer of this essay, in the county of Wexford. The hill of Allen, and the hills of Kilmurry, in the county of Kildare, inclose within their strata valuable veins of copper ore, the latter of which, although opened, have not been persevered in according to their merit.

There are also strong appearances of copper-ore in the hills of Daly Roan, in Queen's County, where remains of ancient shafts are discovered; and numerous similar indications are visible in the counties of Down, Cavan, Londonderry, Donegal and Leitrim. In the southern parts of the island, and in the county of Waterford, are veins of very rich copper-ore, which were worked with some spirit about thirty years ago, but have since been left off. They are now about to be renewed. At Lord Donelly's lead-mines, in the county of Tipperary, great quantities of carbonate of copper, or mountain green malachite, are found, which had been thrown out amongst the deads, and neglected; but, from late trials, this ore has been found so rich, that it is likely to be of more consequence than the lead itself, which is found here in a quantity almost inexhaustible. The rich copper-mines of Mucross, in the county of Kerry, are highly deserving attention. In the south of the county of Cork are strong indications of copper-ore. How far they run inland, here as well as on the coast of Waterford, has not been ascertained; but both in the one and the other situation, they lie so conveniently for water carriage, and in other circumstances so favourable, that they might be explored without much risk or expence.

LEAD.

This metallic substance is also found in great abundance in Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry, Cork, Leitrim, and Sligo, and numerous others, and it undoubtedly exists in various districts, unknown and unnoticed.

COBALT.

Of this I have seen specimens from the county of Kerry, where I have been informed it is to be found in considerable quantities.

Tin, in the form of grain-tin, has been found near the gold mine in the county of Wicklow, also some of the semi-metals, but in small quantities.

This is only a very imperfect sketch or outline, to shew what objects of this kind are to be found in this part of the United Kingdom. And it might certainly be worth the attention of men of capital in England to form a company, or companies, to take up some of those mines; as the greater part of them might, if conducted with skill and economy, be worked to profit, at a moderate expense; and as the richest mines in Cornwall are now so deep as to be attended with great expense, and Pary's Mountain is said to be nearly exhausted of its copper-ore, it would be very important, in order to supply the demand of the home-market, as well as for exportation, to open those mines in Ireland that seem to hold out such tempting advantages to the industry of man.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN *for* VILLAGE *or* PARISH LIBRARIES.

IT is proposed to establish in every village or parish in the kingdom, a small Library, consisting chiefly of Books of Agriculture, History, Modern Voyages and Travels, and other subjects of rational instruction and general utility.

The Funds for commencing and maintaining such a Library, to be raised by a subscription of five shillings per quarter for three years, and of half a crown per quarter afterwards.

The resident Clergyman, for the time being, to be President of the society, and a Treasurer to be appointed annually from among the subscribers.

The subscriptions to be received, the accounts to be kept, and the books to be circulated and registered by the Parish-Clerk, or by the Parish-Schoolmaster, who, besides having the use of the books for his own reading, is to be entitled to the fines.

The books to be kept in the Vestry Room, at the house of the officiating clergyman, or at any other convenient place, in a room which shall be accessible to the subscribers.

Quarterly meetings to be held of the subscribers at the place where the books are kept, when new books are to be ordered

dered, accounts stated, and regulations formed.

No book to be kept for reading more than a month, under the forfeiture of one penny per day afterwards, and no Magazine, Review, or Pamphlet, to be kept more than five days, under a similar penalty.

The first object of such a society, should be to possess itself of the County Reports, and other Books, published by the Board of Agriculture, of Gregory's Cyclopædia, some of Arrowsmith's Maps, Dickson's Agriculture, a System of Geography, Mavor's Universal History, Johnson's Dictionary, and Hume and Belsham's History of England. It should also begin to take in for periodical circulation, the Monthly Magazine, the Annals of Agriculture, the Oxford Review, and the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

The Library to be considered as the property of the subscribers, and of their resident heirs or successors, as long as they shall continue to pay their quarterly contributions within twelve months after they fall due; but any parishioner may, at any time, be at liberty to become a reader of the library on paying three shillings for a single quarter.

N.B. To establish such a Library, it seems only to be requisite that a fair copy of this plan should be affixed to the church door, that the Clergyman or Parish-Clerk should solicit the names of the chief parishioners; and as soon as a dozen have paid their first subscription, the society might be considered as formed. Should any Nobleman or Gentleman lend his countenance to the plan, and contribute a donation of ten or twenty pounds, its establishment could scarcely fail to be permanent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING perfectly satisfied with Dr. Calcott's explanation, given in your Magazine for May, it is not with any view of *having the last word*, that I once more take up my pen in the controversy occasioned by Earl Stanhope's pamphlet, which I do in order more clearly to explain my meaning, in respect to the matter of glee-singers sinking their voices when unaccompanied, without altering the temperament, in respect to which the Doctor and I do not seem perfectly to understand one another.

To this *extraordinary* assertion of mine, as he terms it, he subjoins three queries, to the first of which "Does this defect of keyed instruments exist in unaccompanied vocal music?" (p. 316) I scruple not to answer in the negative, as in *nature*, I know of no other temperament necessary, than that owing to the difference between the major and minor tone, as ascertained by the monochord; which temperament may be so adjusted as to render every key equal though not quite perfect, and thus exclude all wolves.

The second query I must confess I do not clearly understand, and therefore shall not attempt to answer it. To the third, however, "If temperament signifies deviation from the just proportion of intervals, how can voices sink without tempering?" I thus reply—

When I asserted that singers may sink their voices without altering the temperament, I did not mean to attribute the cause to any operation of the *Huygenian theorem*, quoted by the Doctor; as according to that, the voice might be as liable to rise as sink; but purely to an anatomical cause, especially in glees, in which the upper part is a counter-tenor, which being generally carried to the highest extent of the voice, the singer, in order to relieve himself from the exertion required to keep his voice up to the pitch, is apt gradually to depress it, and being the leading and more predominant part, will induce the other singers insensibly to do the same.

To elucidate this I shall mention a circumstance that happened sometime ago at a musical party I was at, when, a glee in the key of E♭ being proposed, the alto of which lay very high, I proposed its being performed in D. But this being objected to, on account of a peculiar modulation belonging to the key of E♭ (as was observed) which would lose its effect in transposition, it was accordingly performed in the latter key, at least it began in that key, and ended, as I had predicted, in D. Now, although upon a keyed instrument, were an air to be played in E♮ and immediately afterwards in E♭ a great difference in character would appear (from the subdominant of the latter key carrying the chord of the great wolf, whereas in the former, it is as perfect as that of the key note), yet surely Dr. Calcott will not assert that singers *unaccompanied*, so sinking gradually from E♮ to E♭ do therein conform to the peculiar temperament of that key, which if they do not in any degree, my assertion certainly remains uncontroverted.

Before I conclude, I cannot let slip the opportunity of noticing an assertion of another person on the subject, whom Dr.

Calcott

Calcott, in your Magazine for March (page 112), distinguishes by the name of Mr. A. as beingthe best, and *therefore the first*, writer on the Stanhope temperament; giving him thus *alphabetical* precedence over other writers, including the Doctor himself, and particularly over me, who have unfortunately selected the *lowest* letters of the alphabet for my signature. For my modestly so doing, I, however, think I may claim some praise, as by styling myself Mr. A. B. C. instead of X. Y. Z I might have secured this kind of precedence to myself.

The assertion I allude to is this, "Modulation would fail, if the new scales had not a decided difference of character."

In this opinion Mr. A. exactly coincides with Earl Stanhope, who in page 19 of his stereotype pamphlet, thus expresses himself:—"So far from the five wolves being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of them which produces that charming and essential *variety of character* between the different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument

"Thus it is, that, from our ignorance and narrow prejudices, the *perfection* of the principles which are to be found in nature are by us very frequently unobserved. But the more thoroughly we learn to understand them, the more we ought to feel gratitude towards the *Supreme Being* for enabling us to perceive the *sublime excellence* of their wonderful arrangement."

If this be really the case, it should seem that but small effects from modulation are to be expected in mere vocal music, which I, however, apprehend the admirers of our ancient madrigals will hardly be disposed to allow; and that the merits of our best old cathedral services, which consist chiefly in their peculiar modulation, must be derived from the organ that accompanies them.

I can, however, myself (with great deference to these authorities) by no means be brought to think that, because men have invented imperfect instruments, their deviations from the elements of tune and harmony, are to be sanctioned as it were by Providence; and see no reason why *perfectum* in harmonics is to be expected in this sublunary state, any more than perfection in morals, or in any thing else. I am therefore, rather induced to think that complete satisfaction in this respect must be reckoned amongst the *blessings of a future state*, wherein we may doubtless hope to enjoy the most perfect harmony and melody united together. In the mean time, however, we may make such *approaches* towards perfection, as to satisfy our limited faculties. For although we cannot entirely expel the wolf from our organs and piano-fortes, we may yet so muzzle him, as to render him comparatively innoxious, and shall therefore still have cause enough for thanks to our great Creator for the foretaste he has given us of an innocent gratification of so permanent a nature, as to be capable of extending into that state, in which we have reason to think it will be part of the employment of the blessed to chant the praises of their Creator in extatic hallelujahs, when the systems of tuning shall no longer perplex us, and TEMPERAMENT *shall be no more*.

Your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXIII.

ARE THE CAUSES GENERALLY ASSIGNED FOR THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM SATISFACTORY?

THERE are few subjects in the wide range of political economy more important, and, at the same time, more difficult of ample and satisfactory elucidation, than that which regards the means of diminishing the number of paupers. The drain on the labour and wealth of those by whom they are supported, is but a trifling evil compared with the state of the moral habits, from which pauperism not unfrequently proceeds, or which, if not in existence before, it almost uniformly produces.

The difficulties that lie in the way of a precise and full investigation of the causes that encourage pauperism, arise partly from those circumstances which render the science of political economy so very loose and exceptionable in many of its general principles, and partly from circumstances peculiar to the state of pauperism itself. These difficulties, however, seem to have been either overlooked or neglected by most of the writers who have touched on this important subject; since, without endeavouring, from a statement of facts well authenticated, and carefully observed for a sufficient length of time, in a variety of places and circumstances, to ascertain and class the different causes of the increase of pauperism, and then to recommend the specific and appropriate remedy, they either form random conjectures, or point out the remedies independently of any retrospect to the cause.

Many of the facts that have been

brought

brought forward as satisfactorily accounting for the increase of pauperism, are not only devoid of proof, as to the effects attributed to them, but are also at complete variance with those principles of political economy which are most firmly established, and most general in their application: and as principles are merely such facts as are found to occur uniformly and constantly amidst a variety of accompanying circumstances, when any thing stated as a fact is found to contravene a well established principle, it should be given up, or, at least, suspected, and carefully inquired into, as a striking and single exception to a multitude of facts found to accord in a great variety of accompanying circumstances. Keeping these remarks in view, let us examine some of the principal and more popular causes to which the increase of pauperism has been attributed, in order that we may hereafter enter, with less incumbrance, and greater probability of success, on the very important enquiry, respecting the mode that ought to be followed in investigating the causes of the increase of the evil alluded to. This examination will be advantageous, not only by calling the attention from what is false or visionary, but also as indirectly pointing out the principles that will lead us to the truth. The assigned causes will be examined, both as to the evidence and probability of the effects, with which they are charged; and likewise as to their conformity to the principles or general facts of the science, to which the subject belongs.

The enlargement of the size of farms has long borne the odium of diminishing population, or, at least, of increasing the number of paupers. That this should be regarded, and held up to public reprobation, as an adequate and leading cause of pauperism by those who are not inclined, or not able, to look beyond the immediate consequence which uniformly and necessarily results from it, is not to be wondered at; but it certainly is surprising that those who profess to give a character to actions from their durable and general effects alone, should have joined in the clamour against what they term a monopoly of farms. The prejudice that within these few years prevailed so strongly, and manifested itself with such outrageous zeal against the introduction of machinery in the cotton manufacture, is now universally converted into an experienced conviction of the utility of all the improvements. It would be difficult, however, to name a single point of importance, in which the saving of labour in the cultivation of land differs from the saving of labour in the manufacture of cotton. The cases may be paralleled in another circumstance: By the introduction of machinery, not only was labour saved, but the fabric was also better manufactured; in a similar manner the education, capital, and practical knowledge of the agriculturist who is able to take a large farm, and the state of cultivation in which large farms are actually found, sufficiently indicate, that more produce, and of a better quality, is raised with less labour on large farms.

It is an unfounded assertion, that, though the produce brought to market is increased, the price will not be lowered; and that, therefore, the landed proprietor and the farmer alone are benefited by superior cultivation, or the saving of labour: for diminution of price, and a greater facility of supporting a family, will necessarily follow a more abundant market. Whether those who are obliged to quit their farms by what is called the monopolizing system, will be enabled to profit, as well as the rest of the community, by this diminution of price, will depend on a circumstance, which in the blind declamation against large farms has never been regarded, though it is evident that on this circumstance alone depends the force of the arguments, and the propriety and justice of the invectives, that are employed on this subject.

These declaimers should bring forward instances of families that, after having lost their farms, were unable to find employment for their labour and capital. We are told that they were driven from their employments, and so would multitudes where the spade and plough were first introduced; but the enemies of large farms should be able to bring forward instances where the capital and labour formerly employed in agriculture, were thrown on the community without demand: where the man with capital was obliged to live on his principal, and the labouring man, from want of employment, was obliged to depend on the voluntary or compulsory assistance of the community. That immediate, temporary, individual distress has arisen, and must arise, from a forced change of employment, is allowed; but, had the dread of transient and partial evil been always so powerful and general as to have limited the perception and the plans of mankind

to those changes alone, which were free from it, the world, at this moment, would have exhibited the melancholy spectacle of a thinly scattered race of ignorant and starving savages. The occupancy of larger portions of land than formerly by individual farmers, or the general introduction of any mode of husbandry, by which produce more abundant, or of better quality, is raised by less labour, cannot therefore be justly charged with a tendency to increase the number of paupers; since such a system is a mere following up and extension of that principle on which all improvements have been made, and ensures that object, to which all improvements look. But it is urged, that most of those persons who are driven from agriculture by a consolidation of farms, engage in manufactures, and thus are compelled to engage in that mode of life which, besides other great evils, manifestly and necessarily tends to increase the number of paupers.

This leads us to the consideration of another alleged source of pauperism, supported by more striking facts, and connected more closely and immediately with the evil attributed to it.

There seems no reason to doubt, that the paupers in a manufacturing district bear a much larger proportion to the rest of the inhabitants, than they do in an agricultural district. In order, however, to trace the mischief to its legitimate parent, it is necessary to consider what is peculiar to manufactories; and whether what is found to be peculiar, must unavoidly produce pauperism, whatever be the character of the persons employed in manufactories; or whether the peculiarities are, like some kinds of food, poisonous only to some constitutions. In the moral, as well as the physical world, it is absolutely necessary to separate, both in the substance that operates, and in the substance that is operated upon, the component part on which the action depends, from those parts which contribute nothing towards the effect, in order that we may gain that precise knowledge, on which alone general principles can be founded. Even if every substance were simple, this would be expedient, that we might not ascribe the effect to the wrong substance: but as, both in the physical world and in the moral, every thing is very complicated, this analysis becomes absolutely necessary, as by means of it alone we are enabled to point out on what component part the action turns.

On examination, manufactures will be found to differ from agriculture only in two respects: in the greater wages given, and in the numbers which work together. It will hardly be maintained, that either or both of these peculiarities will operate unfavourably, whatever be the characters of the persons engaged in manufactures. On the contrary, the first certainly, and the second probably, would prevent pauperism, if there were nothing morbid, nothing that turned wholesome and nourishing food into poison, in the moral constitution. It is a lamentable picture of human nature, which exhibits it as necessarily driven to poverty by an increase of those means, by which alone independence can be obtained. Take a number of individuals, industrious, sober, well educated and well principled, and employ them in manufactories, where their wages are greater, and their means of associating more frequent, than they enjoyed in agriculture, and they will raise themselves in the world, and improve their minds. The reverse will happen, if individuals of a different character are placed in the same situation. To what cause, therefore, the character, or the peculiarities of the manufacturing system, ought we to attribute the results. As they vary according to the character;—to the character, and not to the manufactures, they may justly be ascribed. It may be very difficult, but certainly it would not be impossible, to render the manufacturing system, or, to speak more correctly and precisely, an increase of wages, and more general communication of workmen, favourable to the obtainment of independence; at least, till it can be shewn that the qualities of the mind and heart, which invest the obvious and natural tendency of these circumstances, are so interwoven with the constitution of the labouring class of the community, that no process of education can root them out, the manufacturing system should not be held up as necessarily and intrinsically the friend of pauperism.

At the same time it must be confessed that the temptations and lures to idleness and extravagance, which the manufactures of this country, as they are at present conducted, hold out, would probably be too powerful even for persons much better educated and principled than those who engage in them. But although, to prevent dissipation and consequent pauperism, it would be necessary to conduct the manufacturing system differently, yet this change would produce very little good

good, unless at the same time the characters of the labouring class were also altered. All that is contended for, is this fact, which, to an attentive and candid mind, must be sufficiently obvious, that the character in this case operates more powerfully and generally, than the circumstances in which it is placed. It is no answer to these observations, that persons previously virtuous are rendered vicious, by engaging in manufactures:—there is a great difference between innocence and virtue. Besides, their deterioration arises from associating with those who are vicious. The fair and just criterion would be to educate men as they should and might be educated; to purify the manufacturing system from every regulation, which regards profit in preference to the morals or health of the labouring class; and then to ascertain by experiments, whether such characters in such circumstances would not generally (for there still would be exceptions) possess at the same time both the desire and the power to avoid pauperism.

The principles on which the preceeding remarks are grounded, will apply, with a little variation, to the poor-laws, considered as the cause of the increase of pauperism. The poor-laws, independently of a change in the character of the labouring class, cannot satisfactorily account for the *increase* of pauperism, for this plain and obvious reason that any trifling alteration, that may have taken place in the poor-laws, since their first establishment, is by no means sufficient to account for that increase. If the poor-laws, alone, were to be considered as the cause of the increase of pauperism, the number of the poor should have borne the same proportion to the number of the whole population soon after the establishment of the poor-laws, that it does at present. It is as erroneous to contend that a poor-house which had been established in a town for a century would account for the increase of the poor (in proportion to the population of the town,) in the latter part of the century, as it would be to contend, that a magdalen asylum established at the same time would account, independently of other considerations, for a progressive augmentation of prostitutes. If the establishment of a legal provision for the poor (even though it were as exceptionable in almost every respect as ours is) were the sole or the predominant cause of the increase of paupers, not only ought the number to have increased with the whole population to have been stationary, or nearly so, ever since the establishment was in full and regular operation, but the ratio in the increase ought also to have been uniform, or nearly so, throughout the kingdom. The reverse, in both respects, is the fact.

It is not difficult to point out the probable process by which the establishment of poor-laws would operate towards an increase of the poor: previously many would be kept industrious and provident from the dread of want, which a legal provision would remove; such would be the first of those who were not compelled by misfortune, that would take advantage of the poor-laws: others, besides the mere dread of want, would be withheld from becoming a burden on the parish, from the shame and disgrace which would at first attend it. This feeling would, however, soon wear out with people who had no higher sentiment, and no permanent principle, to make them industrious and provident.

If no other cause had operated, the two causes which have been just mentioned would soon have produced their full effects; at least, they would not have increased in their influence to such a degree, and extended their operation so widely, as to account for the present numbers of the poor. It may be safely and fairly asked of those who ascribe the increase of pauperism, within the last half century, to the poor laws, how the poor-laws can account for the increase of dissipation, illeness, and extravagance, if the increase of pauperism is thought to arise from these causes? or, on the other hand, how they can account for the greater number of those, who are willing to work, but unable to procure employment, if the increase complained of is to be attributed to this circumstance?

Men, it may be said, are rendered careless, extravagant, idle, and improvident, and are induced to marry, without the prospect, or the well-grounded expectation, of supporting their family, from the certainty that the legal establishment for the poor must provide and secure a maintenance for them and their children. All this is allowed; but still the question recurs, Whence does it happen, that now, at the beginning of the 19th century, the numbers who are so improvident or debased as to live in a manner, which they know must reduce them to poverty and a poor-house, are so much greater, than they were at the beginning of the eighteenth century? Our establishment for

the poor is undoubtedly an evil, but it is an evil that would operate with comparatively little effect, if it had not been assisted and encouraged by other causes much more powerful.

The hypothesis, that assigns the increase of pauperism to the great additional taxation, under which this country now labours, may be dismissed in a few words. Those to whom the government of nations is committed have gained at least so much knowledge and experience, as not to drive the labouring class, by excessive taxation, to such a state of poverty, as to render their necessary maintenance an additional burden to the community. This hypothesis, however, is not only destitute of the support of facts, but it is also contrary to the general principle of taxation. No tax of any amount can be permanently supplied from a saving of expenditure. The produce of surplus or additional labour is the only secure and sufficient fund: and the labouring class in general, on accurate and extended observation, will be found to be more benefited by the increased demand, which additional taxation produces for workmen, than they are injured by any diminution of income in the shape of taxes. If the master-workman finds it necessary, in order to pay a new tax, to manufacture an additional quantity of goods, he does not require the additional labour of the workman without additional wages, as his part of the contribution towards bringing that to market, from which he himself derives no advantage. It is plain, from this statement, that when an additional article is manufactured, in order to pay a new tax, the master gives up part of his capital, and his own labour; while, on the contrary, the workman sacrifices nothing; but, for his additional labour, gains additional wages.

In this review of the assigned causes of pauperism, we have omitted some, and may appear not to have entered sufficiently into a detailed examination of those which have been noticed. The general principle of those we have omitted, coincides, it is apprehended, almost entirely with the principle of those which have been examined: of course, if the objections stated are valid against the latter, they will be equally valid, and may be applied with equal propriety and success against the former. A more detailed examination seemed neither necessary, nor compatible with our limits. As the principal object was to clear the way for an enquiry into the most proper and effectual mode for ascertaining the causes of the increase of pauperism, when we enter on this enquiry, we shall have occasion to detail particular facts, and lay down particular arguments, in elucidation and support of what has now been advanced, chiefly on general principles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of your numerous intelligent correspondents who can inform me through the channel of your Magazine, what they conceive to be the exact difference between the two Latin conjunctions *sed* and *at*, both of them being translated into the English word *but*, and yet seeming to have a somewhat different meaning in Latin.

For instance, if I wanted to say, *This thing is a good deal like the other,* BUT *it is much smaller;* I should not say, *sed multò minor;* but *at multò minor.* And on the contrary, if I were to say, *The ancients had no paper books to write upon,* BUT *they used parchment;* I should in this instance use the word *sed,* and conceive *at* to be very wrong. I could bring many more instances of this kind, if it were needful.

Tooke, in his book entitled, Επεα Πτεροεντα; or, Diversions of Purley, says, that the English conjunction *but* has two distinct meanings, and ought, therefore, to be spelled differently. They are derived, he says, from two Anglo-Saxon verbs. The one from the Anglo-Saxon verb *bute, butan,* or *be-utan.* The other from *botan,* which ought to be spelled **bot,* as it is in old English books before the 14th century. I should like to have the opinions of some of your correspondents on this subject, and shall be obliged by the insertion of this. Your's, &c.

June 13, 1807. T. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the late INSTALLATION *of a* GRAND SANHEDRIM *of the* JEWS *in* PARIS.

AMONG the unexpected revolutions of the age, and the projects of the modern Charlemagne, conceived with a terrible audacity for the *many,* or with more than human solicitude for the grievances of the *few,* was the late installa-

* This word *bot* (says Horne Tooke, in the above quoted work) has the same meaning as *sed* in Latin, and *mais* in French. But there is no word in any language which answers to our word *but,* because a similar corruption has not taken place in any other language.

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tion of a grand Sanhedrim of the wanderers of Israel, among the lively Parisians. Of this new "*spectacle*," no accounts have reached this country, but those occasional notices of their sittings, which have excited curiosity among the *nouvelles* of a *Journal de Paris*.

I have just been favoured with all the Acts of this Sanhedrim, and purpose to detail the remarkable occurrences, and something of the addresses of the orators. I will abstain from any kind of reflections, for I will neither hazard approbation nor censure, where much of both is so loudly called for. Collected merely as historical documents, these acts and speeches may not be found incurious to philosophers, and will probably gratify a more numerous class of enquirers.

A single preliminary observation it may be useful to make, for the due understanding of the genius of this Sanhedrim. As the poems of Petronius were so very obscene, and so very elegant, that they were said to be *pura impuritas*, so the genius of this assembly is equally a pure impurity; it is perfectly Gallic! After due enquiry, I can assert that the Jews in this country have never communicated with this Sanhedrim; its principles can never be those of an English Hebrew, whose shoulders were never scarred by that yoke of degrading servitude which the French, the German, and the Italian Hebrews, have been doomed to endure. The recent sufferings of this unhappy people in those countries can almost apologise, if any thing could, for that apostacy from Judaism which these acts indicate; and the humiliating eloquence of their orators only blends with that of the vacillating nation which protects them, and who address their monarchs, their directors, their consuls, and their emperors, with more devotion than they do their God.

Acts of the Great Sanhedrim.[*]

On the 4th of February, 1807, a select committee of nine members of the Sanhedrim met at the hotel of M. Molé, one of the imperial commissioners, to verify the powers of the members, both rabbins and laics.

They chose a *Nassy*, or prince of the Sanhedrim, in the person of David Sintzheim, a rabbin of Strasburgh, and of the department of the Lower Rhine; an *Abethdin*, or the father of the rabbins; and a *Xaram*, or wise man.

They appointed three scribes, and a number of supplementary rabbins, and laics called notables, to fill vacant places. The president was Abraham Furtado, a French Jew, of the department of Gironde.

Ceremonies at the Opening.

To give every solemnity to the opening of the Grand Sanhedrim, prayers and ceremonies for the occasion were performed.

The Jews having assembled in the synagogue, the Sanhedrim remained on the outside, chaunting the 19th verse of Psalm cxviii: "Open to us the gates of righteousness; we will go in to them, and we will praise the Lord." The reader replied by the following verse, "This is the gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter." The Sanhedrim then advancing into the synagogue, seated themselves together, and the reader chaunted the 24th, 26th, and 29th verses of the same Psalm. They turned themselves towards the ark, where the rolls of the Pentateuch, or the Books of the Law, are deposited, and collecting themselves in silence for a few minutes, the doors of the ark were opened; they recited the prayer which confesses the unity of the Deity. An appointed rabbin then laid his hand on the Pentateuch, and delivered a prayer adapted to the occasion, followed by the usual ones for the sovereign and imperial family, and the preservation of the armies, victory, and peace.

The Sanhedrim now departed, to meet at their hall.

Installation and Mode of Deliberation of the Grand Sanhedrim.

Here are sixteen regulations, of which the following are the most remarkable.

When two delegated commissioners, drawn out of the committee of nine, shall submit a subject for the decision of the Grand Sanhedrim, its deliberation shall be adjourned for eight days; during this interval, every member of the Grand Sanhedrim may present his observations, written and signed by himself, to the Committee of Nine, who will make report thereon, to the Commissioners of his Majesty, and afterwards to the Grand

[*] The Sanhedrim was originally the Jewish senate, consisting, in the time of Moses, of seventy elders. The judges were the supreme magistrates, with a legislative power granted to them by the original law, and to which they had a power vested in them to add at pleasure. As a memorial of the presence of this great legislator, they have a prince of the Sanhedrim, who completes the number of seventy-one members.

Sanhedrim, on the eighth day; after this last report, it shall be immediately proceeded with, by nominal appeal *(appel nominal)*. *There shall never be any discussions in the Grand Sanhedrim.*

This *appel nominal*, by the next regulation, is explained. Every member is called on by name, and answers Yes, or No. One of the secretaries notes down the affirmative votes; and the other, the negatives. The two notes are then presented to the chief, who counts them, and proclaims the decision of the Grand Sanhedrim by the absolute majority of voices.

In the hall of the Grand Sanhedrim the assembly is to form a semicircle. The members shall be placed according to their ages; the eldest shall be seated on the left of the chief, and so of the rest. This semi-circle was the custom of antiquity, and thus formerly the Sanhedrim was formed, and its members placed.

The Sanhedrim shall not deliberate if sixty members, at least, are not present at the sitting.

First Meeting.

On the 9th of February, 1807, was held their first meeting. The minister of the interior had appointed the chief of the Sanhedrim, and the other officers. The rabbin Sintzheim, the chief of the Sanhedrim, had composed an exhortation, which was read in French by one of the committee of nine. Of this address the following are extracts:

"Doctors of the law, and sages of Israel, the holy ark, beaten by ages of storm, at length ceases to be agitated. The elect of the Lord conjured the tempest, and the ark has entered into its haven. O, Israel, dry thy tears; thy God has looked on thee, and, touched by thy misery, he has renewed his alliance. Thanks be rendered to the hero, ever to be renowned, who chains the human passions while he confounds the pride of nations. He elevates the humble, he humiliates the haughty; a sensible image of the Divinity, which pleases itself by confounding the vanity of men. Minister of eternal justice, all mankind are equal before him; their rights are eternal.

"Contemplating on this supreme council, my imagination bounds backwards over thousands of ages. I am borne away to the æra of its institution, and my heart beats with a certain emotion, which, doubtless, you participate with me!

"Doctors, and sages of Israel! broken as ye are by the long attrition of the most cruel intolerance, who of us has hoped to see so strange a miracle succeed to such long, and to so many, troubles?

"Confident in the mercy of the God of Israel, we shall render ourselves worthy of the powerful protection of our sovereign, and of the confidence of all our co-religionists *(coreligionaires)*, who have their eyes constantly fixed on us.

"I humble myself before God, I humble myself before man, when I consider the vast weight imposed on me. The particular favour of the Thrice Holy can alone carry me to the close of my career. Pure intentions, rectitude of heart, and the desire of performing good, can alone render us agreeable to God, and the hero who has broken our chains."

Before I enter into an account of the doctrinal subjects agitated in this convocation, it is necessary to notice some parts of the preamble to their decrees. It is well known that the children of Israel, in the due performance of their rites and ceremonies, have found an unconquerable difficulty to preserve them, and at the same time to mingle with their Christian fellow-subjects. Their political situation, therefore, has always been at variance with their religious dispositions. How are they to conciliate the irreconcilable? This difficulty, after having existed nearly two thousand years, the Parisian Sanhedrim has not considered as such. By the simple principle, that part of the laws of Moses are a political institution, they get rid of their ritual, which, like a rock, divided them from Christians; and by consenting to acknowledge, "that the supreme law is the law of the state in which they reside," they annihilate, by this convenient invention, whatever they think proper. But it is the creed of the Jew that his laws are imprescriptible, and impossible to alter, since the Pentateuch was the inspiration of the Divinity, by his servant Moses. This belief is grounded on this precept, Deut. c. xvii. v. 11. "Thou shalt not depart from the thing which they shall tell thee, right or left?"

We are informed by this preamble: that their dogmas may be conciliated with the civil laws, under which they live, and do not separate the Jew from the society of other men:

That the divine law, the precious inheritance of their ancestors, contains *religious* ordinances and *political* ordinances:

That

That religious ordinances are, from their nature, absolute, and independent of circumstances and times.

That political ordinances are not; that their government was designed for the Israelites in Palestine, when they had their kings, their pontiff, and their magistrates. These laws cease when the people cease to be a nation. An assembly of the doctors of the law can alone determine what may be rejected; and if former Sanhedrims have not assumed this power, it was because political circumstances were not favourable to them!

"In virtue of the right with which a Sanhedrim invests a convocation of the doctors of the age, they have the power to decree according to the present urgencies, what observance is to be paid to laws, either written or traditional; and, in consequence, the present Sanhedrim lay down, as their first principle, that an entire obedience be paid to the laws of the state in all civil and political matters."

The three first doctrinal decisions were on *Polygamy*, *Divorce*, and *Marriage*.

The grand Sanhedrim declares that *polygamy*, admitted by the law of Moses, is only a simple or conditional faculty; that the doctors made it subordinate to the husband's fortune, in case it was sufficient to supply the necessities of more than one wife; that from the first time of the dispersion of the Israelites in the East, they acknowledged the necessity of harmonizing their customs with the civil laws of the states in which they established themselves; and that this usage being abolished in almost every European nation, it is prohibited to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first.

The *divorce*, permitted by the law of Moses, is only valid inasmuch as it operates the entire dissolution of every tie even of a civil nature; but as, according to the civil code which they decree must govern every Israelite as a Frenchman or an Italian, no divorce is completed till the court of law has awarded its sentence; consequently the Mosaic divorce has ceased to have a full effect on both parties, till the civil authority has dissolved the conjugal bond. If, therefore, any rabbin shall assist in making a divorce, independent of the civil code, he violates the present religious statute, and shall cease to exercise his rabbinical functions.

That marriages shall be contracted according to the civil codes of France and Italy, and no rabbin shall assist at a marriage which the civil officer does not first allow. Further, in respect to the intermarriages of Jews with Christians, which shall be contracted according to the civil code, they are declared valid and obligatory, and although these can never be solemnized with religious ceremonies, they shall not be anathematised, as hitherto they have been.

On those three decisions the president, M. Furtado, addressed the Sanhedrim with copious eloquence. The decisions were read in Hebrew, according to the Portuguese pronunciation, by M. Cracovia, and afterwards by M. Berr Isaac-Berr, with the German accent.

From the president's speech I shall glean some few passages: the matter and the manner offer some novelty.

"If our existence among all the nations of the earth, if the antiquity of our origin, if our long adversities, exhibit one of those political phenomena which presses on our attention, and excites our surprize, our convocation in the capital of France, and under the protection of the greatest Christian prince, the unexpected existence of a Sanhedrim, of that ancient body whose origin is lost in the night of time, is a phenomenon not less remarkable. We owe our admiration, our love, our gratitude, to the hero who governs us; he has given us this solemn opportunity to render a splendid homage to the purity of that religion which neither time, nor dispersions, nor the revolutions of empires, could destroy. Eternal as nature, durable as society, its principles necessarily have survived all human vicissitudes

"Doctors of the law, and Notables of Israel! no monarch had hitherto conceived the means by which he might shield us from the unfavourable prepossessions which long habit, more than any other motive, has attached even to the name of *Jew*; none had yet essayed if, by a clear interpretation of our dogmas, we could be morally prepared for the enjoyments of political and civil rights; none had yet seized on the simple notion, but fertile in its results, since it influences our own character, and the opinion of the people among whom we live, to convoke an assembly of Israelitish deputies; to interrogate them concerning their dogmas, their customs, and their ecclesiastical hierarchy, in a Grand Sanhedrim. The sovereigns of Europe, guided by timid and uncertain politics, imbued with a false notion that it was impossible to work our regeneration, attribute

attribute to our dogmas effects which are only to be ascribed to their laws, and reproach us with habits which they have compelled us to contract.

"Seated on the first throne of the world, a man, the most astonishing man whom history presents to us, has given the fragments of Israel a new æra and a better fate!

"Since the time our ancestors have ceased to form a nation, the vicissitudes which have afflicted our existence have been interrupted but by short intervals. Nations civilized themselves; we among them, alone, remain barbarous! Human vanity seemed pleased by our humiliation. But let us turn away our eyes from contemplating the horrid picture of our past calamities; ages of fanaticism and ignorance, where the miserable Israelite was cast out of the society of men, and could find no resting-place. Frederick the Great, in Prussia; Joseph II. in Austria; Leopold, in Tuscany; Alexander, in Russia; by their enlightened toleration, have commenced the great work of our regeneration: but it was reserved for the hero of this age to accomplish it on a more enlarged plan.

"This fortunate change in our situation will resolve a great problem in legislation and morality; we shall now see, having obtained a national character, whether the Israelite shall still persevere in that repugnance he has so long shewn for agriculture and the arts; for useful trades, and the profession of arms. We shall see if that insulated state in which he has hitherto existed, and if the practices of money transactions are in him the result of a peculiar character, produced by his religion, or if we are not to ascribe these to exterior circumstances, totally unconnected with his holy religion."

This is a small part of the eloquent address of the president.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 446, of vol. xxiii. of your Magazine, appeared a letter signed C. S. proposing an alteration in the form of stirrups, as now used.

I cannot consider his alteration as an improvement; for the foot getting out of the stirrup, (made as recommended by him), which would frequently happen, the stirrup-leather must be held by the hand, while the foot is put in, on account of the smallness of the ring; and the rider's body, in so doing, must be bent forward with the face nearly touching the mane, a position which would cause most horses to set off full speed; and, supposing the horse to be going fast at the time the foot becomes disengaged, he must either be stopt, or the rider cannot have any command of him while his foot is regaining its position.

In the present size, the footing is easily regained when lost, and, with a good rider, is kept at the rise of the instep. The foot of an unhorsed person being entangled in the stirrup, is not occasioned by its going through the ring, as supposed by your correspondent, but by the toe pointing upwards, and catching the *top* of the ring, while the heel is pressed against the *bottom;* and the heavier the body of the rider, the more difficult it is to extricate the foot.

I am convinced that more accidents would happen in one year, from the adoption of the form recommended by C. S. than happen in ten by that now used. Yet I do not contend that the present form is incapable of improvement: there is "something wanting" in this requisite assistance to a rider; and, could wish the makers to turn their attention to it.

Your's, &c.

Cheadle, near Stockport, S. T.
June 18 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VIII.

THE ÆNEID.

THE *characters* of the Æneid now claim our attention; and in this respect, the inferiority of Virgil to Homer is no where more observable. The Iliad is full of character and life; Achilles, indeed, appears to be the hero: but there are many others on whom the poet has bestowed very considerable interest. The admiration due to Virgil must not prevent us from remarking those points in which he has more peculiarly failed. There is in the Æneid no character sufficiently marked; and, above all, that of the hero is by no means an interesting one. Aristotle has observed, that there are characters which, however defective in morality, may be excellent in poetry. The same passions by which tragedy is actuated, must also animate the epopœa; and the rules which are prescribed for the one, are also essential to the other. This principle has been fully confirmed by

by experience. The two characters which, in the ancient and modern Epic, appear to have been the best conceived and most naturally drawn, are the Achilles of Homer, and the Rinaldo of Tasso. They are both highly impassioned and dramatic. The latter, indeed, may be considered as modelled on the other; but he is equally fierce, impetuous, and interesting. These are the characters best adapted to poetry, and which excite the most general interest; while that of Æneas has been as unsuccessful on the theatre as it is ill-suited to the Epic. It is true, that no fault can be found with the pious Æneas; he is, from one end of the poem to the other, absolutely irreproachable: but as he is never impassioned himself, he communicates no interest to the reader. The tameness of disposition by which he is uniformly characterized, throws a coldness over the book, which nothing but the uncommon excellence of style, and the beauty of the episodes, could have relieved. He is always represented as in tears, or in prayer, and reminds us of an observation of St. Evremont, that he was better suited to be the head of an order of monks, than the founder of an empire. He receives with indifference the violent passion of Dido, and abandons her without a struggle, at the command of the gods. Throughout all his behaviour to her in the fourth book, and especially in the speech which he makes after she suspects his intention of leaving her, there appears a certain hardness and want of feeling, which are far from rendering him amiable. Well may the unfortunate Queen of Carthage exclaim,

Nam fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lachrymas victus dedit? aut miseratus amantem est?

He betrays no compassion for her sufferings; he scarcely breathes a sigh for her ill-placed love; but calmly ascends his vessel, to pursue his destiny, regardless of her dying if he leaves her:

Sequor atris ignibus absens;
Et cum frigida mors anima subduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero—dabis, improbe, pœnas!
Audiam, et hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos!

Dido's own character is by much the best supported in the whole Æneid. The warmth of her passion, the keenness of her invectives, and the violent indignation she displays, exhibit a figure greatly more animated than any other which Virgil has drawn. Though he took the subject of the loves of Æneas and Dido from Apollonius Rhodius, yet he has worked up the character of Dido in a manner entirely his own. There was no model from which he could produce a portrait the most impassioned and interesting, ever displayed in the writings of the ancients. The companions of Æneas are so many insipid personages, whose names appear to be introduced merely to fill up the lines. Achates, Cloanthes, and Gyas, and the rest of the Trojan heroes, are not remarkable either for the sentiments which they utter, or the exploits which they perform. As characters of valour, they are too much alike; even that of Turnus has nothing to distinguish it, but as being in a superior degree. We have already observed that the characters in the latter books are perfectly uninteresting, from the little pleasure excited by the fabulous annals of ancient Italy, whence they are drawn, compared with the antiquities of Greece.

As the Æneid is in a great measure founded on the Iliad, the *machinery* employed by Virgil is the same as that used by Homer: but it may be observed that the gods are introduced with greater dignity, and never but on occasions where their interference is evidently necessary, as in the first book where Æneas has suffered so many hardships in his voyage to Italy, and is at length cast on a foreign coast, his fleet dispersed, his men disheartened, and their provisions spent. He is then very properly assisted by Venus, his mother, who having previously consulted Jupiter on his fate, reveals herself to him, and informs him upon what land he is thrown. Another instance of the poet's art in managing his machines, is in the fourth book, where Mercury, in obedience to the will of Jove, peremptorily commands Æneas to fly from love and Dido. Without this express command, there could be no sufficient motive for his deserting a princess by whom he had been so generously received; and yet if he remained, he must have abandoned the high destiny that awaited him. The defect here is in Virgil not having represented Æneas as struggling between the necessity of obeying the gods, and grief at parting with his mistress. This might easily have been effected, and he would then have shared some portion of the reader's sympathy, which is now entirely confined to Dido. A third instance is in the appearance of Venus to her son, to

save

save the life of Helen. It is this fine disposition of the fable, and judicious mixture of the marvellous and the probable, that the superiority of Virgil, in point of judgment, is so conspicuous, and justifies the observation, that in the Iliad we most admire the poem; in the Æneid, the poet.

As it has been already more than once remarked, that the merit of Virgil consists less in the general execution of the poem, than in the beauty of its details, it may be asserted that the *episodes* in the Æneid are most of them superior to those of the Iliad. The fourth book, to which we have so often alluded, and which relates to the unhappy passion and death of Dido, has always been highly admired, and abounds in the two great characteristics of Virgil, tenderness and sensibility. Another important episode is the Descent into Hell, in which he is generally supposed to have surpassed Homer in the Odyssey. All antiquity does not present a more sublime picture than the whole of the sixth book. The objects are grand and striking, and the mind, in the perusal, is filled with that solemn awe which a description of the invisible world could not fail to inspire, when drawn by a such a master-hand. The entrance into hell is thus pourtrayed,

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuêre cubilia Curæ:
Pallentes habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malasuada Fames, et turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formæ—Letumque, Laborque:
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, & mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia mens
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

The poet describes the infernal rivers, and distributes into different bands the criminals of every kind. What Achilles, in the Odyssey, relates to Ulysses, when he sees him, Virgil has put into the mouth of the self-murderers, whose highest wish is said to be to live again, and endure all those evils which had before made them so weary of life as to determine them voluntarily to leave it.

Quam vellent, æthere in ipso
Nunc et pauperiem, & duros perferre labores.

The meeting of Æneas with Dido is extremely moving, and the silence of the injured queen finely imagined, and wonderfully pathetic. Throughout the whole of this book there is a vein of philosophy which the platonic genius of Virgil, and the enlarged ideas of the Augustan age, enabled him to maintain with a majesty which is not to be found in Homer, in a similar instance. Indeed, every reader who compares this scene of Elysium in the Latin, with that of the Greek poet, cannot but allow that the advantage is greatly on the side of Virgil. The interview of Æneas with Andromache and Helenus is another interesting episode, and those of Pallas and Evander, Nisus and Euryalus, and of Lausus and Mezentius, are among the most highly finished passages of the latter books.

But these detached beauties of style and sentiment are innumerable, and we forbear any further quotations of passages which, we are persuaded, are familiar to most readers. It would be equally useless to descant on the sweetness of Virgil's numbers, sufficiently obvious to every ear at all susceptible of harmony: the *images* and *similes* that occur in the course of the poem are eminently beautiful; but Virgil is never less original than in those passages. That highly celebrated description of night,

Nox erat, & placidum carpebant fessa soporem, &c.

as well as the whole episode of Dido, is borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius. Most of the similes are taken from Homer, and other Greek poets: and it would be difficult to point out an image which cannot be traced in some preceeding writer. But Virgil never fails to improve the ideas which he imitates. In him they are always noble and dignified; he is at once grand and elegant, at once concise and perspicuous; in every part great, in none extravagant. In the original description of Apollonius, he minutely alludes to the silence of the night, as undisturbed by the barking of dogs, or the busy hum of men. These details are judiciously omitted by Virgil, whose similes, without being trifling and minute, are always natural and pleasing.

Upon the whole, as to the comparative merit of the two great princes of Epic Poetry, Homer and Virgil, the former must undoubtedly be admitted to be the greater genius, the latter to be the more correct writer. Homer was an original in his art, and discovers both the beauties and the defects which are to be expected in an original author; compared with those who succeed him, more boldness, more nature and ease, more sublimity

linity and force, but greater irregularities and negligencies in composition. Homer is admired, and with reason, for the variety of his numbers: Virgil deserves the same praise in a very high, though not in an equal, degree. Besides a superior genius, the Grecian possessed an infinite advantage in his language, which was not only more copious and sounding, but allowed an almost infinite variation, from its dialects. In comparing the two, the glories of Homer do not always eclipse the beauties of his follower. If invention was the talent of Homer, Virgil assuredly excels in judgment. Homer's imagination is more rich and copious, Virgil's more chaste and correct. The style of the one is simple and animated, the other uniform and elegant. There are more instances of the sublime in Homer, but Virgil maintains a degree of Epic dignity, from which he never descends. Many of those things which Homer suffered, and which have been applauded by critics, would not have been admitted under the severer scrutiny of Virgil: and it is probable that the Roman poet suppressed what might have added to the reputation of his own work. Homer is greater than Virgil; but the sedateness of Virgil has its majesty, which by some, and those not unenlightened judges, may be preferred to all the impetuosity of the Greek. After all, though they have written upon the same plan, their excellencies are different, and the applause which is paid to the one, need not interfere with the praises so justly due to the other.

The editions of Virgil are very numerous. The following are among the best:—

Virgil. Editio princeps, apud Vindelinum Spiram, fol. Venet. 1470.

Virgilii Opera, 12mo. ap. Ald. 1501, 1505.

Virgilii Opera, ap. Ald. 1514.

Virgilii Opera, cum Comment. Servii et alior. Paris. R. Stephan, 1532.

Virgilii Opera, Taubmanni, a good edition, 4to. Francof. 1618.

Virgilii Opera, in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris, 1675, 1682, 1723, 1726.

Virgilii Opera, Heinsii, 12mo. a very correct edit. Amst. 1676.

Virgilii Opera, notis variorum, L. Bat. very beautiful and correct.

Virgilii Opera, Cambridge edit. 4to. 1701.

Virgilii Opera, Masvicii, 2 vols. 4to. Leovardiæ, 1717. This is one of the most magnificent of the Dutch classics.

Virgilii Opera, Burmanni, 4 vols. 4to. Amstel. 1746.

Baskerville's Virgil, 4to. Birm. 1757, admirably printed.

Warton's Virgil, 4 vol. 8vo. Lat. and Eng. Lond. 1753; beautifully printed, but the Latin text is often incorrect.

P. Virgilii Maronis, Bucolica, Georgica et Æneis, 2 vols 8vo. Edinb 1755; a beautiful book, and one of the most correct editions ever published.

P. Virgilii Opera, a C. G. Heyne, 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1767; reprinted 1788. This is a most valuable book, and infinitely superior to any preceding edition of Virgil.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further PARTICULARS *of the* PUBLIC EXHIBITION *of* PUPILS *at* MR. THELWALL'S INSTITUTION *for the* CURE *of* IMPEDIMENTS *of* SPEECH.*

AS the exhibition did not take place till the 19th of June, and the matter for the Original Correspondence of this Miscellany is always necessarily made up by the 20th of the month, nothing more than a short notice of this occurrence, among the articles of Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, could be inserted in the last number. But the following particulars will, perhaps, not be unacceptable to those readers especially who have any particular reasons for being interested in the subject.

The pupils exhibited did not consist of a selection of the most interesting and favourable cases; but of the whole of the *house-pupils*, for the time being, and of house-pupils only: the private pupils having, of course, their motives for not being brought forward on such an occasion; and those who had already been sufficiently relieved, and had therefore left the seminary, being too widely scattered to be collected together for the purpose.

Mr. Thelwall introduced his pupils by claiming the indulgence of the audience, not only on account of the particular circumstances of the defects they had to contend with, but also from the consideration of none of them having before attempted to speak in the presence of any public or numerous company. He further observed, that they were not brought forward as accomplished speakers, capable of giving all the appropriate graces of harmony and expression to the passages

* See Literary Varieties in No. 158 of the Monthly Mag.

that had been selected for the occasion; but to shew what approaches might be made even in a very short time towards intelligible utterance, by persons labouring under the most calamitous excesses of impediment. For one case, in particular, he claimed particular indulgence, who, when first introduced to the institution, about *five months ago*, was, in reality, little better than a mute, not being able to make the simple answers *yes* and *no*, at least to any stranger, without such painful and long-continued struggles, as were distressing to the very last degree. None but those who had known him in that state (and there were some persons present who had so known him) could, indeed, appreciate what had already been done, though every one would perceive how much remained to do. It was the only case of stammering in which Mr. T. had ever found mechanical aids of any use: but this pupil had at that time in his mouth a species of artificial implement, that was expected to assist him in some of the elements, but which, in fact, had only been introduced in its present form that very day. Another young gentleman would be produced, whose impediment had never, indeed, assumed so formidable an appearance, but which was of an exceedingly complicated description, since, together with all the difficulties of stammering, stuttering, and frequent stagnations of the voice, he presented the most decided case of what Dr. Darwin calls broken association, that can be imagined; frequently pronouncing syllables and elements the most remote from those he was struggling to produce; *d* for *k*, *t* for *m*, and the like. Mr. T. stated this young gentleman to be entirely cured. How far he had surmounted the other difficulties, would be apparent to the audience; to those in particular, of whom there were many present, who had been personally acquainted with him before he had been placed in the Institution. A third pupil presented was a gentleman who had been only three months under tuition, and during that time had devoted eight or nine hours of every day without interruption, to the duties of a mercantile life. A fourth had been rather less than two months at the Institution, to the objects of which, however, he had paid, as it was indeed desirable that every pupil should pay, an undivided, and therefore successful attention. A fifth was a pupil of Mrs. T.'s, only nine years of age, and who, about four months ago, was so confused and indistinct in his utterance, that even his own parents could not always understand him, and strangers could scarcely comprehend a word he spoke. From such orators, Mr. T. observed, whatever might have been done towards the acquisition of intelligibleness, the full accomplishments of elocution could not be much expected. Such accomplishments, however, were not in such cases to be despaired of; for there was at that time a lady in the room, who had brought a letter from her brother, who, during the Christmas vacation, had attended the Institution for the cure of an impediment, and who had lately borne away the palm of public speaking from all competitors, at a public exhibition of the pupils of the Classical School at Rugby.

The recitations, as stated in the former article, occupied nearly three hours; and, except in the individual instance of the gentleman first referred to, very little difficulty of utterance was observable in any of the speakers, more than might have been accounted for from the novelty of their situation, even if their organs had never been in the state that had been previously described. One gentleman, in particular, had cultivated with full effect the *harmonic* system of utterance, upon which the lecturer lays such particular stress; and the passages he recited from the Passions, from Alexander's Feast, &c. had certainly all the effect of pathos and intonation of which they are so susceptible. The demonstration of the harmonic proportions of speech, from the effect produced by the *choral recitation* of particular passages, in correct time and unison, was as interesting as a philosophical experiment, as it was entertaining from its novelty and impression.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESULTS *of the* RUSSIAN EMBASSY *to* JAPAN *and* CHINA.

THE following particulars have recently been received from Prince of Wales's Island, respecting the two Russian ships Nadeshda and Neva, which were sent on an expedition to China, after touching on the north west coast of America.

The objects of their voyage were both political and commercial, and they arrived at Macao in December, 1805. The Nadeshda carried a Russian ambassador to Japan, where the ships remained for four or five months, to repair the damage they had suffered in a gale. Every assistance

sistance was afforded them in this way, and they were supplied with abundance of provisions; but they were scarcely allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants, and were not permitted to trade with them in any manner whatever. The government would not receive the ambassador, and very little intercourse was allowed beyond the exchange of letters and compliments, so that the object of the expedition may be said to have totally failed.

On their first arrival at Macao, they experienced some difficulty and delay getting up to Whampoa, till the Chinese were assured that they were not men-of-war, but had come for the purpose of trading. They were then allowed to come up, and reached Whampoa about the end of December. They carried on their business in the usual way; sold their skins tolerably well, and laid in a cargo of high-priced teas, with a considerable quantity of nankeens, and some silk piece-goods.

Captain Krusenstern had the chief command of the expedition. His ship, the Nadeshda, belonged to the Russian government; but the other was the property of the Russian American Company, to whom the emperor gave his ship for the voyage, free of expense; besides patronizing the undertaking to a great extent. The chief commercial object was to open and establish an intercourse between St. Petersburgh and Canton, by sea. The company had appointed an agent, or supercargo, to transact the purchase and sales, and the whole of the commercial part was submitted to his direction. A dispatch had been sent to Pekin, to inform the emperor of the arrival of the ships, and no objection was made about allowing them to sell and purchase in the mean time; or to their getting a security-merchant; but they could not be allowed to depart till the emperor's answer came back. To this little attention was paid, and Captain Krusenstern prepared to sail, and applied for his grand chop; on which two men-of-war's boats were sent down to Whampoa, to lie by each of the ships, which created such alarm, that no provisions were carried on board them for two days. The commodore remonstrated with the security-merchant, and represented that such steps were considered by the Europeans as amounting very nearly to hostile measures; advising him to represent the circumstances to the vice-roy. Captain Krusenstern also sent in a moderate remonstrance himself, and concluded with demanding his grand chop, as further delay would be of material injury to his voyage. The restrictions at Whampoa were on this immediately removed, and in a few days the grand chops for both were issued. They left Whampoa on the 9th of February, 1806, and on the 12th or 14th, the imperial edict arrived at Canton from Pekin; but the ships having sailed its contents were only imperfectly known. It was, however, understood, that the purport of it was by no means favourable to the Russians; that the emperor did not approve of the continuance of the intercourse by sea, but recommended the old mode by caravans, which he pronounced the best for the Russians, and the most agreeable to him. Some trivial questions were also inserted as to the motives for the voyage; how the Russians could have found their way to China, and if they had been in England? On the whole, it was evident that there was a strong jealousy on the part of the Chinese at the good understanding which they perceived to exist between the English and Russians.

When this event happened at Whampoa, no intelligence had been received of the grand embassy by land, from St. Petersburgh to Pekin, the failure of which has been since ascertained.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Account of the LIFE *and* WORKS *of* M. CANOVA, *the celebrated* ITALIAN SCULPTOR.*

THE revolutions which, during the last twenty years, have taken place in painting and sculpture, are so astonishing that they will be marked in the history of the Arts as the commencement of a new era. Two artists have more especially contributed to raise them to their

* The readers of the Monthly Magazine will recollect that in our eighteenth volume we presented them with a brief account of this illustrious artist. It is with pleasure we now lay before them a more complete memoir of the most distinguished sculptor of the present age, from the pen of Charles Lewis Fernow, an enlightened amateur, who made the fine arts the particular object of his study during a long residence at Rome.

present degree of exaltation. David has founded a new school of painting, the spirit and the style of which are spreading with astonishing rapidity; and Canova has opened a new career in the art of sculpture, which he continues to pursue with a success proportioned to his merits.

These two artists, by adopting a taste and style totally different, have equally departed from the principles of those who preceded them, either in Italy or in France; and the originality which each has displayed, has every where found numerous admirers. These new flights of art have had the happy effect of increasing the number of those by whom it is cultivated, and of exciting their emulation; and to judge from its rapid and steady progress at the present day, there is every reason to expect that in a short time it will arrive at an epoch perhaps equally brilliant with any of the past.

This progress of the art is particularly remarkable in sculpture. When towards the conclusion of the first half of the eighteenth century, the pupils of Bernini had, in a manner, exhausted themselves to people the churches with saints, apostles, and mausoleums, the art fell into such a state of imbecility and neglect, that during the twenty years preceding Canova, not a single work in sculpture, worth mentioning, made its appearance. Caraceppe, the only sculptor of that time who had any reputation, almost entirely employed himself in repairing certain mutilated statues in the museums of Rome, and in the collection which constituted his stock in trade. Winkelmann revived a taste for the beautiful models of antiquity, among the noble and opulent in Italy, and other countries. The wretched productions of the time began to be despised; the works of the Academy of St. Luke were considered of no value, and the blind enthusiasm in favour of Bernini, which had lasted nearly a century, at length became as cold as the works which had inspired it. The master-pieces of antiquity, restored to their original dignity by Mengs and Winkelmann, began to purify the public taste of the extravagant ideas by which it had been degraded.

While sculpture was in this state of slumber, that is, till it began to leave genius a free career, from 1760 to 1780, not one single performance that occasioned any sensation was executed by the artists of Rome; and the tomb of Benedict XIV. by Pietro Bracci, was the last monument produced by bad taste in the works destined for the church.

Thus prejudices were dissipated, the mind was prepared to admire works more conformable to the principles of good taste. Expectation looked forward for the resplendent genius that was to create them; and Canova appeared under such circumstances that he seemed destined to accomplish the wishes of the admirers of the beautiful productions of art.

After the death of Trippel, who had raised himself to celebrity at Rome, almost at the same time as Canova, the latter long occupied the first place among sculptors, without any competitor. Trippel died in 1793, after having courageously struggled against the obstacles which fortune every where opposed to him. The justness of his taste, which he had formed by the study of the ancients, encouraged the fairest hopes of future excellence. His death was a loss to the art; and if Canova had no occasion for a rival to stimulate his activity, Trippel could not injure a reputation to which the former would ever have preserved an undeniable claim.

Two years after Canova had established his reputation in Italy and foreign countries by a multitude of works of merit, Thorwaldsen, a sculptor of Copenhagen, aspired also to run the career of glory, and announced himself by a work which excited the attention and admiration of all the connoisseurs, and even of the first artists of his time. His Jason will always be considered as a valuable performance.

If the productions of artists whose activity and talents Canova has stimulated, have not been able to shake his reputation, several of them have at least endeavoured to deserve an equal portion of fame.

As long as Canova had no rivals, his admirers ranked him only among the first artists of antiquity and of modern times; and if the works of that sculptor gained, in some measure, the affection of all those who beheld them, by charms which are peculiar to themselves, the character of their author no less contributed to cherish these favourable sentiments. Posterity will perhaps scrutinize these same works with more severity; the praises, in many instances, too extravagant, which have been lavished upon them, may serve to point the shafts of criticism; but it can never extinguish their real beauties,

ties, since those which drew forth these praises cannot cease to strike such minds as are susceptible of them.

Several of Canova's master-pieces have been ranked by connoisseurs, who pique themselves on extraordinary sagacity, with the *chefs d'œuvres* of antiquity. His *Perseus* has even been compared with advantage to the Apollo Belvidere, and the loss of the latter by the Vatican Museum has not been thought irreparable. The artist himself did not scruple to afford connoisseurs an opportunity of making this comparison; and on the first exhibition of the Perseus, a copy of the Apollo, in bronze, was placed beside it. For some years the group of the *Raging Hercules* and *Lycas* was exhibited beside *Gagini's Hercules at rest*. It must be acknowledged that those who are not acquainted with the modesty of Canova's disposition, might deduce from this parallel an opinion not much in his favour, and to them, what he did with a view to the gratification of connoisseurs, might appear the most ridiculous presumption.

The pope has confirmed the praises bestowed on the *Perseus* and the *two Gladiators*, by purchasing them for the Pio-Clementine Museum, which before contained nothing but master-pieces of the ancients, and the Perseus has taken the place left vacant by the Apollo. A papal decree of the same time, which charges Canova with the superintendance of the arts and ancient monuments in the dominions of Rome, describes him as the rival of Phidias and Praxiteles. This compliment has not been paid to any modern artist; and without reckoning the dignity of Chevalier, which has also been conferred on him, Canova enjoys greater honours than have ever been granted to any artist.

Whether he will maintain in the eyes of posterity that reputation which such pompous eulogiums would insinuate to be his due, is a question which we shall not pretend to decide: but, at least, we may rest satisfied that the praises of contemporaries cannot confer a celebrity which is not deserved; and the example of Bernini enjoying in the 17th century the like favours both from the pope and the public, is sufficient to justify this opinion. We shall not assert that the Romans, whose eyes and taste are continually exercised by the master-pieces which their city presents in such great numbers, are not better judges of the productions of art than the inhabitants of any other great city; but the enthusiasm of the moment may blind them to the defects of a work. Nay, those very defects often appear in a very favourable point of view, from the brilliancy of the artist's talents, which seems to surround them; and in order to proportion enthusiasm to the just value of the work which excites it, to pronounce coolly concerning the faults which disfigure it, neither the reputation nor the private interest of the artist should have any weight in the opinion to be formed of his productions.

Antonio Canova was born in 1757, at Possagno, a village in the diocese of Trevigi, in the territory of Venice. He very early manifested a strong propensity for sculpture. At the age of twelve years, he served up at the table of M. Falieri, the lord of his village, a lion of butter. This trifling circumstance shews that at that tender age the lion was his favourite animal, and perhaps may account for the excellence of his subsequent imitations. Be this as it may, certain it is that the lion gained our young artist the notice of M. Falieri. He enabled him early to commence a career which he was destined to pursue with such success. At the age of fourteen he was put apprentice to a sculptor of mediocrity at Bassano. There he was for some years employed in learning to manage the chisel, and in the making of models; but his genius waited for circumstances more favourable to its development. At the age of seventeen, when his apprenticeship expired, he executed an Eurydice of half the natural size, in soft marble. He was then sent to Venice, to the Academy of Fine Arts, where his talents found, in good models, safe guides to direct their attempts. He gained several of the prizes offered by the academy. The works which he executed during his stay at Venice, till he was twenty-three years old, began to establish his reputation, and to encourage those hopes which he has since realized to a degree even surpassing what they seemed to promise.

These works were the following:

A group representing Apollo and Daphne;

The bust of the Doge Paolo Renieri;

An Æsculapius;

An Orpheus, as a counterpart to the statue of Eurydice, which he executed at Bassano;

A figure, ten palms in height, of clay, as an essay in colossal figures;

A young Hercules strangling the serpents.

All these works were but essays intended

tended for competitions. He afterwards executed the statue of the Marquis Poleni, of the natural size, and of marble, for the city of Padua. At the age of twenty-one he finished his group of *Dædalus and Icarus*, of Carrara marble. In his work-shop at Rome, he keeps a plaster copy of this group. Dædalus is represented as an old man, whose countenance exhibits all the marks of decay which attend advanced age; but for this very reason, it produces a disagreeable effect. Icarus forms the most complete contrast. He is looking with a simpering air and an affected complaisance at his father, who is in the act of fastening on his wings. In this group we do not discover the first traces of the career which the artist has since followed. This group, which belongs to the Chevalier Pisani, procured its author a reward which did honour to him, as well as to the magistrates who conferred it. The senate of Venice granted him a pension of three hundred ducats a-year, and sent him to Rome. He went in the suite of the Venetian ambassador Zuliani, who was sent to that city about the end of the year 1779.

Canova assiduously applied himself, during the first years of his residence at Rome, to the study of the antique. He executed an *Apollo crowned with laurel*, for his illustrious patron, the Prince Rezzonico. The character of this statue is not above mediocrity; but some marks of ideal beauty may be perceived in it; and it shews, in some sort, the transition from the servile imitation of nature to the union of the beauties which are scattered throughout it.

The group of *Theseus sitting on the Minotaur*, which he has just killed, is the first work by which Canova made himself known at Rome. This group, executed in 1783, is of Carrara marble, and as large as life; but though there is nothing striking in the idea itself, this work possesses several species of beauty, and is worthy of being classed among the most celebrated performances of this artist. The countenance of Theseus exhibits all the characteristics of a hero. It were, indeed, to be wished that it had more energy and grandeur; but on examining the details of this statue, the antique taste and style which Canova then strove to attain, may be discovered. He, however, all at once abandoned the track which he had hitherto pursued, and his genius bursting every kind of shackles, resolved to trace out for itself a new career.

If the study of the antique developed and formed his taste, he did not find in it slight traces of the new model which his genius was to compose. His disposition led him to prefer tender and affecting sentiments, and he feared that in the expression of those sentiments the ancients had not attained to that high perfection which they display in many other subjects. M. Quatremère de Quincy, who was at Rome at the time when the artist was still undecided what course to pursue, advised him, nevertheless, to apply himself exclusively to the study of the ancients, to identify himself with their taste and their style, and to vie with them in the observance of their own principles. This was certainly the most prudent advice that could be given, at a time when the art, plunged into a kind of sleep, had still left to the ancients all their pre-eminence, and when it required a genius like Canova's to attempt a new flight.

This artist resolved to emulate the ancients, but without submitting to the conditions that were imposed upon him. A favourable circumstance presented him with the means of acquiring a new and original reputation. In 1783 he was appointed to execute the *monument erected in the church of the Apostles at Rome to the memory of Pope Clement XIV.* Here the artist found himself in a field which had not yet been trodden before him, and in which he could yield to the full impulse of his genius in the course he had to pursue. It is well known that, for a century, the sculpture intended for the embellishment of churches had formed for itself a particular style, which was totally different from that of the models left by prophane antiquity. The monument erected to the memory of Benedict XIV. in the church of St. Peter, was the last in which this ecclesiastical style was preserved; and this mausoleum, which perpetuated the memory of Clement XIV. was destined to commence a new era. But how could our artist, who had not yet come to a final arrangement with his own genius; who had as yet advanced only the first steps in his career; who after having exalted himself above the erroneous taste of the school of Bernini, had not had time to acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to form his own, stamp a character of perfection on a monument in which he only essayed his means, and in which he had no other models to follow than those of an imagination rich, indeed, but still destitute of guides

guides to direct its efforts? Canova exhibited, in every part of his new work, marks of inexperience and indecision, with regard to expression. Though this monument was infinitely superior to those in which the ecclesiastical style had predominated, yet it would appear unworthy of its author, if the recollection of the age in which it was executed did not atone, in the eyes of the critic, for a part of its defects.

This mausoleum is placed over the entrance of the sacristy. The whole presents, as usual, a pyramidal group. Moderation and Benevolence are mourning over the sarcophagus of the pontiff, whose image is represented in a sitting posture, decorated with the customary insignia. The pope is represented giving his benediction. Moderation, who is distinguished by the bridle which serves for her attribute, is inclining over the sarcophagus; but her grief appears rather in the attitude of her body, than in that simple and unaffected expression, which is produced by profound sorrow. Benevolence, who is represented on the left side of the sarcophagus, seems as indifferent to this scene as the allegorical sheep which reposes at her feet. The drapery of the figures is thrown at random; in some parts, it sits close to the body, while in others it is collected into a multitude of small folds, without grace or design. The figure of the pope is destitute of dignity; his right hand, which is extended, seems rather in the act of scattering something in the air, than of giving a benediction.

From this monument Canova at least gained more experience, and his taste began to distinguish the object which he ought to exert himself to attain. He had modelled in clay the group of *Cupid and Psyche*. He received a commission from an English gentleman to execute it in marble, but the war broke out in Italy, and prevented its being sent away. It was purchased by Prince Murat, and is now in his gallery, at Neuilly upon the Seine.

It is worthy of remark, that from this group the public began to form a just idea of the original taste of the artist, while it would appear that, in the execution of such a subject, he had only to follow the models with which antiquity furnished him. The choice of the subject was perfectly adapted to the nature of his genius, which tended, in preference, to the expression of the soft, tender, and sentimental expressions; and if Canova sometimes soared into a sublimer sphere, and his chisel produced pathetic and terrible situations, the genius of the art did not always approve the ambition of his efforts, and led him by this reserve to a choice of subjects in which he lavished upon him his highest favours.

Psyche, reclined on the ground, appears exhausted with the labours imposed upon her by the inflexible Venus. Cupid is striving to sooth her distress by his tender caresses. There is more art than real beauty in this group. The idea is borrowed from a picture found at Herculaneum, representing a Faun caressing a Nymph, who is lying down, and inclining his head to kiss her. Cupid is on his knees, close to Psyche, and is stooping to give her a kiss, while Psyche extends both her hands to hold his head. This situation, which is rather natural and gay than sentimental, does not seem adapted to the subject of the artist's choice. It is besides better suited to the composition of a picture than to a work of sculpture; the entwining of the arms, and the inconvenient position of the heads, produce, under the chisel, a very indifferent effect; and in whatever point of view you examine the group, there is not one in which it is presented in a satisfactory manner, and in which you remark, at the same time, the expression of tenderness which ought to animate both faces.

Canova strives, by the kind of polish which he gives to his works, to produce in the spectator an impression corresponding with that which the subject of his compositions ought to inspire. He gives to the marble the appearance of a soft and delicate substance, and when it has received the last polish, by means of the pumice-stone, he makes use of a mordant, to diminish its whiteness, and to give it somewhat of a yellowish tint. The connoisseurs who love to find in a statue the beauty of the form designed with the utmost possible purity, do not approve of this process, by which it would seem to be impaired; but it is expressly calculated to heighten the pleasure of the amateur, who is more susceptible of enthusiasm, and frequently measures the perfection of a work by the degree of satisfaction which it affords him.

The performances of Canova which succeeded this group were the *portrait of the young Polish Prince Zartorisky*, and the group of *Venus and Adonis*.

The young prince is represented under the figure of Cupid, armed with his bow and arrow. The artist has been very successful in the mild and lovely expres-

sion

sion which he has given to his statue; but there is a certain stiffness in the attitude. He has been guilty of the same fault in two copies of this statue, which he executed for England and Ireland; and his own acknowledgment confirms this opinion.

M. Quatremère de Quincy mentions a group of *Venus and Adonis*. Nothing but the model of it is now in existence; the artist himself destroyed the group, because he thought it excited rather licentious ideas. Venus was sitting with Adonis, and placing a crown on his head, while he was holding her in a tender embrace.

Prince Rezzonico soon afterwards employed Canova to execute the monument which his family resolved to erect in honour of *Clement XIII.* In the immense dome of St. Peter's, all the proportions of which exceed the ordinary standard, a monument cannot engage the attention of the spectator, unless it partake of the same colossal dimensions. That of Clement XIII. erected in 1792, is perfectly proportioned to the magnitude of the edifice which it serves to embellish. It may easily be distinguished from all those designed for the same purpose, and executed in the ecclesiastical style.

On the right of the sarcophagus, Religion is seen standing with a cross in her right hand, and resting her left on the coffin. Her head is adorned with a crown of stars. On the left of the sarcophagus, Genius, in the form of a young man, holds a torch, reversed; he supports himself upon the sepulchral urn, and raises his eyes with a languishing air. Round the medallion, which is on the sarcophagus, is this inscription: *Clementi. XIII. Rezzonico. P. M. Fratris. Filii.* Two Virtues, in relievo, are seen seated with their backs towards each other; Charity, having her hands folded on her breast, and Hope, holding a crown in her right hand, and near her the anchor, her other attribute. Behind the sarcophagus is the statue of the Pope in his pontifical habit; he is kneeling upon a cushion engaged in prayer, and terminates the extremity of the pyramidal outline formed by the group. On the base of the monument are seen two lions, reclined at the feet of Religion and Genius. The statue of the pope is seventeen feet and those of Religion and Genius are each twelve feet in height.

The originality of the artist is much more strikingly displayed in this mausoleum than in that which he executed for Pope Ganganelli. You see him proceeding in a bolder manner; and though, upon the whole, this monument is not distinguished for any novelty or grandeur of conception; though there is no brilliancy in the symbolic character of the allegorical figures; it is, nevertheless, certain, that it bears the impress of the genius and talents of a great master. It is scarcely possible to surpass the perfection displayed in the two lions which are at the feet of Religion and Genius. The statue of the pope could not be represented in a more interesting and touching manner; the fervency of devotion is perceptible in the whole expression of the face; the drapery is executed with great art. But Religion does not deserve the same commendations; it is a stiff figure, destitute of life and soul. Her ornaments are arranged without taste; a wooden cross which rises to the height of more than twelve feet above her head, produces a ridiculous and barbarous effect. The rays which surround her head, and are each above a foot long, resemble the spokes of a wheel; but while the critic censures the faults of this statue, he should not forget that the genius of the artist was cramped by the directions he received from the founders. He was, indeed, left quite at liberty with respect to the figure of Genius; he might have formed a representation of perfect beauty by expressing that of a young man, and antiquity furnished him with numerous models; but, in general, it may be remarked that Canova is not so happy in the invention of his characteristic figures, as in the expression of mild and pleasing beauty. The latter is perfect in the Genius of which we are speaking, but he displays no character; his figure has in it nothing determined, and his attitude is vague and insignificant.

This last monument, by establishing the high reputation of Canova, enabled him to execute for himself in marble, works of his own invention.

The years succeeding that in which he completed it, beheld many new works issue from his chisel: among these were —*A winged Cupid standing*; a copy of the group of *Cupid and Psyche*, with some alterations in the dress, for the Russian Prince Jusupoff; a group of *Venus and Adonis*; a *monument for the Chevalier Emo*, and *Psyche holding a butterfly between her fingers.*—*(To be continued.)*

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CUP OF SORROW.

BY JOHN PENWARNE, ESQ.

MY father was a lab'ring swain,
Who toil'd both late and early;
His little store of worldly gain
He earned hard and dearly.
Said he, "Sweet Kate, my griefs are o'er,
Nor heed we of to-morrow;
And now I hope to taste no more
My bitter cup of sorrow."

But ah! poor man, he liv'd to know
That mortals are short-sighted;
His flock was lost in drifting snow,
And all his crops were blighted.
He ceas'd to sing the merry glee,
For he was forc'd to borrow;
Paid nature's debt, and left to me,
Alas! his cup of sorrow.

My sweetheart was a soldier lad,
And rich in health and beauty;
A truer heart man never had,
But, call'd by cruel duty,
Said he, "My dear, lay by your fears,
Tho' I must hence to-morrow!"
He fought, and fell—with bitter tears
O'erflow'd my cup of sorrow.

Ye village maids, you'll see me die,
For I am broken-hearted;
But not a wish to live have I,
Since from my love I'm parted.
And when in my cold grave I'm laid,
As I shall be to-morrow,
Write on my stone, "Here lies a maid
Who drain'd the cup of sorrow."

LINES,

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

O, WERE my love like the dew-drop
That hangs upon the flow'r of May;
And I a little Zephyr wild,
About its bonny breast to play:
The matin's beam should pierce me through,
That came to steal its sweets away;
And I would die with the dew-drop
That hangs upon the flow'r of May.

ODE

TO EDWARD RUSHTON, OF LIVERPOOL, ON HIS RESTORATION TO SIGHT, AFTER A BLINDNESS OF UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS, BY A SERIES OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY MR. GIBSON, OF MANCHESTER.

AND does again the orient day
Pour for my friend the vishal ray,
And yield the vernal scene?
Does Nature, in her Iris vest,
Again delight his bounding breast,
And wave her robe of green?
Does she, in linear form array'd,
And varied charm of light and shade,
Her pictur'd world renew?
And joys of long-extinguish'd sense,
As from the bursting grave, dispense—
Rekindling to his view?

How beats my heart, in transport high,
How swells the moisture of the eye
The joyful tale to hear!
While eager flies the cordial lay,
To meet thee on the verge of day,
With gratulating tear

Oh! as the visions round thee roll,
That cheer'd thy once accustom'd soul
In daily pomp array'd,
Say if not, now, with keener zest,
They glad thy long-benighted breast?
Remerging from the shade!

But chief, what joys thy bosom own,
Newborn to raptures never known,
While flock thy offspring round!
Oft heard—oft felt—but never seen,
Till now, with beauty's kindling mien,
They in thy presence bound!

How will the strong poetic fire,
That, darkling, o'er the wondering lyre
Could guide thy master hand,
Now, kindling in a blaze of light,
To bolder raptures urge thy flight,
And with thy joys expand!

Oh friend!—that I the tear might see
That streams in silent extasy
O'er every form belov'd!
Might hear the murmurs of that tongue,
When first it pours the grateful song,
By cordial rapture mov'd!

But, tho' forbade the tear to see,
That flows in cordial extasy,
Or hear the murmur'd song;
Yet sympathy's omniscient art
In every feeling bears a part
That warms the circling throng.

The father's joy—the poet's fire,
That soon shall wake thy trembling lyre,
Find in my conscious breast,
A string in unison complete,
A throb, that to thy throb shall beat;—
Blissful, that thou art blest!

J. THELWALL.

MONTHLY MAG., Nov. 1807.

VERSES,

WRITTEN UPON MR. FOX IN 1764.

IS there a youth whom sense and taste inspire,
Who feels, with rapture feels the classic fire,
In whose transported bosom the divine,
The genuine sparks of emulation shine?
Is there a youth whose wit and reason move
No thought, no truth, but what his words improve;

Whose well-adjusted tones give strength to sense,
And add new ornaments to eloquence?
Is there a youth who eminently glows
With the best fires the human bosom knows;
In whom the variegated hues contend
Of the best son, best brother, cousin, friend?
Is there a youth to justice strictly true;
Who gives to friend and foe alike their due;
Whom decent honour, whom sedateness rules,
Who scorns to flatter, or to laugh at fools?
Is there a youth on whom each rarest good
Nature allied with Fortune has bestow'd;
Whose talents, manners, dignity, and grace,
Reflect new splendour on a splendid race?
A youth whose foibles Reason can subdue,
And will, ere manhood, save some darling few;
A youth whose fortune Moderation guards,
Save when he quits her government for cards?
There is that youth, who answers what we read,
Nor of him other portraiture we need:
Describe the phœnix on the fragant pyre,
Or into life emerging from the fire,
Or high transporting through th'ethereal reign
His parent's ashes to Apollo's fane;
Then where's the mortal who, when this is heard,
Shall take the phœnix for another bird?
And who shall err, and attributes well known
Transfer to others what suit F-x alone.

P. B. B.

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING.

"WHEN Cloe's picture was to Venus shewn,
"Surprised the goddess took it for her own."
But so characteristic are thy lines,
Truth with such energy so brightly shines,
That none can, sure, the picture misapply,
But all before the F must place C. I.

M. B.

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS WERE WRITTEN BY MR. PRATT ON TWO ELEGANT HAND FIRE SCREENS, THE HANDLES OF WHICH WERE TURNED BY A GENTLEMAN, THE PAINTINGS BY A LADY.

FIRST SCREEN.

WHILE the hand that we love with affection we press,
And the heart we have won we with fondness address,
From Fashion's false dazzle and Faction's false heat,
While at home we repose in our tranquil retreat;
Beside our own hearth where ourselves we enjoy,
How useful, how moral, is this little toy!
To point out the pleasures most felt at least seen,
That glow in the bosom, how apt is the Screen?
And ah! as we move it, and sit snug behind,
How soft the Reflections it casts on the mind.

SECOND SCREEN.

Reflections.

What more can a high-favour'd mortal require,
Life's warmth to receive, yet attemper its fire?
The joys of the *World* like our faggot may flare,
But the joys of our *Home* tho' they glow should ne'er glare;
The first, like the faggot, may crackle and flout,
Just scorch for a minute and then quite go out;
While true bliss, like the sun, never squanders the light,
And tho' shining for ever, for ever is bright;
And the reason is plain, why like him we thus burn,
'Tis because we, like him, on *our own axis* turn.

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN TO BE SPOKEN AT THE PERFORMANCE OF MISS OWENSON'S COMIC OPERA OF "THE FIRST ATTEMPT; OR, WHIM OF THE MOMENT."

BY JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

THIS Night a novice, to the stage unknown,
To all the failings of an author prone,
Comes here a penitent, to make confession,
Hoping you'll pardon this her first transgression;
If to amuse you, should be deem'd a crime;
Forgive her motive and she'll mend in time;
Like other poets, former faults review,
"Repent old follies, and solicit new."
Perhaps e're now the busy voice of Fame,
Has whisper'd through the town the author's name;
Hints that her laurels have adorn'd Romance
'Twin'd with the shamrock, and the flowers of France;*
'That an old fav'rite of the thespian art,
'Appears this night to take a daughter's part,
'That all her powers, and filial love engage,
'To prove the comfort of a father's age.'
Hearts form'd like your's can such endearments boast;
And those who feel them best applaud them most.
Whether 'tis she or not, 'tis just the same,
I for a female bard your favour claim.
Amongst you born, 'tis your's to nurse and raise
Those brilliant talents which enhance your praise.
To you she gives this tribute of her Muse,
Tho' vainly tempted Britain's stage to chuse.

* The Novice of St. Dominic, and The Wild Irish Girl.

By

By Erin's harp which love and fancy strung,
She bade her verse be tun'd and numbers sung:—
Thus the musician and the bard conspire,
To rouse your powers and fan your native fire,
As the Wild Irish Girl her spirit tries,
To bid your ancient fame and genius rise,
To guard with patriot zeal your sainted isle;
Where Love and Beauty round the Graces smile,
And prove, though prejudice abroad may roam,
"We seldom find the worth we leave at home."
She to your candour then submits her cause,
To judge with mercy, not dramatic laws;
What piece is perfect? None from faults exempt!
Then pray encourage this her "First Attempt."
Her next endeavour more renown may sue,
Prove more deserving of herself and you.
Snakes in the grass may hiss, and critics hector;
But she's a woman, and you'll all protect her.

STANZAS,

ON HEARING A CHARMING PEAL OF BELLS FROM AN ANCIENT TOWER, AT A DISTANCE ON A SUNDAY MORNING IN AUTUMN.

HARK, hark, the sadd'ning cadence swelling!—
Be still, ye rust'ling morning airs:—
How various, now its mournful telling
Of human life, of human cares!

And now they sound the peal of gladness,
High wafted o'er the billowy breeze;
And now they sink again to madness,
And now the soul's soft pow'r they seize.

They speak of many an ancient dream,
And all the youthful lover's sorrow:
They run thro' many a moral theme,
And tell how vain to trust the morrow.

For ah! they cease—like man's frail vow
So changeful. Still my bosom's thrilling.
Bold Zeph'rus, let them pass. Ah! now
Again! again! my ear they're filling.

O! let me catch the tender tale,
While yet in mercy it is giv'n;
How sweet along the air they sail,
Now passing sad, now idly driv'n

Some Genius 'tis from yonder cloud,
Impels the gentle breathing measure,
Or sighing low, or pealing loud,
Oh! is it pain, or is it pleasure?

More gravely now the notes descend,
They seem as if they rang for ever;
They yield the requiem of a friend,
Whum more shall poverty see never.

Once more that sweet, that dying, strain,
Accordant spirit! Oh! 'tis given,
Borne on the gales, along the plain,
To praise the holiness of Heaven.

The charm has ceased, the visiun's o'er,
No more the varied sounds returning;
With human life remains the pow'r
To give us joy, and give us mourning.

MARY ANNE C—E.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, 1530.

HE was successively Master of the Rolls, Prebendary of York, Dean of Salum, Bishop of London, and Lord Privy Seal. He was an able negotiator, and a good critic, and most writers concur in giving him an amiable character. He was deprived by Edward the sixth; but was restored by Mary, and appointed one of her ecclesiastical commissioners. In that odious office he distinguished himself by his mildness and humanity. He was again deprived by Queen Elizabeth: and died November 18, 1559.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The Italian method of book-keeping was taught in England by James Peele, A. D. 1569. His work, printed in the black letter, is still extant, and his instructions, although verbose, are practicable. The preface speaks of the art as new in England, but as having been long used by foreign merchants; and affirms that many merchants of London took instructions from him, and sent their apprentices to be taught.

THE POET SPENSER.

Edmund Spenser, a descendant of his name, was found in Ireland so late as 1724, when he had a suit at law tried before Baron Hale, and knew so little of the English language that he was forced to have an interpreter.

SPINOLA.

Charles Spinola, jesuit and missionary to Japan, was taken prisoner in his voyage by an English ship, 1596, and brought to Dartmouth and Topsham, whence being released, he repaired to Lisbon, and, prosecuting his original voyage, was martyred at Japan in 1622, at the age of fifty-eight.

His Life was written in Italian, by Fabio Ambrosio Spinola, and afterwards translated into Latin by Herman Hugo, both jesuits, and printed at Antwerp, 1630; to which is prefixed his engraved portrait, tied to a stake, surrounded by flames.

GIANNONE.

When this celebrated author undertook the great work of writing the History of his native County, it was upon a plan essentially different from that of other historians. So far from filling his book with descriptions only of battles and sieges, he passes them over so slightly that he has been censured for giving his work the title of General History of the Kingdom of Naples. But those who have thus censured him, did not reflect that his principal object was to illustrate the civil history of his country. He has consequently laid most stress upon the origin of those laws and customs upon which the constitution of Naples was founded, with judicious remarks on the rise and progress of literature, language, and taste, among his countrymen. This he describes, with a masterly hand, the nature of the Neapolitan government, from its earliest infancy, and the vicissitudes which in different ages have either weakened it, or added to its strength. But, unfortunately for Giannone, as he advanced in his work, his strict adherence to truth compelled him to develope the means by which the popes laid claim to, and finally obtained, the sovereignty of Rome, and afterwards of Naples. He dispersed the clouds of ignorance, and drew aside the veil of error which had so long obscured the understanding, and misled the minds of the people, and which the priests were too wily to remove, lest the voice of instruction should rouse them at once to liberty and revenge. Rome trembled at the shock, and endeavoured, but in vain, to prevent the consequences it dreaded by causing the book to be publicly burnt and anathematizing its author. He would, most probably, like father Paul, have fallen under the dagger of an assassin, had he not found a protector in the Emperor Charles VI. who took him into favour, and assigned him a pension. The revolution which afterwards broke out in Naples again exposed him to danger. Gratefully attached to the party of the emperor, his master and benefactor, he removed to Vienna. The vengeance of the papal court pursued him. Unable to attack him openly, its emissaries took a surer method to accomplish his destruction by indisposing the mind of the emperor against him. In this they succeeded, and he was deprived of his pension. Our unfortunate author then fled to Venice, intending to publish the whole of his History there; but, attracted by some advantageous offers from a bookseller of Geneva, he removed to that city in the latter end of the year 1736.

But it was in that seat of civil and religious freedom that his calumniators found means to triumph over him. Though he was steady in fulfilling all the duties of a Roman Catholic, and regularly attended the chapel of the king of France's resident at Geneva, his enemies at Rome, Vienna, and Turin, industriously circulated a report that he had become an apostate from his religion. His conscious innocence, and the public testimony of the inhabitants, induced him to disregard these reports. But, unfortunately, he contracted an acquaintance with a Piedmontese officer, who resided in a part of Savoy bordering on the lake of Geneva. This man under the appearance of compassionating his misfortunes, advised him to give the lie to these unfounded rumours, by some public and open act, which should at once testify the sincerity of his faith, and silence the malignity of his enemies. He therefore invited him to his house, which being out of the territories of the republic, he could there make a general confession to a Catholic priest and celebrate the Easter festivals in a Catholick church. The unsuspecting Giannone, who was at all times strictly pious, eagerly followed this advice, and accompanied the officer to his house, where he had no sooner arrived, than he found himself invested by a band of men, hired for the purpose, who conducted him to Chamberry, where he was confined in the prison of that city. But the king of Sardinia, on hearing of this outrage, released him, and generously offered him an asylum in his dominions, with a competent support.

He was born in the year 1680, was alive in 1741, but the year of his death has not been ascertained.

LOUIS RACINE.

The Abbé de Lille, in the preface to his last publication, "l'Homme des Champs," represents Racine in a very amiable light.

"When I was yet very young (says the Abbé), and had already began to translate some books of Virgil's Georgics, I paid a visit to the son of the great Racine. His Poems on Religion, in which the verse is throughout elegant and chaste,

and

and in some parts even sublime, had given me the highest idea of his taste, as well as of his general talents. I requested that he would allow me to consult him on a translation of some passages from the Georgics." 'The Georgics! (exclaimed he with surprise, and a little severity in his countenance) do not attempt it, it is a most rash undertaking; my friend, Mr. Le Franc, who is a man of talents, has tried it, and I have told him he would not succeed.' However, overcome by my importunities, he consented to give me the meeting in a small house, in which he was accustomed to seclude himself twice a-week, that he might indulge, without restraint, his excessive sorrow at the untimely fate of his only son, a young man of the highest hopes, who fell one of the unhappy victims of the Lisbon earthquake. When I went to him, I found him in a summer-house at the bottom of his garden. He again assured me of the impossibility of succeeding in my undertaking. Intimidated by this repeated caution, I read with a trembling voice about thirty lines, when he stopped me suddenly and said: 'I not only no longer dissuade you from your attempt, but advise you earnestly to proceed.' I never experienced a greater sensation of delight in the whole course of my life. This interview (adds the Abbé), the modest retreat, the scene where my young imagination pictured the assemblage of glowing piety; poetry, chaste and divine; philosophy without affectation; the sorrows of a father wretched but resigned: in short, the sight of the venerable relic of an illustrious family soon to be extinct, but whose name shall never die, has left an impression on my mind which time cannot erase."

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. POPE "TO THE REV. MR. BROOME, AT FULHAM, NEAR HARLESTONE, NORFOLK."

"DEAR SIR,

"I intended to write to you on this melancholy subject, the death of Mr. Fenton, before yours came, but stayed to have informed myself and you of the circumstances of it. All I hear is, that he felt a gradual decay, though so early in life, and was declining for five or six months. It was not, as I apprehended, the gout in his stomach, but, I believe, rather a compication first of gross humours, as he was naturally corpulent, not discharging themselves, as he used no sort of exercise. No man bore the approaches of his dissolution (as I am told), with less fortitude, or with less ostentation yielded up his being. The great modesty, which, you know, was natural to him, and the great contempt he had for all sorts of vanity and parade, never appeared more than in his last moments. He had a conscious satisfaction (no doubt) in acting right, in feeling himself honest, true, and unpretending to more than was his own. So he died, as he lived, with that secret, yet sufficient contentment.

"As to any papers left behind him, I dare say they can be but few, for this reason: he never wrote out of vanity, or thought much of the applause of men. I know an instance where he did his utmost to conceal his own merit that way. And if we join to this his natural love of ease, I fancy we must expect little of this sort: at least, I hear of none, except some few further remarks on Waller, (which his cautious integrity made him leave an order to be given to Mr. Tonson): and perhaps, though it is many years since I saw it, a translation of the first book of Oppian. He had begun a tragedy of Dion, but made small progress in it.

"As to his other affairs, he died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies; except a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull, and my Lady, in token, of respect, gratefulness, and mutual esteem.

"I shall, with pleasure, take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending christian and philosophical character in his epitaph. There truth may be spoken in a few words: as for flourish, and oratory and poetry, I leave them to younger, and more lively writers; such as love writing, for writing-sake, and would rather show their own fine parts, than report the valuable ones of any other man to the clegy I renounce.

"I condole with you, from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone, I must tell you, he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some, who either mistook you or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.

"I am very sincerely, Dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and real servant,

"*August*, 29, 1730. A. POPE."

PROCEED-

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT *of the* ROYAL COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS *of* LONDON *on* VACCINATION. *Presented to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons "to inquire into the state of vaccine innoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported, or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

2. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inocula-

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tion or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with a very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in three hundred has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London is occasioned by the small pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness. From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

3. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolus inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that, though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writ-

ings,

ings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of innoculation for the small pox. Vaccination, is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

4. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known to ascertain that in them at least the unsusceptibility of the small pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause is the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly, and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small pox; neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed

relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdoms will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, *President.*
10th April, 1807.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL PHELPS'S (CUPER'S BRIDGE, LAMBETH,) *for a Method of making Kelp, Barilla, and other Alkali, by Fermentation, or other Means, in Addition to Combustion.*

THE kali, sea-wrack, wormwood, heath, &c. which afford alkali, are to be cut, and slightly dried; and then they are to be mixed with light dung, straw, hay, or any dried weeds, in order to give a greater firmness to the mass. The whole is to be formed into stacks, like hay, so as to be defended from rain, and undergo fermentation; which having taken place, the mass is to be burnt in an open pit, or kiln, or furnace, in the usual mode; and towards the end of the combustion, the fire is to be raised, so as to fuse the saline residue. Another method is this: when the stacks have remained till they are completely rotten, the alkali is separated by first exposing the mass to the air to dry and become carbonated, and then separating the saline matter by levigation and evaporation; and, lastly, by incineration in the pit, kiln, or furnace, and the subsequent treatment as usually practised.

We are informed by the patentee, that the product of alkali, in wet seasons, is much less in quantity than that which is obtained from plants of the same nature and quality without exposure to the action of rains, and that the cause of this effect is, that the alkali naturally exudes from plants during exposure to the air, and is carried off from time to time by the showers that fall, so that the plant or weed becomes exhausted, previous to the combustion to which it is afterwards subjected. He farther states, that the fermentative process, as above described, prevents the waste of the alkali, and favours the general action of the chemical affinities, so as to afford a greater quantity of alkali from like quantities of the said plants or weeds, than is afforded by the ordinary methods of operation.

MR. JAMES WOOD'S (ORMSKIRK,) *for a Churn, that may also be used as a Pump.*

The apparatus, by which this business is effected, cannot be rendered intelligible to the reader without the aid of figures, which our plan does not admit;

it will therefore be sufficient to say, that the object to be attained by the invention is to agitate the cream with more regularity, less fatigue, and with more effect than can be done in the common way.

MR. ELIHU WHITE'S (THREADNEEDLE-STREET,) *for a Machine for casting or founding Types, &c.*

A frame is constructed of four pieces of brass, viz. two side bits, a head-block, and a heel-block. On the under side of each of the side bits is secured a plate of metal, made to project within the square frame; these are called sliding ways, and are so formed as to extend nearly up to the head-block. They support a broad plate of metal, called the slider plate; the two ends of which rest on the slider ways, and are fitted to slide back and forward on the same. On the upper side of this plate, and along the edge farthest from the head-block, is placed a narrow bar of metal, rising sufficiently above the plate to form an exact surface with the two side bits. Over the bar is placed a broad thin bar of metal, the ends of which rest on the side bits. The slider-plate and bars are screwed together. The space between the side bits is filled with narrow bits of metal, running parallel with the side bit. These are called the male and female sliders, and rest on the slider-plate, and form an exact surface with the two side bits. The depth of these sliders is equal precisely to the length of the body of the letter to be cast in the machine, and the thickness of the male sliders is made precisely equal to the size of the letter. Exactness is not necessary in the thickness of the female sliders. The ends of the sliders farthest from the head-block pass under the bar, and each female slider is held by a screw, or pin passing through the bar and slider, to the slider-plate below. The female sliders reach from the bar to the head block, when the slider-plate is moved forward as far as the machinery will admit; but the male sliders, although they pass under the bar, do not reach it by an inch. In the upper edge of each male slider is a stud, or pin, about half an inch in height. Across the sliders is placed a regulating bar, which is entire at its two ends, but open, or perforated, with a long space in the middle, and is secured to the two side-bits by screws. In the anterior part of the regulating bar is placed a row of adjusting screws, for the purpose of stopping the studs of the male sliders, each respectively according to the face of the letter intended to be cast. A large screw, which passes through the head-block, is fastened to a piece by a key, and as the slider-plate, and bars, and sliders, are all secured together, the whole will be made to slide backwards and forwards by turning the screw. If the screw be turned to the right, the whole will be carried forward until the studs in the male sliders come in contact with the front of the regulating bar, or the screws which pass through it, which will prevent their reaching the head-block; whereas the female sliders having no studs to obstruct their progress, will be driven home against the head-block, by which means certain spaces will be left open along the head-block, for the body of the letter; and by turning the screw to the left, the whole will be drawn back until the studs meet the after half of the regulating bar, by which they will be stopped; while the female sliders will still move back until the letters are quite clear of the sliders, so as to fall, or to be taken out. There are two wedge-formed pieces fixed in the angles between the side pieces of the frame and the head-block, which by acting against the outer female sliders at the end of the rim, do cause the whole set of sliders to apply themselves firmly against each other, and render the spaces or cavities more perfect and fit to receive the metal. Or the effect of the wedge-pieces may be produced by springs, or any other proper mode of re-action. To the outer and lower edge of the head-block is fixed a broad bar of metal, moveable on a hinge or joints; the pins, axes, or pivots of which are parallel to the edge. This is denominated the matrix-bar, and is something wider than the head-block, and in, or upon the face of the matrix-bar is a wide groove, into which is fitted a metallic box, capable of holding as many matrices as the machine will cast letters at a single cast. The matrices are secured in the box by wedges or screws, and when letters are to be cast the bar containing the matrix-box is pressed up to the under part or face of the head-block and sliders, and will then bring their matrices exactly under the spaces kept open by the sliders of the body of the letters, and ready to receive the metal when poured therein. On the upper side of the head-block, and in a line with its inner face is secured a square bar of metal, forming one half of a kind of trough to receive and conduct the metal to the spaces. The other half of the said trough lies across the ends of the sliders, and is connected at the two extremities to two bars or guides, which are fitted

fitted to slide upon the side pieces of the frame, and are screwed to the bar so as that the said last mentioned half shall be moveable backwards and forwards at the same time, and by the same action which moves the sliders, and shall be applied against the other half when the sliders have moved as far forward as the machinery will admit. In the two halves of the matrix-bar are cut apertures through which the metal is poured into the moulds to make types.

MR. WILLIAM CURTT'S (NORTH WALTHAM), *for a Method of equalizing the Motion of the Sails of Windmills.*

This invention consists in applying to windmills an apparatus which shall cause the vanes, constructed in a new manner, to regulate themselves, so as to preserve an uniform velocity, under those circumstances in which the wind would otherwise irregularly impel them, as is the case with the sails or vanes of mills of the present construction. This object is accomplished by forming the vanes with fewer cross bars or shrouds than in the common method, and filling up the remaining open space with small flat surfaces, formed either of boards or sheet iron painted, or any other fit substance. The same is suspended on their ends by gudgeons, pivots, centres, &c. so as to open and shut like valves. These valves are applied to vanes of the present construction by suspending them to the cross bars or shrouds of the vane by their longitudinal edges, to which they are fastened by joints: they are so constructed as to present a greater or less surface to the wind, according as it acts with more or less force on them; and if the wind be very strong or high, the valves by its impulse would turn their edges to it, and their surfaces parallel to the direction of the wind; the vanes would consequently remain stationary, or at least have but little motion. To obviate this difficulty, there is an apparatus which causes the valves always to present their flat surfaces to the wind, or such portion of their surfaces as may be desirable.

The advantages peculiar to this new method of equalizing the motion of windmill sails will appear more striking by a comparison with the inconveniences of those heretofore used, whether those of the common sort or those that reef themselves by means of their centrifugal force. The first require the constant attention of the miller to every gale of wind that comes; and it is frequently with the greatest difficulty and danger that he can get his cloth in quickly enough to avoid the storm; which if he successfully accomplishes, it is with the loss of much time. With the second, though they save the time and trouble of stopping to reef, they are by no means void of danger, as the sails receive the whole impulse of the gale, and attain a very great velocity before they can reef themselves at all, and thereby cause a motion in the mill as unequal as the wind which turns it, besides the extra wear and tear of the machinery, which suffers very much from such unequal motion. And should a mill of either of these constructions be left standing still with all the cloth out and be taken with a sudden gale of wind, great risk is run of losing all the sails; whereas in such cases, these sails are perfectly safe, as there can never be more force exerted upon the sails in any gale than is sufficient to do the work of the mill, whether they be in motion or at rest, without ever altering their angle of weather.

Another great advantage is, that when they are close reefed they do not present so much surface to the wind as those of any other construction, let them be taken in any direction whatever.

Besides, to the aforesaid advantages, which are peculiar to these improved sails, the ease and expedition with which they may be reefed and clothed by hand is an additional recommendation to them, especially as it requires neither judgment nor experience in the person who does it; for by taking off the weight and pulling the rope, all the sails may be close-reefed in the short space of three or four seconds.

MR. JOHN BYWATER'S (OF RATCLIFF CROSS STAIRS, LONDON, AND OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM), *for a Method of reefing the Square-sails, particularly the Top-sails, of all navigable Vessels, by a Rolling Reef, from the Head of the Sail.*

The advantage this patent holds out to nautical men, consists in enabling them to reef without starting the sheets, except of the lower sails, without shaking the sail, and without going a-loft.

The means employed in producing this effect, Mr. Bywater describes as consisting principally in a roller turning on iron gudgeons, which, having collars to keep them steady, work in sockets in the iron arms, fixed on yards of the ordinary form, at or near the cleats at the yard-arms. These iron arms project from the fore-part of the yard, from six to ten inches, in proportion to the size of the

yard or sail, and thus are the extremities of the roller, called the reefing-roller, supported. From the middle of the yard, or from the quarters, or from both, it is also supported by sets of short rollers, (called friction-rollers), each set of which is so disposed, that one roller or more is under, and the other one in front of the reefing roller, keeping it all times parallel to the yard, and allowing a free passage for the sail from the fore part of the reefing roller. These friction-rollers also turn on iron gudgeons in arms of the same metal, attached to the yard, the form of which is not easily described without the plate; but they are stated to be so formed, that the sail, in its ordinary action, does not come in contact with them, and when, by blowing over the yard, or any other accident, it does, they are dressed with a composition, and served with twine, so as to prevent any ill consequences to the sail. The weight and expence of these, and the other iron-work fixed to the yard, does not exceed double that of the points, head-rope, and other tackle, which is taken away. The yard, to prevent it from slueing, is slung with an iron hoop, and an eye standing on the cant, sloping towards the fore-part of the yard. The reefing-roller being now in its place, and the gudgeons secured in the sockets, by pins passing over them, the sail is bent, by marling on first the new head, which is about a foot less square than the old one, and deep enough for the roller to take it up the first turn. The reef-lines being now passed round the enlarged ends of the reefing-roller nine or ten times, in the opposite way to the sail, and fastened to them by nail, or staple, they are passed through cheek blocks at the yard-arms, and lead thence through quarter-blocks to the deck. In stretching the reef-lines, the old head of the sail will come up when it is strongly marled on, and the earings hauled out to cleats, on the ends of the reefing roller, which are gradually increased in diameter from the earings to take up the leech in proportion to the bunt of the sail. On the fore-part of the sail, a reef lining of one breadth of canvas extends from the old head to the lowest reef, under each set of friction-rollers, and at the lowest reef, a cringle is worked in the leech, from which leads a rope through the lower yard-arms, called the spread-line, the use of which is to haul out the leech when reefing close-hauled, or when it blows hard, and a close-reefed sail is handed, to keep the leech fair, till the gaskets are made fast. Suppose a topsail bent, as above described, is to be reefed. The reef-lines worked with a single and double block, or gun-tackle purchase, must be first manned, and then the word given to the hand at the halliard to ease away handsomely, and by hauling on the reef-line tackles, as fast as the yard comes down, the sail is rolled upon the roller as the reef-line works off it. When the reef is taken in, the reef-lines and halliard are belayed, and the part reefed remains firm and even on the roller. When the reef is to be shaken out, the reef-line tackle is to be overhauled, and the yard hoisted, till sail enough is set; for by this method the quantity of a reef is not defined, being at the option of the seaman, from a handsbreadth to a close reef; and by easing away the top-gallant-halliard at the same time as the top-sail halliards, the top-sail can be reefed with the top-gallant-sail set upon it without shaking either. This patent, which extends to Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, describes another mode of reefing, consisting in the application of a new head-rope, fixed on the after-part of the sail at the reef-band, from cringles in which four, six, or more lines lead through cheek-blocks on the fore-part of the yard, in two or more legs upon deck, by which the bunt of the sail is brought up to the yard in the same manner as the leech is by the ordinary reef-tackles, and the new head-rope is brought up parallel to the old, and the reefed part which hangs down before is prevented from shaking by ropes called reef-sheets, which lead through the lower yard-arms and quarter-blocks to the deck.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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WE find in these canzonetts a liveliness and fertility of fancy, aided by a truth and force of expression, which will please all those who are fond of the simple and genuine varieties of nature. The melodies are free, pleasant and unaffected in their style, and by young vocal practitioners will be found easy of acquisition. It is no trivial advantage to the

the work that the passages lie within the common compass of the voice: this, and its other recommendations, will, we trust, ensure it attention.

"Early Days, how fair and fleeting!" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Hanover-square Concerts. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s.

This song, though certainly not one of Sir John Stevenson's best productions, is so far above mediocrity in the requisites of melody, and taste as to justify our general commendation: and we do not doubt but those who are not of very fastidious judgment will listen to it with pleasure.

Dr. Haydn's celebrated Song and Chorus (A new created World), from his Oratorio of the Creation. Adapted for the Piano forte by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has arranged this song and chorus in a style that does credit to his judgment and ingenuity. His selection of all the *points*, and his manner of occasionally filling up the harmony, demonstrate a perfect knowledge of his author, and a familiarity with the art of harmonization.

A Harlequin, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss M'Carthy, of Cork, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s

This rondo, in which Mr. Holder has introduced the favourite air of "My native Land I bade adieu," comprizes a great variety of pleasing and well-constructed passages; and the adventitious matter blends so well with the original materials as to produce a unity of character and effect highly creditable to the composer's skill and fancy.

"Clear shines the Sky," a Canzonett. Inscribed to Miss Peers, by William Crotch, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d

This canzonett is distinguished by some masterly points. The subject of the melody is tastefully imagined, the digressions are judicious, and the accompaniment is elegant. Where Dr. Crotch has aimed at expression, he has not been unsuccessful, and his *bass* almost throughout bespeaks the real musician.

"On Snowdon's lofty Brow I rov'd," a new Song, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Parry. 1s 6d.

In speaking favourably of this ballad, we shall only coincide with the expressed opinion of the frequenters of Vauxhall Gardens, where it has been received with unbounded applause. The melody is pleasing, perfectly national; and from its simplicity will be found easily attainable by the lovers of vocal music.

"Adieu, my Fair," a favourite Song sung by Mr. Incledon in his New Entertainment, called a Voyage to India. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.

This air, the symphonies and accompaniment of which are conceived with much taste, is of a smooth and pleasant cast, and calculated to please both a common and cultivated audience. The ideas, though not strikingly novel, are gracefully expressed, and the whole leaves on the ear an agreeable and interesting impression.

"My Love, she's but a Lassie yet," a favourite Scotch Air. Arranged with Variations for the Piano forte, and dedicated to Miss Head, by T. Powell. 1s.

Mr. Powell has arranged this old and popular air with considerable skill and fancy. The ear of the juvenile performer will not fail to be pleased with the style of the variations; nor will they be practised without improvement to the finger.

"Fie, Lubin, Fie!" a new Song, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. G. Nicks. 1s 6d.

We find in this little ballad much character and attraction. The air is remarkably easy and natural, and well expresses the sense of the words. With the symphonies we are much pleased, but regret that Mr. Nicks did not think proper to accompany his melody with a pianoforte *part*; of which advantage we deem it well worthy.

"He hears me not," a Ballad. The Poetry by J. L. Lewes, Esq. Liverpool. Composed by Dr. John Clark, of Cambridge. 1s.

This affecting little ballad is set with so much interest and pathos as to excite our admiration. The sentiments of the words has been consulted in a natural and charming continuity of passages: and with the general effect every judicious auditor will doubtless be much pleased.

"Come, ye happy Village Maids," a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Sipp.

This air, though not of the very first order, is by no means destitute of merit. The passages flow into each other with an easy and natural effect, and the bass is chosen with tolerable judgment and propriety.

Mr. Jacobs, organist of Surry chapel, is distributing proposals for publishing by sub-

subscription thirty-six of Dr. Watt's Divine and Moral Songs, for Children, set to music in a familiar style, as solos, duettos, and trios, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte. With the talents and science of Mr. Jacobs we are so far acquainted as to be justified in auguring well of his undertaking; and we do not doubt but the lovers of sacred music in the familiar and simple style, will find themselves much gratified by his promised publication.

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☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Extract of a Sermon preached at St Mary's, Lambeth, on the 28th of June, 1807, on the Education of the Poor under an appropriate System, for the Benefit of the Boys' Charity of Lambeth; by the Rev. A Bell. 1s.

The Universal Church, an Essay on Nature. 1s. 6d.

An Examination of the Passages contained in the Gospels, and other Books of the New Testament, respecting the Person of Jesus Christ; by James Smith 3s sewed.

Sermons on different subjects; by the Reverend John Hewlett. Vol. 3, 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, on Sunday, April 19, 1807; by Richard Lawrence, 1s 6d.

Concio apud Synodum Cantuariensem æde Paulina habita IX. Kal Julii, 1807; a Bowyer Edwards Sparke. 1s. 6d.

An Attempt to display the Original Evi-

dences

dences of Christianity in their Genuine Simplicity; by N. Nisbett 8vo. 6s boards.

The Etymological Organic Reasoner, with one Sheet of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, and another of the Saxon Durham Book, in Roman Characters, and a literal English Lesson; by Samuel Henshall. No. I 2s.

Four Missionary Sermons, preached at the late Anniversary in May, by the Rev. Messrs. Newton, Jack, Griffin, and Draper; with the Report of the Directors, and a List of the Subscribers, &c. 2s. 6d.

A Compendium of some of the most Important Particulars in Natural and Revealed Religion, written chiefly for the Middle and Lower Classes; by Dr. Watson.

Patrick's Places, a Treatise on the Law and the Gospel; by Patrick Hamilton, the First Scotch Reformer. 8vo. 6d.

Aged Father's Address to his numerous Family 8vo. 1s

Voyages and Travels of a Bible; by J. Campbell 2s. bound.

Mead's almost Christian. 20th edition, 2s. bound.

Isaiah, Part I. and II. (to be completed in Five), each 2s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

A Portrait of Thomas Lowten, Esq. from a Picture painted by Earl in the Year 1790, Engraved by John Young, Engraver to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, and published by Messrs. Boydell and Co., price 10s. 6d.

THE person of a gentleman so well known at Westminster-hall in the time of the late Lord Mansfield, Lord Kenyon, &c. must be very well known by great numbers who attend the courts; and they will find in this Portrait a most striking resemblance of the original.

Joseph Wright, Esq. from a Picture painted by Himself, in the possession of James Cade, Esq. Engraved by James Ward, Painter and Engraver to the Prince of Wales, and published by Colnaghi, and Co.

This is a very good portrait, and the superior style in which it is engraved, does great credit to the artist. The volcanoes, moon-lights, smiths-shops, &c. painted by Mr. Wright, must be recollected by many of our readers, and have perhaps never been equalled.

John Gregory, Esq. Treasurer to the Whig-club, instituted in 1784. From the original Picture by J. R. Smith. Published by W. Austin, at Brighton and London.

Mr. Gregory's portrait forms part of a series of political characters which have been delineated by the same artist, and to add, that it has equal merit with those which have preceded it, is high praise. This is engraved, as well as painted, by Mr. Smith.

Finished Etchings of Picturesque Views, by Lewis Byrne, after Drawings by various Masters, with short Descriptions of each View.

This number contains etchings of Framlingham Castle, Suffolk, and of Durham, by T. Hearne; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, by T. Girtin; remains of the Royal Palace at Eltham, in Kent, by W. Alexander; Cattle, by R. Hills; Moss Dale, and Denbigh Castle, by Nicholson; a Composition, by A. W. Calcott, A. R. A.

Finished etchings, is a title which we do not recollect having seen adopted in any preceding publication. Be that as it may, it is with great propriety given to these views; for the etchings are so far finished, that, with sufficient boldness of touch, they have a delicacy and softness which is extremely attractive, and in the general effect are peculiarly clear and picturesque. On the whole, they do infinite honour to the fair artist, and we are highly gratified to see such a proof of taste and talent as they exhibit in the execution, displayed in the productions of a female, in this age of levity and dissipation.

No. 3 of Vol. III. of Liber Veritatis, is just published by Messrs. Boydell and Co. price 1l. 11s. 6d. and contains twenty prints engraved by R. Earlom, from the original drawings of Claude Lorrain, in the collections of Earl Spencer, Charles Lambert, esq. and Joseph Farrington, esq.

The preceding numbers of this work have been long before the public, and their merit is so well established that it is not necessary to specify it in this Retrospect. The name of the artist would of itself confer celebrity, and Mr. Earlom has transferred the drawings to the copper, in a manner peculiar to himself, which gives to the prints all the freedom and effect of the original designs.

The Antiquities of Westminster; the Old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel, (now the House of Commons), &c. &c. containing 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects of which 140 no longer exist; by John Thomas Smith, Royal Quarto.

On the removal of the wainscoating for the enlargement of the House of Com-

mons, in the year 1800, many ancient paintings, curious fragments of architectural ornaments, specimens of painted glass, &c. were discovered behind it. Mr Smith, considering them as very interesting pieces of antiquity, wished to engrave them, and for that purpose obtained permission to copy them; these copies, with the necessary observations and memoranda relative to the whole, he fortunately completed previous to a large portion of them being destroyed by the workmen's repairing the building.

When this work was begun, it was not thought that it would have required extension to its present length; but the proprietor finding it encouraged, and wishing to render it more worthy of public patronage, has increased the number of his plates, and instead of seventeen which were at first intended, the book contains forty-four; and the letter-press, which was not expected to be more than about one hundred and fifty pages, is extended to two hundred and seventy-six. The work is delivered to the subscribers, of whom there is a very numerous and respectable list, at the original price of 4l. 4s. To non-subscribers it is sold for 6l. 6s.

The principal object of this Retrospect is to notice the prints, and the prints in this volume exhibit specimens of engraving on every sort of metal which has hitherto been used, and are in every variety of manner; they are on copper, iron, stone, and wood; in line, in aqua-tinta, etching, mezzotinto, &c. The exterior and interior views of ancient buildings in the old city of Westminster, are in general admirably engraved; the copies from the specimens of painting, sculpture, stained glass, armorial bearings, &c. discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, are extremely curious, and must be interesting, not only to the antiquary, but to every man of taste who wishes to enquire into the early state of the arts in this country; these being as far back as the reign of Edward III. The grotesque paintings are of a very ludicrous description; and the whole are, in painting, gilding, &c. coloured in exactly the same manner as the originals. The last print in the book is a wood-cut, representing Edward III. commissioning Hugh De St. Alban, John Athelard, and Benedict Nightegale, to collect painters for St. Stephen's Chapel, built by that monarch. In the common process of a wood-cut, a drawing is made by the painter, and then traced on the block by the engraver; but in this, the drawing was made *on the block*, by Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. and his lines exactly followed, in the print, which was engraved by Mr. Berryman.

No. 5 of Progressive Lesson on the Art of Drawing Landscapes, by J. Bryan, is just published by Mr. Ackermann; and we were pleased to see that the continuation adheres to the plan originally proposed; the numbers are really *progressive*. They began with a delineation of such parts of rural scenery as a student might easily comprehend and copy, and are continued by rising from one step to another, to a finished landscape; and he is instructed how to arrange the different objects in various points of view, and thus form a new composition.

The valuable collection of a well known patron of the arts in Hertfordshire, which was lately advertised to be brought to the hammer, has been purchased by the Marquis of Stafford. With that anxious desire which has ever characterised this munificent and patriotic nobleman, he has exhibited as many of them as there was room for in his superb gallery, for the instruction and improvement of junior artists.

The exhibition for the sale of the works of British painters, in the British Gallery, closed the beginning of last month. The rooms will now be opened with a few select pictures by the old masters, for the study of younger painters.

This institution has been of infinite service to painters of the English school, but it has materially injured the dealers in old pictures, cargoes of which were formerly imported from the continent, in such numbers as seemed to give promise of our speedily having almost as many yards of party-coloured canvas, as we have acres of land. The pictured canvas, being dignified with the name of some great antient master, by a modern baptism, was brought to view, and being blazoned with the most extravagant and unqualified encomiums, produced immense sums, at a time when it was asserted that there was something in the air of this country inimical to genius, and that no man born in Great Britain could paint a picture fit to be exhibited in a magnificent collection. This unaccountable infatuation, we hope and believe, is now done away, and that protection and encouragement will henceforth be given to such native artists as are worthy of it; and capital pictures, though they are by English painters, find their value. Indeed it must be acknowledged that several which may be thus classed, have, since the

the establishment of this institution, produced much larger sums than they were formerly raised at.

Hogarth's picture of Sigismunda was last month struck down by the hammer of Mr. Christie, for 400 guineas. This great artist was induced to select this subject by the following circumstance. In the year 1750, a picture of Sigismunda, said to be by Correggio, was sold in Sir Luke Schaub's sale for 400l. and Hogarth said, that if he were paid the same sum, he could paint a better picture. The late Lord Grosvenor gave him a commission to paint one: but when it was finished, the peer, disliking either the price or the picture, declined taking it, and it remained in the artist's possession. On the death of his widow, it was purchased by Messrs. Boydell, and was one of the prizes in their lottery of the Shakespeare Gallery.

The friends and admirers of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds have determined to erect a monument to the memory of that distinguished character, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have allotted to it a distinguished situation in the cathedral. It is to be executed by Mr. Flaxman, after a model lately exhibited in Somerset Place. A book has been opened at Mr. Coutts' in the Strand, in which the names of such gentlemen as have already contributed to this undertaking are entered, and where those who wish to pay a tribute to the memory of this great painter may subscribe.

An Exhibition of Portraits of Horses and Dogs, is lately opened in Hart-street, Bloomsbury; and it is said to be on a good plan. This will, we trust, do away a circumstance which there has been frequent occasion to be dissatisfied with at the Royal Exhibition, where there was sometimes a large portion of the walls covered by *portraits* of Running-horses, and Hunters. Some of these favourite quadrupeds were attended by their grooms, and others by their masters, both of whom the artist almost invariably considered as equally subordinate to the principal figure, and, indeed, they were generally painted accordingly.

Dubourg's Museum, with additions, is now open in Lower Grosvenor-street. It contains large cork models of the most admired remains of antiquity in Italy and the South of France; consisting of Temples, Theatres, Mausoleums, &c. The three most striking objects are Mount Vesuvius shewing a great eruption, with the flowing of the Lava; a Night View of a torrent of Lava, that ran in a river of fire three miles, and fell down a hollow way fifty feet, forming a tremendous cascade of fire; and the Great Cascade at Tivoli, the town and surrounding country.

With respect to the views of ancient buildings, &c. they are in general good; and cork is certainly the best material for giving a natural and picturesque representation of the effect which the tooth of Time has on all works of art.

Mr. Stothart's picture of the Procession of Pilgrims to Canterbury, is now exhibiting in Edinburgh, attended by great numbers of the northern connoisseurs, and universally approved.

We are told that the Death of Lord Nelson, painted by the same artist, which was to have been engraved by Mr. Fittler, is, for the present, suspended by the illness of Mrs. Macklin, who, from that circumstance, declines the undertaking.

Mr. Désentans, so well and so long known to the collectors of pictures, died the beginning of last month. There were in his possession a number of very capital paintings, which we should suppose will, if not sold in the interim, be brought to the hammer in the proper season.

Mr. William Chamberlain, a young portrait-painter of some promise, formerly a student at the Royal Academy, and afterwards a pupil of the late Mr. Opie, died last month at Hull.

During the period of the last exhibition at the British Institution in Pallmall, the Marquis of Stafford purchased fifteen pictures, among which is "The Flower Piece by Hewlett, for which he paid 400 guineas. The Earl of Carlisle, distinguished by his taste and judgment in the fine arts, purchased several pictures, and also the beautiful model of *Venus sitting*, by Nollekens.

A portrait of the late James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. of Liverpool, is engraving by Mr. Cromek, in a highly finished style. It will be done of a size to bind with the Doctor's Medical Reports, or his Life of Burns.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW monthly Journal is announced under the title of The Antiquaries' Magazine, which is to serve as a focus for the communications of Antiquaries; and which, besides our own interesting National Antiquities, will treat of those of all other parts of the world, and be illustrated with splendid engravings.

Dr. Playfair, Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently put to press an extensive Work on Ancient and Modern Geography. It is calculated that the work will extend to six volumes in quarto, which are to appear in succession. The first volume will contain a history of geography, an account of the physical conformation of the earth, with other matters introductory to the subject; a general description of Europe, followed by succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole will be illustrated by a copious series of well engraved maps, and will form one of the completest Systems of Geography extant in any modern language.

Mr. Landseer has engraven, and is now printing, Views of the Castles of Inverary and Dunstaffnage, and the Pass of Glencoe; from pictures by William Scrope, Esq. of Castle-Comb. These, with their histories and descriptions, will form the first number of a folio work on the Landscape Scenery of Scotland.

Dr. Gregory's Bible, accompanied by the illustrative notes of various commentators, and with plates from the designs of the great masters in all the schools of painting, will be put in course of publication at the beginning of the next year. It will be so printed as to form two large volumes quarto, embellished with about one hundred engravings by all our best artists.

Mr. Williams, a merchant of London, who was detained with other English in France at the commencement of the present war, and who lately obtained his liberty by the intervention of Dr. Jenner, is preparing an Account of his Detention, and of the Present State of the Interior of France. Such a work, by a gentleman on whose testimony the public may depend, cannot fail to be generally interesting at a crisis like the present.

Captain Ashe, an officer in the British service, has lately returned to England from America, where he visited all the settled countries on the banks of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi, and of which he has prepared the materials for an interesting publication.

A work, from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. formerly British Consul and Marine Factor at Scanderoon, is in preparation; comprising a Description of Scanderoon and the adjacent Country, including Aleppo, Antioch, and several other parts of Syria; an Account of a Journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a Voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a Narrative of a Journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied with some prints, which will illustrate the narrative.

Mr. Belsham's History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688 to the Ratification of the Peace of Amiens, is about to be given to the public in monthly volumes, embellished with a portrait to each volume, engraved from original paintings, by Heath and Fittler. This work will then correspond, in all respects, with the best editions of Hume, of whose History this revised and enlarged edition of Belsham is worthy of being received as a Continuation.

Miss Plumptre is preparing for the press, a Translation, in five volumes quarto, of the History of Germany, by the late Michael Ignatius Schmidt, keeper of the Imperial archives at Vienna.

A fine edition of the Comus of Milton, translated literally, and line by line, into French and Italian prose, was printed at Paris, in 1806, in quarto, at the press of Monsieur Charles Crapelet, Rue de la Harpe, by the Honourable Francis Henry Egerton; with a Preface, an "Ad Lectorem," and Criticisms upon the Mask.

John Stewart, Esq. author of the Pleasures

Pleasures of Love, has just completed, in five books, his poem, entitled "The Resurrection." Its publication will take place without delay.

A Body of Theology, principally in a Series of Lectures, by ROBERT FELLOWES, A. M. is just ready for publication. These Lectures amount to fifty-eight, and will furnish the Clergy with a course of sermons for the year.

Shortly will be published, a Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, by Mr. FELLOWES, A. M. with a Preface and Additions by the Editor.

Mr. DAWSON TURNER, of Yarmouth, will in a few weeks commence the publication of the History of the Fuci. He designs to include in this work, which will be in royal quarto, coloured figures of all those plants which have, by Linnæus and subsequent botanists, been arranged under this genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured; with descriptions in Latin and English. For this purpose, the author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks; from Dr. Smith; from T. F Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium; from Professor Mertin, of Bremen; from Dr. Mohr, of Kiel; and from many others of his botanical friends: so that, by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty, than interesting from their singularity.

Dr. YOUNG, who has just published a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution, has begun to collect materials for a work, in a form nearly similar, relating to every department of Medical Knowledge. It will be comparatively more concise than the above Lectures, in proportion to what has been written respecting Physic; but much more complete, with regard to all that is known with certainty, and can be applied with utility.

A Translation of the Travels of M. Depons in South America; containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, composing the Provinces of Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana, Cumana, and the Isle of St. Margaret, will shortly appear. A copious analysis of these Travels, and their principal contents, has appeared in the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

Mr. G. ROWLAND, Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary and Lying-in Charity at Chelsea, has in the press a Statement of the Result of Excision of the Breast, in a great number of Cases of Schirrhus and Cancer, in which a new Remedy is introduced, of considerable efficacy in palliating that complaint.

Dr. CHEYNE is about to publish a Dissertation on *Hydrocephalus Acutus*, or Dropsy in the Brain; illustrated by a series of clinical cases and dissections.

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Mr. PENWARNE, one of our correspondents, is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. Mr. BAYNES, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Dr. ANDERSON has in the press, Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

A work, under the title of the Present State of the British Constitution, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. WILLIAM TIGHE has in the press a Poem, to be entitled The Plants, which will be comprised in one volume octavo.

Mr. HOWARD, of Plymouth, proposes to publish a Greek and English Vocabulary, on a new and improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged; and those connected with natural history, will be agreeably to the classification of Linnæus; accompanied by short notes, elucidatory of their properties and characters.

Mr. HENRY SMITHERS will shortly publish a poem, in three cantos, entitled Affection, which will form one volume royal octavo.

Mr. C. WILKINSON has nearly ready for publication, a General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, which will be comprised in two volumes duodecimo.

A new edition of Sir William Jones's Works, with a Life of the Author, by Lord TEIGNMOUTH, in 13 volumes octavo, is in preparation.

The Rev. GEO. STEPHENSON, M. A. Vicar of Kelloe, Durham, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, will speedily publish, in one volume octavo, a Historical and Critical View of some of the leading Doctrines of the Church of Rome; in a series of Discourses preached at Bishop Wearmouth, in 1806.

A new edition of Mr. PARKE's Chemical Catechism is in the press, and will be

be published in the beginning of August. It will be greatly improved by the addition of several new Notes, and an account of all the new Chemical Discoveries. The Vocabulary of Chemical Terms will be much improved, and the Appendix will be enriched by a considerable number of new and interesting Experiments.

Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of eminent Writers on the Scriptures of the Prophets, which will be enriched with much valuable additional matter, from writers whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition, are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's Translation of Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c.; Blayney on Jeremiah; Newcombe on Ezekiel; Whitby on Daniel; and Newcombe on the Minor Prophets. It is intended to publish this edition in monthly parts.

Dr. William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, proposes shortly to publish a learned Work, under the title of, An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. the architect, has ready for publication his splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia.

Casimir Baecher, a boy who has astonished all Paris by his performances on the harp, has lately arrived in this country. His taste, skill, and knowledge have excited surprize and admiration in the best judges and most able performers. As this extraordinary boy is under the patronage of some persons of distinction in this country, it is not certain that he will be permitted to exert his talents in public.

RUSSIA.

M. Redowski, who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the Court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive botanical tour, at the Emperor's expence, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

Some very curious letters have appeared respecting the Moravian Colony established at Sarepta. They have been published by M. Bergmann. This sect, which is likewise known under the appellation of *Hernhutters*, reckons nearly one hundred brothers, and an equal number of unmarried sisters, at Sarepta. —By the manufacture of linen, which constitutes their principal occupation, the men as well as the women earn about twelve rubles a-month. The trade of the colony is not, however, confined to this branch alone, but is extended to every other. The profits arising from their different occupations, are shared in common by the whole community, for which purpose, each workman deposits his salary in a public chest. The articles manufactured in the Moravian establishments are greatly valued; and, though sold at a high price, they are yet much sought after.

In the course of 1806, among the deaths in this extensive empire, there were—

1	between	145 and 150	years of age.
1	——	130 and 135	——
4	——	125 and 130	——
6	——	120 and 125	——
32	——	115 and 120	——
26	——	110 and 115	——
86	——	105 and 110	——
137	——	100 and 105	——
1134	——	95 and 100	——

SWEDEN.

The History of Greece, by Goldsmith, has been recently translated into the Swedish language, by A. Gar. Silverstolpe.

A Grammar of the Russian Language has lately been published in Sweden by Gröning, as has also Baron Hermelin's Map of the Governments of Gothenburg and Bohus.

DENMARK.

Dr. Frydenberg, of Iceland, has sent to the Society of Rural Economy of Copenhagen, a memoir on the possibility of converting the *sectang* (a marine plant, which abounds in the sea that washes the shore of that island and other parts of the Danish dominions) into food fit for man. If the means proposed for this purpose should prove successful, he will have the satisfaction of conferring an inestimable benefit on Iceland, a country so ill provided with alimentary productions, that all the precautions of Government are sometimes found ineffectual to preserve the inhabitants from the horrors of famine. Hitherto the *sectang* has been used in Denmark only for fuel, and in Norway for making kelp.

A life

A Life Boat, improved in Denmark by Captain SELLING, has been sent to Petersburgh, and it is intended to construct several on the same model, in the Russian ports.

A new Map of the Feroe Islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by M. LOEVFRERN, a distinguished naval officer. It comprehends a space from latitude 61° 25' to latitude 62° 25', and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little known part of the Danish dominions.

The Theatre Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances; among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy, by Professor SANDER, entitled The Hospital.

A clergyman of Nykoebing, has given the description of a Danish Island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. This island is called Mors, and is situated in the north east part of Jutland, and formed by the great Gulph of Lumfiord, which penetrates into the interior of the peninsula. Its population amounts to 8,100, who speak a language peculiar to themselves, a Glossary of which has lately been published, containing 700 words not known elsewhere.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has for several years been established at Kiel, with good success. Another institution of this nature is now establishing at Copenhagen, at the expence of Government. It will consist of three teachers, besides one female teacher, and forty pupils. Seventy rix dollars (14*l*.) are to be paid annually for every pupil, which will be defrayed by the pupils themselves, or their parents, when they can afford it, otherwise by the poor-chest of the district to which they belong. Dr CASTBERG, who has travelled two years to inspect the best institutions of this kind in Europe, and who has laid down the plan for this establishment, is appointed the head teacher of this institution.

GERMANY.

Professor BOETTIGER continued last winter, at Dresden, his Archæological Lectures with the success that might justly be expected to attend so learned an antiquary. In general, the taste for literature, which the disastrous events of the war had disturbed but not extinguished, begins to revive in that capital of the newly created kingdom of Saxony. A Translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, by MM. KUHN and WINKLER, has lately been published there, which evinces much accuracy and poetical talent.

The Chevalier von HOEGELMUELLER, of Vienna, who will set out, in the end of November, to travel in the East, for the purpose of elucidating the natural history of the horse, has offered his service to the Agricultural Society of Copenhagen, to receive queries respecting natural history in general, and other subjects.

Mr. Councillor SCHUBERT continues to observe the newly discovered planet. He has calculated, by a proximation, the orbit of that planet, from observations made at Munich up to the 1st of May. His conclusions are, that its mean motion is greater than that of Juno, of Ceres, and of Pallas; that the excentricity of its orbit is greater than that of Ceres, and less than that of Juno and Pallas; that the inclination is likewise less than that of the three other planets, as well as its mean distance from the Sun; that it is the eleventh principal planet of our solar system, and that it moves betwixt Mars and Jupiter.

M. SCHRAEL, a respectable bookseller at Vienna, has just published in that city, a History of Walachia, in modern Greek; translated from a manuscript mentioned by Engel in his History of Moldavia, printed at Halle in 1801.

Dr. John Reid's excellent Treatise on Consumption, lately published, has been translated into German by Dr HELMERSHAUSEN, of Neustadt, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg.

The first number of a Collection of Poisonous Plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the plants being equal to that of well executed wood cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. This number contains ten plates, and the generic and specific characters of the following plants are pointed out; viz. *Aconitum napellus*, wolf's bane; *anemone pratensis*, meadow anemone; *caltha palustris*, marsh marygold; *delphinium staphysagria*; *helleborus fœtidus*, bear's foot; *helleborus niger*, black hellebore; *ranunculus flammula*, small spear-wort; and *ficaria ucris*, *vulgo ranula*. The author of this work, M. LEYSER, has added a chapter on the methods of discovering an accumulation of mephitic gas in any situation, and the best means of dissipating it with safety.

FRANCE.

The French have lately been successful in naturalizing cotton plants in their southern provinces, and their attention

tention is now directed to the New Zealand flax, *phormium tenax*, or *phormium textile*, of the botanists. Captain Cook first discovered this plant, which unites, in a superior degree, the useful qualities of the hemp and flax of Europe. It is now cultivated with success in Norfolk Island; and Captain Baudin, in his late voyage round the world, brought from thence nine plants to France. Under the care of Thouin, these have brought their seeds to maturity, and seedlings have been since sent to the departments of Seine Inferior, Herault, La Drome, Le Var, and to the island of Corsica. The young plants are found to thrive well in the most southern of these provinces.

M. Cassas has presented the Parisian public with a new kind of exhibition. It consists of plaster-models of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number 74, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has analyzed various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal-Canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to one-tenth of the mass

M. Desoux, of Paris, has just finished a model of a colossal statue of General Desaix, which is intended to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the master-piece of this sculptor, who, although in his 70th year, appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth.

The ninth number of a Collection of the Master-pieces of Ancient Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, just published at Paris, contains seven plates, three of which represent as many of the eight beautiful figures on the Temple of the Winds at Athens: they are *Libs*, the South-east; *Zephyrus*, the West: and *Sciron*, the North-west. The other four display the no less celebrated monument of Lysicrates, vulgarly known as the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, with the plan, elevation, &c.

HOLLAND.

A recent statistical account of Holland, states the population of that country to amount to two millions, a much greater proportion to the soil than is found in any other country. The [illegible] revenue is stated at 150 millions of florins. The foreign fisheries are very much decayed, and the whale-fishery, which is mentioned as a losing concern, is stated to support 15,000 individuals. The herring and cod-fisheries are still of much importance to the prosperity of Holland, though other nations have obtained so large a share in this species of industry.

Holland, a country where medicine has been taught with such success, does not possess any work, the object of which is to apply physical science to the interpretation of the laws. For the purpose of supplying this desideratum, Dr. Rasteloot, an eminent physician, has been engaged, during the last four years, in collecting materials from all the medical writers who had peculiarly devoted their talents to this branch of study; such as Frank, Arnemann, and Pleuck, in Germany; Foderé and Mahon in France; Vesnee and Cardile in Italy, &c. As the Work is chiefly intended for the learned, the Doctor has written it in the Latin language. From the plan and known abilities of the author, and the luminous developement of all the parts of his subject, it is confidently expected that it cannot fail meeting with the approbation of the Dutch public and government, as the most complete treatise that has yet appeared, on *Medical Jurisprudence*.

ITALY.

Printing presses are ordered to be established in all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples, and the bishops have been invited to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

There has been discovered at Montefiascone, in a field adjoining the high road, a small cavern cut in the rock. The proprietor of the ground having descended into it, found two dead bodies stretched upon a table of stone, apparently in good preservation, but which crumbled into dust as soon as they were touched. Upon another table were placed several vessels of earth and metal, which have been sent to Rome, in order to be placed in the Museum of Antiquities belonging to the Vatican Library.

The King of Naples (Joseph Bonaparte), by a decree dated 17th March, has instituted a new Academy of History and Antiquities, which is to consist of forty members. The first twenty are nominated by the King; and these twenty are to present to him, for his choice, three names, for each of those wanted to complete

complete the above number. The King appoints a perpetual secretary, and the Academy has the power to elect a president for three months. The directors of the Museum, of the fowller excavations, and of the royal press, are always to be members. The Minister of the Royal Household will annually allot to the Academy 8000 ducats, to be for current expences, &c. and 2000 for prizes to the authors of four works, which, according to the judgment of the Academy, shall be most deserving of such a reward. There will be a grand meeting every year, when the prizes are to be distributed, and analyses of the works read. The Academy may nominate a correspondent in each of the fourteen provinces of the kingdom. The members will enjoy the privilege of being admitted to Court. The first meeting was held on the 25th of April. The King, after having received the oaths of the members, pronounced an oration replete with expressions of the lively interest he takes in the labours of the learned men thus brought together. M. Francesco Daniele, the perpetual secretary, in his reply, gave a sketch of the glorious epoch, when Naples was the cradle of the arts and the sciences.

SPAIN.

Don PEDRO DE ESCALA has recently completed his Universal Traveller in 48 volumes. It comprises the best Voyages and Travels in all countries, either at large or in abstract. The same author is engaged on Travels in Spain.

The Court of Madrid has prohibited, according to ancient edicts, the introduction into Spain of Journals in the Spanish language, which are printed at Bayonne and at Paris.

Don JUAN LOPEZ has translated and commented on such parts of the Geography of Strabo as refer to Spain.

TURKEY.

BASIL, a Greek physician, has printed, at the Patriarchal Press of Constantinople, a Collection of Letters, as a model for the epistolary style in modern Greek. In this collection are several letters of Alexander Maimacordato, the celebrated Minister of the Porte, and also of his son Nicholas, Prince of Wallachia and Moldavia. It likewise contains notices of several learned Greeks.

EAST INDIES.

Dr. ANDERSON, Physician-General and President of the Medical Board at Madras, has made public some highly interesting facts respecting the progress of vaccination in India. He declares, that no serious alarm has been caused by the small-pox in that vast extent of country which is now subject to Great Britain in India, since the introduction of vaccine inoculation; nor has the vaccine matter, although transferred from one human subject to another for four or five years, produced any other disease. The cow-pox, under the direction of the Presidency of Madras, has resisted the test of 1500 variolous inoculations. Some of the native chiefs begin to countenance vaccination, and even submit their own persons to the practice: and Dr. A. entertains little doubt but the vaccine lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos as the plough or the shuttle. There had been 429,321 persons successfully vaccinated in that presidency and its dependencies, between the beginning of September 1802, and the end of May 1805, at the expence of 55,865 star pagodas. Of these, 2,816 had been subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted. In the same presidency, from September 1, 1805, to August 31, 1806, there had been 178,074 other persons vaccinated, of whom 101,762 were males, and 76,312 females.

AMERICA.

An Official Account of the Voyage of Discovery up the Missouri, undertaken by order of the American Government, by Captains LEWIS and CLARKE, is in great forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance in London.

Dr. B. S. BARTON, Professor of the Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, is about to publish Elements of Zoology; or, Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

An edition of Mr. Burke's Works is in the press, and will soon be ready for publication.

Dr. TONGUE has lately published an Account of the Country on the South Shore of Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and manufactures of that district.

The Culex of Virgil, with a translation into English verse, by LUCIUS M. SERJEANT, has lately been published.

An Experimental Enquiry into the Chemical and Medical Properties of the *Statice Lemonium* of Linnæus, has lately been published at New York, by VALENTINE MOTT, President of the American Orsculapian Society.

Dr. Hosack, Professor of Botany and the Materia Medica in Columbia College, and F. L. S. of London, has recently printed a Catalogue of Plants contained in the Botanic Garden at Elgin, near New York.

Colonel Trumbull, of New York, proposes to publish by subscription, two small prints, one representing the Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill; the other, the Death of General Montgomery at the Attack of Quebec.

The Society of Concord in the late Dutch colony of Surinam, has published a volume of Memoirs on Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper is established at St. Louis, under the title of The Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

The coffee plant was introduced from the island of Cuba into Florida, about midsommer 1805. It has succeeded beyond all expectation, and is supposed will furnish, at no great distance of time, a new and important article of export.

A Physical and Medical Society has been established at West Point, on Hudson River, under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson and the Secretary of State. Colonel Williams, of the Artillery, is President of this Society, the principal object of which is the improvement of the art of war.

Dr. Mitchill has published some Observations (which had been communicated to him by a traveller) on the Practicability of cutting a Navigable Canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Spanish Government has long represented as impracticable, on account of the waters of the Pacific being more elevated than those of the Atlantic Ocean. But it would appear, from the accounts given by this traveller, that political motives, and not natural obstacles, have most strongly opposed the execution of an idea, which the bare inspection of the map of America cannot fail to suggest to the mind, however little addicted to the forming of projects.

Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, possesses several busts made by Indians. The human form extends to the middle of the body, and the figures are nearly of the natural size. The lineaments are strongly marked, and such as are peculiar to the copper-coloured aboriginal inhabitants of America: among others, is one of them representing an aged savage, in which the wrinkles and look are very expressive. These busts were found by some labourers digging at a place called Palmyra, on the river Tennessee. It is not known of what materials they are made: some are of opinion, that they have been cut with a chissel, or sharp instrument, out of a solid stone; others think that they have been moulded or shaped of a soft composition, and afterwards baked. The substance is extremely hard. It has not been ascertained whether they are idols, or only images of distinguished men. It will be an interesting object of research for antiquaries, to discover who were the ancestors of the present Indians, capable of executing such a good resemblance of the human head, face, neck, and shoulders.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

Morbi Nervorum	29	Amenorrhœa	16
Phthysis Pulmonalis	22	Dyspepsia	9
Pneumonia	1	Morbi Infantiles	12
Asthma	5		
Hydrops Pectoris	2		
Ascites	1		
Anasarca	3		
Scabies	2		
Erysipelas	2		
Panaris	1		
Diarrhœa	13		
Hæmorrhois	1		
Leucorrhœa	7		
Menorrhagia	3		

Nervous complaints still continue to hold a prominent and distinguished rank in the nosological catalogue.

No corporeal calamities are more real, or are apt to be more deeply rooted, than those which are too indiscriminately regarded as arising merely from an indulged and capricious fancy.

To treat with lightness, or even an approach to ridicule, disorders of this class betray

betrays equally a want of humanity, and of an acquaintance with the principles of human nature.

The mind of a man may be bruised, or broken, as well as any limb of his body; and the injury, when it occurs, is not so easy of reparation. A morbidly tumid fancy cannot, like most other swellings, be made speedily to subside—An intellect out of joint cannot be *set* with the same facility as a dislocated bone; nor can those deep and often hidden ulcerations that arise from mental distemper or disorganization, be healed with the same degree of readiness or certainty, as those more palpable sores which occur upon the surface of the body.

On this account it is that a microscopical observation, and an unwinking vigilance, are imperiously required in watching the incessantly varying movements, and in inspecting the too exquisitely delicate and tender texture of a disordered and highly-wrought imagination.

One thing is certain, that in the management of such maladies, tenderness is better than torture, kindness more effectual than constraint.

Blows, and the strait waistcoat, are often, it is to be feared, too hastily applied. It takes less trouble to fetter a person by means of cords, than by the assiduities of sympathy or affection.

Nothing has a more favourable and commanding influence over one disposed to mania or melancholy, than an exhibition of friendship or philanthropy; excepting, indeed, in such cases, and in that stage of the disease in which the mind has been hardened and almost brutalised by having, in the first instance, been the subject of coarse and humiliating treatment. Where there exists a constitutional inclination towards insanity, there is in general to be observed a more than ordinary susceptibility to resentment at any act that offers itself in the shape of an injury or an insult.

Pride is the strongest feature in the physiognomy of madness.

Several cases of asthma have occurred; one of them unequivocally originated from an exposure to a sudden variation of external temperature; which, more especially when combined with licentious or too luxurious living, is by far the most frequent cause of this disease: a disease equally painful in its paroxysms, and fearful in the prospect of its ultimate conclusion.

Boerhaave states, that in Holland, where the wherries, when the bell rings, are punctual in their departure to a moment, passengers who arrive too late frequently ran to be in time for the boat, heat themselves exceedingly, and bathed in sweat enter the vessel, where they take their seat exposed to the stroke of the cold winter's blast. The consequence of this indiscretion, he remarks, is most often asthma, which terminates in dropsy of the chest.

Cases of pulmonary consumption have for some months past been gradually multiplying under the Reporter's eye. This formidable foe to the welfare of our physical frame, more especially as we are situated and exposed on our insular spot, seems, if not checked in its hasty and incessantly expanding growth, at no perhaps very distant period, to threaten almost universal destruction or decay.

The progression of this so insinuating a malady, may be attributed to an insufficient acquaintance with, or too late a solicitude concerning, the rules and methods of *prevention*; which in the province of medical as well as of moral philosophy, are infinitely more deserving of study than attempts, so often inefficient, at regeneration or cure. It is the germ only of the evil which the exercise of art, or the application of science, can eradicate or destroy. After it has been allowed to reach the fullness of its size, and the maturity of its strength, no energy or skill can arrest its march, or resist effectually its fatal depredation.

The infant disease seldom throws aside the mask of innocency, until it has grown too vigorous to be overpowered.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, July 26, 1807.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Friday, the 26th of June, the new Parliament met for the first time, when the following speech was read from the Throne by the Lords Commissioners:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present parliament to be assembled.

His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you that, since the events which led to the dissolution of the last parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his crown and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the powers of the continent; of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the meditation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's ally the Emperor of Russia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms

His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour, and the interests of his ally.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary. And his Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those enquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty commands us to state to you that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance at the present moment of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the Country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its councils and its arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majesty under the blessing of Providence to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a peace in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose.

Dispatches, of which the following is a copy, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Major General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops in Egypt.

Camp, Eastern Heights, Alexandria,
Sea, *April* 25, 1807.

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I yesterday returned to this position with the remains of the army lately under my command. The events which have attended the service on which that army has been engaged, have been of a peculiar nature, and the result has been as peculiarly unfortunate. I feel it therefore to be incumbent upon

upon me, in justification of my own conduct, and in justice to those brave men who have been my companions in arms, to intrude upon your attention a more than ordinary detail of our proceedings. I had the honour of stating in my last, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced me to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in resisting the enemy to surrender, but without effect: the mistaken ground upon which we were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers were now about to become manifest. On the 19th, the enemy left his position opposite Hamet, crossing the river near Edmé, established himself there. He advanced from Dibet against Hamet on the same day, and attacking Major Vogelsang's position on the left, was repulsed with loss; a diversion was made at the same time at Rosetta, in a sortie against the left of our lines, by about eighty cavalry and 200 infantry: the 35th regiment and the dragoons were engaged; they repulsed the enemy with much spirit, and drove him, as usual to his walls. The 35th had in this affair two killed and 24 wounded. I this evening detached the light companies of the 35th and of De Roke's to the post of El Hamet under the command of Captain Tarleton of the former. His orders were to drive the enemy across the Nile, either during that night, or early next morning. On attempting to effect this service on the 20th, the enemy was found to be powerful in cavalry; and Captain Tarleton retired. I must here state the nature of the position of Hamet from Lake Edko to the Nile is an isthmus about two miles and a half in extent, varying according to the depth of water in the lake. The remains of a deep canal with high banks extend from the river nearly two thirds across the isthmus; the banks command the plain on either side. The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal, about half way across; its inhabitants were friendly to us. On the banks of the Nile, and at Hamet, are the only two regular passes through the banks of the canal. At each of these was posted a gun, and a proportion of Major Vogelsang's detachment. From the termination of the canal to the lake is a plain, passable to cavalry. A picquet guarded this flank. As Captain Tarleton retreated, he divided his detachment; he directed the march of his own company to the left position, and sent the dragoons, reinforced to 100 rank and file, to Hamet village. While crossing the plain, the latter detachment, under Captain Meredith's orders, was suddenly attacked by 300 cavalry, and as it should appear, were with little opposition routed; two thirds were taken prisoners. Report of this reaching me by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under Captain Delancy, and a six pounder, to reinforce the post, and take the command. Two more companies followed in the afternoon, with a day's provision for his whole force, ammunition, &c. all which arrived safely. On the arrival of the reinforcement the enemy retired towards Dilag, and I received assurance from the Lieutenant Colonel before sun set, of the perfect security of his post; he had detached three companies, the dragoons, and a three-pounder, under Captain Tarlton's orders, to the plains on the right, and had reinforced the centre post by a company of the 35th regiment: the average strength of these companies were 60 rank and file.

During the day the enemy made no movement against our lines at Rosetta, but sent reinforcements to Hamet from the town, by the right bank of the Nile. I visited the post of Hamet during the night of the 20th, and had the good fortune to escape the enemy's cavalry, who had turned Captain Tarleton's position at sun-set, to the number of 150. Having reconnoitred the line of defence, which I found to be weak in many parts, and very extensive, I confirmed my former instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, viz that he should defend the post to the utmost, but if likely to be forced or turned by a numerous cavalry, that he should concentrate and *appuyer* himself upon the lake; that if this was not feasible, he should fall back on the main army. I at the same time concerted measures for a general retreat on the succeeding night, unless certain intelligence of the Mamelukes should arrive on the 21st. Although he had one third of my force under his orders, I gave him reason to expect a reinforcement of 80 men more, with ammunition, on the ensuing morning. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, I received the following express from him:—"The cavalry were not to be seen this morning; but, to my utter astonishment, from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, are now coming down the Nile upon us. I do not know what to say of this; it appears, undoubtedly, a reinforcement to the enemy, and one of considerable magnitude. I take it for granted they have gun-boats among them. I must make preparation, and be ready to retire upon you; let me know as soon as possible." My answer, immediately dispatched, was not received, the dragoon being unable to penetrate to the post. The reinforcement also, which had marched under the orders of your Aide-de Camp, Captain A'Court was obliged to return. Not a moment was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta, and in supporting the Hamet detachment. The advance upon us of a strong body of cavalry in that direction, prevented my detaching a single corps to their relief, and it was necessary that the whole army should move together. The field guns were first withdrawn from the batteries; all camels were laden with ammunition and indispensible stores; the carronades and mortars kept up their

their fire on the town to the last moment that could be spared, and were then destroyed and buried; all spare ammunition and stores were set fire to and blown up. The picquets remained in their fleeches until the field-train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains, under the charge of the 78th and De Roll's regiment, which formed a square round them. The brave 35th then retreated followed by the picquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square; but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the light infantry battalion, under Major O'Keefe, on the heights of Abouman-dour, prevented him making any impression. Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 32d regiment fired by its wings and platoons retiring, and the 78th, with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field day. Under the directions of Colonel Oswald, who regulated the proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o'clock our little army advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the Lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position. We arrived there about one o'clock, under continual fire, and after a sultry march our loss was not, however, considerable, the greater body of the enemy being kept at a distance, by the fire of our artillery from the flanks of the square. To my surprise, not an individual of the Hamet detachment joined us on this march, nor could firing be heard in that direction; our last account of their proceedings left them warmly engaged near to the village of Hamet on the Rosetta side. Failing to meet them on the shore of the lake, it was necessary, in some measure, to retrace our steps, and to look for them nearer to El Hamet. This could be effected by gaining some sand hills, which were about a mile on our left. Our march was accordingly directed towards them, the light infantry now leading the front of the square, advanced with activity, and the enemy who occupied them, dispersed in all directions. From those hills, which completely commanded a view of the plain and Hamet position, the enemy were seen to be in possession of the latter, and not any appearance of our detachment in the former. It was apparent they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been completely defeated; in either case it was advisable, under all circumstances, that the army should continue its original retreat. This was resumed in the same good order as before; the left being flanked by the lake, the enemy ceased to pursue us. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed fifty killed and wounded, and none were captured. The loss of our enemy was considerable, but we made no prisoners. By sun-set we arrived at the depot. Lieutenant Tilly, with his usual activity, had in consequence of my express to him in the morning, safely embarked all provisions and stores. Having left our wounded and our twelve pounder on board gunvs here, and refreshed the army, we advanced to Edko, and took up our former position about two in the morning. On the 22d the whole of the stores which were at Edko were safely embarked for the Caravansera, when the army marched for that post, and arrived in the afternoon without opposition. On the succeeding day the troops embarked for Aboukir's Wells; the Caravansera was blown up under direction of Captain Hallowell. No certain intelligence has reached me respecting the fate of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod. General report confirms their defeat in the forenoon of the 21st, and states many of them to be prisoners. On this I will make no comment. Every step which a sense of duty could dictate was taken, in order to secure the post of Hamet; and it will, I sincerely trust, appear to you that none which prudence could suggest were omitted, in order that a junction should be formed with the detachment. That our unfortunate comrades did their duty must not be doubted, that all was lost, save honour, when they surrendered, must also not be doubted.

In closing this letter I am bound to state, that I have been ably supported by those who were under my orders.

To Colonel Oswald I owe every thing that a commander can owe to his second in command. To Lieutenant Tilly for his exertions on the Lake, and to Captain Nicholls for his services at the Caravansera, our army was indebted for its uninterrupted supply. Wherever naval assistance has been required, it has been given, under the able superintendance of Captain Hallowell, with a zeal so peculiar to our naval operations. In every department and to each commanding officer, our country is under much obligation, for they exerted themselves to the utmost. They all deserve that better fortune should have attended their zealous endeavours.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th instant. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W Stewart, Brig. Gen.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 22d of April, inclusive, 1807.

Five rank and file killed. 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 85 rank and file; 7 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 30 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 733 rank and file, 26 horses, missing.

Return of prisoners taken by the Enemy, transmitted by Major General Fraser, the 20th May, 1807.

Twentieth light dragoons—1 Captain, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 rank and file.—Royal Artillery

Artillery.—5 Lieutenant, 11 rank and file.—Gunner Drivers, 5 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 84 rank and file.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 107 rank and file.—De Roll's regiment, 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.—Total, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 25 Serjeants, 8 Drummers, 485 rank and file.

POLAND.

The 78th French Bulletin details six different affairs between the French and Allies, from the 5th to the 12th of June, beginning with that of the 5th, in which the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was wounded. The result of these six actions, deprived the Russians of about thirty thousand fighting men. The French having taken the Russian magazines at Heilsburgh. The Bulletin adds, that "Several thousand quintals of grain, and a great quantity of different kinds of provisions, have been found in the magazines of that place. The French loss is stated at six or seven hundred killed, and about two thousand wounded; several Generals were killed or wounded, and the Grand Duke of Berg had two horses shot under him.

Seventy-ninth Bulletin.

Wehlau, June 17, 1807.

"The battles of Spanden, of Lomitten, the affair of Guttstadt, and Heilsberg were only the prelude to greater events.

"On the 12th, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg. General Latour Mauburg, with his division of dragoons, and the brigades of light cavalry, of the Generals Durosnel and Wattier, pursued the enemy, upon the right bank of the Alle, towards Bartenstein; while the corps of the army began to march in different directions, to outflank the enemy, cut off his retreat to Koningsberg and anticipate him coming up with his magazines. Fortune favoured this project.

"On the 12th, at five in the afternoon, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Eylau. The fields were no longer covered with ice and snow; they now presented the finest prospects in nature, intersected with beautiful woods and lakes, and diversified with a number of pretty villages.

"The Grand Duke of Berg moved toward Koningsberg on the 13th, with his cavalry, Marshall Davoust followed in his rear to support him; *Marshal* Soult moved towards Kreutzburg, Marshal Lannes, towards Domnau; and Marshals Ney and Mortier proceeded to Lampasch.

"In the mean while General Latour Mauhourg wrote, that he had pursued the enemy's rear guard; that the Russians abandoned a number of their wounded; that they had evacuated Bartenstein, and continued their retreat to Scheppenbeil, along the left bank of the Alle. The emperor immediately began his march to Friedland. He gave orders to the Grand Duke of Berg, the marshals Soult and Davoust, to manœuvre towards Koningsberg; and with the corps belonging to the Marshals Mortier, Ney, and Lannes, the imperial Guard, and the first corps, commanded by General Victor, he marched to Friedland, in person.

"On the 13th, the 9th regiment of hussars entered Friedland, but were driven out by 3000 of the enemy's cavalry.

"On the 14th, the enemy appeared upon the bridge of Friedland. At three in the morning the report of cannon was heard. 'This is a fortunate day (said the emperor); it is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo!' The Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged; they were supported by General Grouchy's division of dragoons, and General Nansouty's cuirassiers. Various movements and different actions took place. The enemy were checked, and could not pass the village of Posthenen. Thinking they had only a corps of 15,000 before them, they continued their march to file towards Koningsberg. On this occasion, the French dragoons and cuirassiers, and the Saxons, made several fine charges; they took from the enemy four pieces of cannon.

"At five in the afternoon the different corps of the army were at their posts; Marshal Ney upon the right, Marshal Lannes on the centre, Marshall Mortier upon the left, and General Victor, with the guard, in reserve.

"The cavalry under General Grouchy supported the left; General Latour Mauhourg's division of dragoons was in reserve behind the right; and General Lahoussaye's dragoons, with the Saxon cuirassiers, were in reserve in the rear of the centre. In the mean while, the enemy had deployed the whole of his army. His left was supported by the town of Friedland, and his right extended a league and a half beyond it.

"The emperor having reconnoitred the position, was determined to get possession of Friedland; he suddenly changed his front, and causing the right to advance, he ordered the attack to be made by the extremity of the right wing.

"At half after five Marshal Ney put himself in motion; some discharges from a battery of twenty pieces of cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of General Marchand advanced against the enemy taking their route by the steeple of the church. General Bisson's division supported their left. The moment the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had quitted the wood, where he had at first taken a position with his right, they

they endeavoured to turn him with several regiments of cavalry, preceded by a cloud of Cossacks. General Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons formed immediately, advanced to the right in full gallop, and repelled the enemy's charge. In the mean while General Victor ordered a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, to be placed in the front of his centre. General Sennermont, who commanded this battery, caused it to be moved four hundred paces in advance, by which the enemy sustained a dreadful loss. The different movements made by the Russians, to effect a diversion, were useless.

"Marshal Ney, with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, being a head of his echelons, took upon him to direct in person the most minute details, thus affording an example to a corps of the army which has always distinguished itself, even among the corps of the grand army Several columns of the enemy's infantry that attacked Marshal Ney's right, were charged with the bayonet, and driven into the Alle Several thousands found their death in that river, and some escaped by swimming.

"During the time Marshal Ney's left arrived at the ravin which surrounds the town of Friedland. The enemy, who had here concealed the Russian emperor's guard in an ambuscade, advanced with intrepidity, and charged Marshal Ney's left. This corps was for a moment shaken; but Dupont's division, which formed the right of the reserve, marched against the Russian imperial guard, routed them, and made a dreadful slaughter.

The enemy drew several reinforcements from his centre, and other corps in reserve, to defend Friedland. Vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets covered with dead bodies.

"At this moment the centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was engaged The effort which the enemy had made at the extremity of the right of the French, having failed, he wished to try a similar operation upon the centre. He was received as might be expected, by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the Marshals who commanded them

"The charges of cavalry and infantry could not retard the march of our columns: all the efforts of Russian bravery were useless. They could make no impression, but met death upon the points of our bayonets.

"Marshal Mortier, who all the day exhibited proofs of intrepidity and coolness in maintaining the left, then marched onward, and was supported by the fusiliers of the guard, commanded by General Savary. The cavalry, the infantry, the artillery, every corps distinguished itself.

"The imperial Guard, horse and foot, and two divisions of the reserve of the first corps, were not engaged. Victory was never doubtful for a moment. The field of battle is one of the most dreadful that can be seen. It is no exaggeration to estimate the number killed, on the part of the Russians, from fifteen to eighteen thousand men On the part of the French, the loss does not exceed five hundred killed, and three thousand wounded. We have taken eighty pieces of cannon, and a great number of caissons. Several colours are in our hands. The Russians have had twenty five generals killed, taken, and wounded. Their cavalry has suffered an immense loss.

"The carabineers and cuirassiers, under General Nansouty, and the different divisions of dragoons have distinguished themselves General Grouchy who commanded the cavalry of the left wing, has rendered important services. General Drouet, chief of the staff of Marshal Lannes corps; General Cohorn; Colonel Regnaud, of the 15th of the line; Colonel Lagonquetre, of the 60th of the line; Colonel Lamotte, of the 4th dragoons; and the General of Brigade Brun, are wounded. General Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Colonel Destourneaux, of the artillery, and Huten, Ches d'Escadron, first aid-de-camp to General Oudinot, are killed. Mouton and Lacoste, the emperor's aides-de-camp, are slightly wounded

"Night did not prevent the pursuit of the enemy: he was followed till eleven o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the columns that were cut off endeavoured to pass the Alle, in several fordable places.

"On the following day, for the space of several leagues, we found caissons, cannon, and carriages lost in the river.

"The battle of Friedland is worthy to be compared with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, or Jena. The enemy was numerous, had a fine cavalry, and fought with courage.

"On the 15th, while the enemy was endeavouring to rally and retreat to the right bank of the Alle, the French army continued its manœuvres on the left bank, to cut the enemy off from Koningsberg.

"The heads of the columns arrived at Wehlau together; this town is situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel.

"The emperor's head-quarters were at Paterswalde.

"On the 16th, at day-break, the enemy having destroyed all the bridges, availed himself of this obstacle to continue his retrogade movements towards Russia.

"At eight in the morning the emperor caused a bridge to be thrown over the Pregel, and the army was again in its positions.

"Almost all the enemy's magazines upon the Alle were burnt by him, or thrown into the water; we know, from what remains, the immense loss which has been sustained. In all the villages, where the Russians had magazines, they burnt them during their retreat. We found at Wehlau more than six thousand quintals of grain.

"The news of the victory of Friedland caused the enemy to abandon Koningsberg. Marshal

Marshal Soult entered that city, where we have found immense riches; several hundred thousand quintals of corn, upwards of twenty thousand wounded Russians and Prussians, all the warlike stores sent by the English for the Russians, and among other things, 160,000 muskets, not unpacked. Thus Providence has punished those who, instead of negociating with good faith to perfect the salutary work of peace, have made light of it, mistaking the calmness of the conqueror for weakness or impotence.

"The army here occupies the finest country imaginable. The borders of the Pregel are rich. In a short time, the magazines and cellars of Koningsberg and Dantzic will supply us with fresh means of health and abundance.

"The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, the details of the achievements of each of the corps, exceed the limits of a bulletin. The staff is occupied in collecting the facts.

"The Prince of Neufchatel has given in particular proofs, in the battle of Friedland, of his zeal and talents. He was several times in the heat of the action, making useful dispositions.

"The enemy recommenced hostilities on the 5th. We may estimate the loss he has sustained in ten days, and in consequence of the succeeding operations, at 60,000 men, prisoners, killed, wounded, and disabled. He has lost a part of his artillery, almost all his ammunition, and all his magazines upon a line upwards of forty leagues in extent. The French armies have seldom obtained such great success with so little loss."

Eighth Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

Tilsit, June 19.

During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle at Friedland the Grand Duke of Berg arrived before Konigsburgh, and took in flank the corps of the army commanded by General Lestocq. On the 15th Marshal Soult found at Creutzburgh the Prussian rear guard. The division of Milhaud's dragoons made a fine charge, defeated the Prussian cavalry, and took several pieces of cannon. On the 14th, the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsburgh. About noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it. Six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men who composed this troop, were taken. All the suburbs of Konigsburgh were seized. A considerable number of prisoners were made. The result of these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and fifteen pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsburgh; but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau obliged the [illegible] Konigsburgh, and this [illegible] hands. The stores found [illegible] age. Two hundred [illegible] all loaded in [illegible] wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect. A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire, advanced from Pillau, to form the siege of that place; and General Rapp has sent off, for Dantzic, a column, ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau, a battery which may shut the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard, render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the emperor transferred his head-quarters to the farm of Druckers, near Klein Schoren. On the 18th he advanced them to Szaisgirron; and on the 19th, at two in the afternoon, he entered Tilsit. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, has followed the enemy the three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in their different charges. We had a few killed and wounded; among the latter is the Chef d'Escadrun Picton, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel, opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack took his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind, snatched his lance from him, disarmed the Cossack, and pursued him. A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred for the first time near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We were sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effect of these arms against our muskets. Marshal Davoust, at the head of the 3d corps defiled by Labia, fell upon the enemy's rear-guard, and made 2500 prisoners. Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterburgh, and there took 1000 wounded, and the enemy's magazines which were considerable. The woods, the villages, are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous. It has not more than 60 pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed, that the number exceeds a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit, propositions for an armistice was made by the Prussians to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian prince, Lieutenant-General Labanoff, passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour, with the Prince of Neufchatel. The enemy burned, in great haste the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia; we are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen, opposite Tilsit, is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy on the right bank. Hostilities have already ceased. What remained to the King of Prussia in conquered that unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between Niemen and Memel. The

greater part of his army, or rather of the division of his troops, are deserting, being unwilling to go to Russia. The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit, with the King of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place in the utmost haste.

Eighty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Tilsit, June 22.

An armistice has been concluded upon the proposition of the Russian General. (Here follows the armistice.) The French Army occupies all the Thalweg of the Niemen, so that there only remains to the King of Prussia the town and territories of Memel.

Proclamation of the Emperor and King to the Grand Army.

Soldiers, on the 5th of June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found, too late, that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one Friedland, in ten days campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, seven standards, killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians; carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Konigsberg, the 300 vessels that were there laden with all sorts of ammunition, 100,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the Coronation—you celebrated this year, in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me.—You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

Eighty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Tilsit, June 24.*

"The Marshal of the Palace Duroc went, on the 23d, to the head quarters of the Russian army on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which has been ratified by the Emperor Alexander.

"On the 24th, Prince Labanoff, having demanded an audience of the Emperor, was admitted on the same day at two in the afternoon; he remained a long time in the cabinet with his Majesty.

"General Kalkreuth is expected at the head quarters, to sign the armistice with the King of Prussia.

"On the 11th of June, at four o'clock in the morning, the Russians attacked Druezewo in great force. General Claperede sustained the enemy's fire. Marshal Massena rushed along the line, repulsed the enemy, and disconcerted their project. The 17th regiment of light infantry maintained its reputation—General Muntbrun distinguished himself. A detachment of the 28th light infantry, and a piquet of the 25th dragoons, put the Cossacks to flight.

"All the enterprizes of the enemy against our posts on the 11th and 12th turned to their own confusion. It is already seen by the armistice, that the left wing of the French army supports itself on the Carisch Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, from whence our line extends itself towards Grodno; the right, commanded by Marshal Massena, reaches to the confines of Russia, between the sources of the Narew and the Bug.

"The head quarters are about to be removed to Koningsberg, where every day new discoveries are made of provisions, ammunition and other effects, belonging to the enemy.

"A position so formidable is the result of successes the most brilliant; and, while the enemy's army fled, routed, and almost destroyed, more than half the French army has not fired a musket."

Eighty sixth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Tilsit, June 25, 1807.*

"This day, at one o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Berg, the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessiers, the Grand Marshal of the Palace Duroc, and the Grand Equerry Caulaincourt, embarked, on the banks of the Niemen, in a boat prepared for the purpose. They proceeded to the middle of the river, where General Lariboissiere, commanding the artillery of the guard, had caused a raft to be placed, and a pavilion erected upon it. Close by it was another raft and pavilion for their Majesties' suite. At the same moment the Emperor Alexander set out from the right bank, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, General Bennigsen, General Ouwaroff, Prince Labanoff, and his principal Aide de Camp Count Lieven.

"The two boats arrived at the same instant, and the two Emperors embraced each other as soon as they set foot on the raft.—They entered together the saloon which was prepared for them, and remained there during two hours. The conference having been concluded, the persons composing the suite of the two Emperors were introduced. The Emperor Alexander paid the handsomest compliments to the officers who accompanied the Emperor, who, on his part, had a long conversation with the Grand Duke Constantine and General Bennigsen.

"The conference having terminated, the two Emperors embarked each in his boat. It is supposed that the conference has had the happiest result. Shortly after, Prince Labanoff went to the French head quarters. An agreement has taken place, that one half of the town of Tilsit is to be rendered neutral. The apartments appointed there for the residence of the Emperor of Russia and his court, have been fixed upon. The Imperial Russian Guard will pass the river, and

be quartered in that part of the city destined to that purpose.

"The vast number of persons belonging to each army, who flocked to both banks of the river to view this scene, rendered it more interesting, as the spectators were brave men, who came from the extremities of the world."

Armistice between France and Russia.

As his Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations; and have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice; their majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz: on the one part the Prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the grand army; and, on the other part, Lieutenant General Prince Labanoff Von Rostro, knight of the order of St. Anne, grand cross; who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Art. 1.—An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, in order to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2.—If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3.—The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4.—The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stalupn, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rosan, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomada, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylvoczyni, Surasz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Nehrung the limits shall be at Rossitten.

Art. 5.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of Russia, shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary power for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6.—Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall be rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7.—The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take place within forty eight hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

Peace has since been concluded and ratified between France and Russia and Prussia.

TURKEY.

The latter end of May was productive of important events to the Turkish empire. In March and April, the spirit of insurrection had shewn itself among the Janizaries belonging to the garrison of the Dardanelles, and in the camp of the Grand Vizier. In the afternoon of the 25th of May, the garrisons of the castles of the Dardanelles were in a state of tumult, on account of the European uniform, the new tactics, &c. Hali Aga, the Commandant of Madschiaburna, on the Asiatic shore, was murdered. Indschi Bey, Commandant of the entrance of the Black Sea, only escaped the same fate, by flight. The Reis Effendi happening to come to inspect that port just at the same time, the military immediately rose upon him as one of the introducers of the Nizam Geded. He endeavoured to save himself in a bark, by passing over to Bujukdere, but a hundred pistol shots laid him and his attendants dead. It seems that the rage of the Janizaries had been embittered against him by the recollection of a promise he made, to raise their pay, upon condition they would adopt the new discipline, and which promise he never performed.

Another circumstance increased the spirit of opposition; the Sultan had given notice that the Janizaries were no longer to attend him as usual to the mosques, but that this duty was to devolve upon the troops disciplined after the European manner. Thousands of Janizaries were now marching to Constantinople, and arrived in the suburb of Pera on the evening of the 28th. They swore to each other to conduct the revolution with the best order. Any person who should, in the least, injure either European or Frank, was to suffer death. One individual Janizary only met with his fate, for taking bread from a Greek (a baker) without paying for it. Behind the Janizaries' barracks, on the well known place called the Emeidan, the Janizaries planted their colours, and took with them their camp kettles, an infallible signal of insurrection. For a time, the Sultan thought of defending himself, and troops, powder, and cannon, were brought to the Seraglio. Soon after, the Mufti, the Seimen Baschi, the Kaimakan, and the two Kuzcaskers of Roumelia

and Natolia, joined the Janizaries. A council was held in form, and it was proposed, as a preliminary, to request the Grand Seignior to abolish the new discipline, by a fettwa from the Mufti. The Grand Seignior, however, thought he should be able to put a stop to the insurrection, before the step could be taken, in consequence of his sending the heads of Mahmud (the *ci-devant* Reis Effendi) Tersana Emin, Hagai Ibrahim, and the Kiaja Mehmesch Effendi to the Eimeldan. This measure failed completely, the Janizaries were more enraged than ever; they did not require the head of the universally esteemed Mahmud Effendi, but that of the Reis Effendi, then in the camp of the Grand Vizier.

The Janizaries continued to search every place for those ministers, who had promoted the adoption of the European discipline, and publicly avowed themselves as its patrons; namely, Fransits, Ibrahim, Jussuf Aga, Hadschi Ibrahim, and Achmet Bey, Captains of the Grand Seignior's guard, Hasean Aga, Achmet Effendi, and others, twelve in number, who were all taken, dragged to the Eimeldan, and there cut in pieces. At this juncture the Grand Seignior sent a Hatti Scheriff, a letter written in his own hand, in which he for ever abolished the Nizam Geded, and pronounced an execration upon it. But the Hatti Scheriff was not accepted; the deposition of the Grand Seignior was resolved upon. The whole force of the Janizaries now proceeded to the Seraglio. The Mufti and the Ullemas alone entered the Haram, while the rest of the Ministers, the Agas, the Janizaries, and the people, surrounded the palace.

Mustapha IV. born on the 7th of September, 1799, the eldest son of the Sultan Abdul Hamed, was elevated to the Turkish Throne. And according to ancient custom, Selim, the former Emperor, threw himself at the feet of Mustapha, kissed the border of his garment, and immediately repaired to that department in the Seraglio occupied by the Princes of the Ottoman blood who no longer reign. The solemn invitation to Mustapha, to ascend the throne, was made on the 29th of May, about one o'clock in the day, and on the 3d of June the ceremony of investing him with the Sabre of the Prophet took place. Mustapha has since shewn himself in public; on the same day he rode, accompanied by all his Ministers and Generals, to the Grand Mosque, or the ancient church of St. Sophia, there to perform his first devotions.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parenthefes)

Armistead Robert, Giggleswick, cotton spinner. (Wilson, Greville street
Atkins William Wynn, Alcaster, grocer. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter House
Ayles Obadiah, Topsham, ship builder. (Druce and Co. New inn
Anderson Joseph, Gracechurch street, paper hanger. (Batchelor and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
Bell Joshua, Liverpool, auctioneer. (Windle, Bedford row
Brewer William, Cirencaster, dealer and chapman. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn
Blakemore Richard, Birmingham, taylor. (Egerton, Gray's Inn
Banks Anthony Collins, Plymouth Dock, druggist. (Bone and Co Plymouth Dock
Birks John and William Birks, Lane End, potters. (Leigh and Co. Bridge street
Bates Thomas Cheetham and Josiah Bates, of Halifax, Woolstaplers. (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn
Barnett Barnett, Sheppy yard, dealer and chapman. (Isaacs, George street
Birch Jeremiah Creetop, St. Peter, butcher. (Redit and Foit, Cooke's court
Brushfield Thomas Vickars, Barking, glazier. (Catling, Bartlett's buildings
Bradshaw Thomas, St Martin's-le Grand, shoemaker. (Briggs, Holborn court.
Crocker John, Southampton, ship chandler. (Superceded
Clinton Jonathan, Newport, skinner. (Blake and Co. Lincoln's inn
Clennell John, Newcastle upon-Tyne, pin manufacturer. (Clayton and Co. Lincoln's inn
Crighton Anthony, Drypool, fruiterer (Sykes and Co. New inn
Cotton James, Fieldgate street, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Carter Merritt, Leeds, linen draper. (Blenkdale and co New inn
Crocker John Gosport, grocer. (Hatten, Bedn street
Clark Thomas, Westbury, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton Garden
Chambers William, Carlisle, draper. (Clennell, Staples inn
Cooper William, Chick St. Osyth, merchant. (Evans, Three Crown court
Chambers Thomas Wigton, shopkeeper. (Wardsworth Staple's inn
Dawson John, Donnington, merchant. (Lodington and Co. Temple
Fern Richard Spencer, Cannon street, drysalter. (Sherwood Crabtree court
Gowan Thomas, Kingston, woollen manufacturer. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn
Hosking Roger Bidlake and John Hosking the younger, St Breock yarn makers (Anstice, Temple
Hanson Joseph Nathaniel, and Thomas Harmon of Battle innkeepers. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street
Hall Gervas Bow street, liquor merchant. (Dougall and Co. Lincoln's inn
Holbin's Francis Ashbourne mercer. (Barber and Co. Fetter lane
Haseltine Thomas and William Lee, Bridgenorth, grocers. (Burton and Co Lawrence, Poultney Lid
Hetherington John, Bickerdike innkeeper (Hodgson and Co Clement's inn
Hepher Thomas Arundel street, merchant. (Hancock, Basinghall street
Holland John, Nottingham, butcher. (Bizzy and Cary street
Hand Charles, and Charles Berrington, Ewood, calico printers (Wilson Greville street
Jonkins Thomas, Cornhill row, ship owner. (Noy, Mincing lane
Jacob John Stratford, miller (Noy, Mincing lane
Johnson James Liverpool, pawnbroker. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, draper. (Tilson, Chapter house
Kennett William, Snow hill, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane
Keekwick Joseph, East Ham, dealer and Chapman. superceded
Kelland William, Exeter, currier. (Yeates, Temple
Mallalieu Jonathan, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Edge, Manchester
Milns Brooks, Little Newport street, haberdasher. (Tucker, Staple's inn
Machin William, Newington-Causeway, stationer. (Sherwood, Canterbury square
Maine Edward St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple

M'Dick and David Lythgoe, Wigan, merchants. (Superseded
M'Kean's William, York street, boot maker. Blackmock, 4c Mildred's court
Osborne Charles, Arnold, builder. (Blakelock, Temple
Parker Richard, St. Alban's, shopkeeper. (Hogarth, Temple's inn
Parsons Thomas, Bath, breeches maker. (Morton, Furnival's inn
Partington John, the younger, of Garratt, Syer. (Jackson, Mary court
Samuelson James, Bristol, tavern-keeper. (Allington Bedford row
Sinclair James, Execution dock, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Sharry John George, St. Swithin's lane, broker. (Keene, 18, Bishopsgate street
Sayer John and Walter Cooper, Buckfastleigh, yarn manufacturers. (Drew and Co. New inn.
Sise John, Mordley-down, dealer. (Thomas, Fenchurch
Thurston Samuel, Ipswich, maltster. (Taylor Southampton buildings
Tucker Thomas, Newton Abbot, innholder. (Austice, Temple
Turner John, Salford rope-maker. (Hurd, Temple
Williams Mary, Milk-street, victualler. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row
Wilson Thomas, Romford, taylor. (Dawes, Angel-court
Windett James, the younger, Norwich, grocer. (Winder and Co. Chancery lane
Williamson Joseph, Queen street, flour factor. Keys, Lothers town
Woodgate John, Ufford, miller. (Wood, Woodbridge,

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Armitage Richard, Vine lane, ironmonger. July 29
Barnes John Tyrrell, linen draper. July 25
Bilby William, Kings street carpenter July 11
Bayley Francis, Newborough, shipowner, July. 25
Brooke Worster, Bridgewater, mercer, August 18 final
Bent John and Robert Scholby, Coal Exchange, coal factors, July 25
Butler William, Welton, linen draper August 29
Brown Robert, Rust smithfield, grocer, August 22
Bradley William, New road, cooper, August 11
Bonham Henry, Tewksbury, bacon factor. August 29
Benson John, John Dennison, and Joseph Robinson, Bolton-le-Moors printers, August 29
Bacon William, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, August 15, final
Cunningham William, Great Prescott street, wine merchant, July 7
Colche John, Cheapside, linen draper, July 21
Clarkson John, Thomas Clarkson, and Christopher Clarkson, Bradley, lace manufacturers July 25, final
Cohen Lewis, Ann Jones and Elizabeth Kersey, New Bond street, milliners, July 18
Colwell Stephen Newton, Westhall, shop-keeper, August 8
Cherry John, St. John's street, cabinet maker, July 19
Cooper Richard, Wigan, timber merchant, August 5 final
Chapman Phillip, and Thomas Hopkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, traders. August 4. final
Cotton John Fletcher, Minories, linen draper, August 25
Deguile Philip, Portsea, pork Butcher, July 30 final
Fletcher James, Newgate street, victualler, July 11
Dowell William, Stockport, grocer, July 17 final
Dunning Benjamin, the elder, Limehouse, horse dealer, July 18
Dunbar James, St. Mary Axe, merchant November 14
Ewood John, Over Norton, Carrier, July 7
Forrest John, East Stonehouse draper, July 11
Fenton Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, August 1
Fraser Joseph, Wimbledon, upholsterer, July 11 final
Fish Thomas, Leeds, hatter, July 18
Fox Richard, Wisbeach, timber merchant July 7
Fox Samuel, Kingston-upon-Hull watchmaker, July 28
Faint James, Walkeridge mill and Abraham Foster, Dog Park, cotton twist spinners, August 5. final
Fletcher Francis, Cheapside, warehouseman, August 4
Fenn, Berry, Anchery, cotton manufacturer, July 31, final
Freeman Samuel, Old Compton street, carpenter, July 29
Fryer George, Red Lyon street, Merchant, August 4
Fletcher Samuel, Great Russel street, china man, August 11
Fletcher George, Warkworth, dealer and chapman, September 5
Gore William, Poultry, haberdasher, July 11
Gee Robert, New Carlton, linen draper, July 21 final
Gardner Arthur, Kingston-upon-Thames, shopkeeper, August 8, final
Gardner Henry, Thomas street, sackmaker, July 25 final
Gaze Thomas, Market street, grocer, August 22
Hamilton Robert, Strathdigo, linen draper July 11
Hayden Thomas, Oxford street, mantua maker July 18
Hayton Lawrence, Chatteris, linen draper, July 28
Hutton William, Whitby, iron founder, July 27
Hall Thomas, Thomas Hall, and James Barton Harding, Gosport, [illegible] July 11
Hancock, Jun. Worcester, whitesmith, August 1
Hamilton, Jun. Hamilton, Oxford street, Marlborough, Oxford street, [illegible] August 11
Hammond Robert Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, July 25
Hart William, Lothbury, factor, November, 7
Harrison George Kingston, maltster, August 4
Hobbs Samuel, Bath grocer August 11
Halbert Alice, and George Halbert, Newcastle-upon Tyne, drapers. September 15
Halbert John, Potts Halbert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchant, August 29
Hawrill, William, Neath, shopkeeper, August 22
Jones Humphrey Richard, Type street, confectioner, July 11
Joyce William, and William batchelor, Bristol, silversmiths July 14, final
Ireland Samuel, St. Clement's Danes merchant, July 18
Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger, October 31, final
Kent John, the younger Southwick, builder, July 30, final
Knox George, and John Hay, Kingston upon-Hull, merchants July 24
Kay Frederic, Stanhope street goldsmith, July 21
Legge Philip, Charles street merchant July 25
Lewis John, the younger, Spilsby, linen draper July 25, final
Lindo Isaac, Great St. Helen's, merchant, August 8
Luckhurst Thomas, Canterbury, taylor, July 29
Lardner John, Oxford street, ironmonger, August 22 final
Lawton John, Liverpool, boatmaker, August 4, final
Lewis Richard, Colford & Peter, shopkeeper, August 8
Maitland David, Wigan Walter Campbell of London, and William Wright Liverpool, cotton manufacturers, August 4, final
Meeky William Strand, oilman, July 18
Maddocks Richard Ellesmere, grocer August 4
Mills John, Brook Green, linen draper, August 4, final
Mitchell Thomas Lawrence Poultney hill, merchant, August 4
Morrison Robert, Elmcorn brewer, August 18
Normington Thomas saffron Waldron, innkeeper, August 18
Oliphant John Fleet street, taylor, July 21
Ogden Ralph Birmany, cotton spinner, August 18
Owen Robert and William Woods, Houndsditch, coppersmiths, July 5, final
Pearson John, Pudsea, clothier, July 18
Phillips William, Middlesex taylor, July 18
Phillips William, Rochester taylor, July 18
Parsons Thomas, Marchmont place, builder, July 25
Prettyman William, Great Row 2 street, cooper, July 21
Palmer John, Charles ino, money scrivener September 8, final
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper August 25
Price James Sun street, timber merchant, August 4
Prior Robert, Gloucester street, grocer, August 22, final
Palmer Robert, Carleton rode, miller, August 7
Pulsen William Henry, Dartmouth, spirit dealer, August 18
Potter George, Charing cross, haberdasher, August 4, final
Ramsey William, Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet maker, July 21
Robinson George, and John Robinson, Paternoster row, July 11
Richmond James South Shields, merchant, August 22
Rogers John, St. James's st. gold smith, July 21
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, July 14, Bull
Squire Humphrey Exeter, Innmonger, July 25
Smith James Charles, Bowling Green lane, victualler, July 25
Scurry Francis Kent road coal dealer, August 4
Skeag Francis, Dorset street, oilman, August 4, final
Simpson William, Clement's lane, merchant, July 29
Smith John, Woolwich, Bawder, August 22, final
Shaw Thomas, Chelmsford china man, July 9
Stone William, High street hop merchant, July 29
Schneider John Henry, Dunstan's lane, merchant, August 22
Scott George, Andover, victualler, August 8, final
St. Pierre Joseph, and John Carter, Great street, Warehousemen, August 18
Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, August 29
Tremlett John Exeter, draper July 25, final
Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, July 18
Tregeagle Thomas, Charles row, Mowry Worcester, July 4
Tuffnell Richard Herbert and James and Benjamin Hanbury, Great Russel street, shopkeepers, July 4
Tavernland Samuel Chelsea, receiver, August 22, final
Thomas Thomas Dorsau, Portsea, Innkeeper, August 22, final
Tanner George, Bristol, hardwaremen, August 29 final
Tite Thomas, Wymondham, coalwaiter, August 15
Whitcombe Alexander Anthony, Deptford, common brewer, July 6
Webb William, Wearmouth Bridge road, coal merchant, June 30
Waddington Samuel Farrand, Southwark, hop merchant, July 18
White Augustus, Aldermanbury, factor, July 18
Wells James, March street, merchant, July 10, final
Westling Robert, grocer, August 8
Wash John, Plymouth dock, July 24
Wright William, Manchester, liquor merchant, September 29
Warner John, Elendon, shopkeeper, July 11
Wells Samuel, Sydenham, carpenter, August 29
Yeates James Cirencester shopkeeper, August 26, final
Youngbusband William, Colchester, draper August 8
Yeates Samuel, Wood street merchant, July 11
York Thomas, Devonshire street, butchers August 4

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT a Common Hall, held on Midsummer Day, at Guildhall, several aldermen and gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, when Richard Phillips, esq. of New Bridge Street, and Christopher Smith, esq of Queen Street, were declared to be duly elected for the Year ensuing.

At the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture this sessions, the two gold medals were delivered by the president to the Bishop of Landaff and Asaph, and Mr. Curwen; to the former for his extensive plantations in Westmoreland, and to the latter for a Memoir on the best mode of feeding horses on potatoes and other green food.

Statement of the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve principal houses,

Meux	170,879	Combe	80,273
Barclay	166,600	Cnodwyn	72,580
Hanbury	155,972	Elliott	47,388
Brown&Parry	125,654	Clowes	38,554
Whitbread	104,251	J. Calvert	37,033
F. Calvert	83,004	Harford	33,283

The quantity of Table Beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807.

Kirkman	23,354	Cowell	11,515
Charrington	22,184	Cape	11,163
Edmonds	19,474	Saodall	9,798
Sawford	15,818	Hale	9,098
Paullaine	15,300	Stretton	8,161
Satchell	11,665	Eves	8,042

MARRIED.

Mr. Pope, of Cuvent Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis W., esq. Royal Academician.

Henry Drummund, esq of the Grange, Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.

By special licence, Francis Joddrell, esq. of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart.

George Hay Dawkins, esq. to the Hon Sophia Maude, sister of the late Viscount Hawarden.

Captain Cooke, to Miss Mellish, sister of W. H. Mellish, esq of Blythe, Notts.

John Quantock, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Bettesworth, of Carhais, in Cornwall.

Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Baily, of Peckham.

By special licence, Richard Neave, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir Richard N. bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter of the late Alexander I. esq.

By special licence, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, the only daughter of Richard H. esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

At St. Clemeot's, Richard Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, to Miss Dax, daughter of John D. esq. of Carey-street.

W. F. Norton, esq. to Miss Ursula Launder, co-heiress of the late Cornelius L. esq. of Nottingham.

At Hendon, the Rev. Dr Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas R. esq of Hendon.

William Sprakeling, esq of Frith-street, surgeon, to Mrs Carisbrook, daughter of Major Brooke, and niece to the late Sir William Fawcett, bart.

Henry Clements, esq. of Hulles-street, Cavendish-square, to Mrs. O'Brien, of Brighton.

The Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon H., to Miss Farquhar, daughter of sir Walter F. bart.

C. Shard, esq. of Lovell's-hill, Berks, to Miss Sarah Stone, only child of the Rev Edward S. rector of Horsenden, Bucks

By special licence, the Hon. Lindsey Meyrick Burrell, second son of lord Gwydir, to Miss Frances Daniel, youngest daughter of the late James D. esq

At Stanwell, the Rev Thomas Charles May, of Dreamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir William G. bart.

At St. Margaret's Westminster, Stephenson Kitching, esq of Needham, Suffolk, to Miss Pedingfield, of Needham Market.

By special licence, Lord St. John of Bletso, to Miss Rouse Broughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Broughton, bart of Rouse Leven, Worcestershire.

At Walthamstow, Arthur Howe, Holdsworth, esq M. P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catharine Henrietta Eastabrooke, only daughter of the late John E. esq of Store, Devon.

Richard Boque, esq captain in the royal horse artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John H of Russel-square.

Captain White, of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Steele, late of Barbadoes.

The Rev. Joseph Wells, D.D. of Heavensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Cholwich, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Oakston, Devon.

At Battersea, Thomas Smith, esq of Nottingham, to Miss Benwell, of Battersea.

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller M., esq. with a fortune of 150,000*l.*, and an estate of 12,000*l* a year. The marriage ceremony was performed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury

DIED.

In Gower-street, Bedford square, *Sir Robert Jefferson, knt.* late one of the judges of the island of Antigua.

In Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, aged 87, *Isaac Gervaise esq.*

At Hampstead, *Timothy Lane, esq.* F.R.S. of Hart street, Bloomsbury, aged 78.

At Fitzroy Farm, *the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Southampton.*

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Hedsell*, widow of the late Edward H. esq. Strand, baoker, and also of St. Mary Crays Kent.

In Bedford-square, *John Cooke, esq.*

At Kensington, aged 64, *William Wheatley*, esq of Lesney House, Kent, and a deputy lieutenant of the said county.

In Wimpole-street, aged 59, *John Hillersden*, esq.

Mr. Thomas Tappen, aged 28, surgeon in the royal navy.

At Hayes, *Mrs. Kerby*, wife of Mr. James K. bookseller of Oxford-street

In Dover street, the *Hon Miss Thellusson*, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.

At Wake's Hotel, *Lieut Col. Wheat*, of Barton House, Somersetshire.

John Jackson, esq, F.A.S.

At Highgate, *Thomas Rodwell*, esq.

In James street, Buckingham Gate, *Mrs. Henrietta Shard*.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Elizabeth Denton*, relict of Albert D. esq. late of Lynn Regis.

In Bloomsbury, of a paralytic attack, *George Saville Carey*, the well known lecturer; he had been announced for an exhibition on the evening he died.

At Kentish town, *Mrs. Pearce*, wife of Mr. George P.

In Milman-street, *John Short*, esq. of Adlington, Lincolnshire.

Mrs Knyvett, wife of Charles K. esq. of Park lane, and of Sunning, Berks.

On board the Canopus of 74 guns, off the coast of Egypt, of an inflammation in his bowels, *Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis*, bart. K.B. and K.M.T. *(An Account of the Life of this gallant officer will be given in our next.)*

In Great Surry street, *Abraham Mulcaster*, esq. formerly of the island of St. Vincent.

At Islington, aged 78, *Mrs. Ann Toller*, widow of the late Rev. Thomas T.

In Ely Place, aged 71, *Mr. Johnson, sen.*

On Ludgate Hill, aged 80, *Mr. Quintin Kay.*

Suddenly, in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, *Mr. John Burton*, sheriff's officer. He was upwards of twenty stone weight.

In Gloucester street, Queen's square, *Miss Lumley*, daughter of Thomas L. esq.

George Atwood, esq. M.A. & F.R.S. aged 62. He was educated at Westminster School, and was for some time Tutor, and many years Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was highly distinguished for Mathematical Science. In 1784, he published in one volume, octavo, "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion, and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of Original Experiments relative to the Subject." A work, whose clearness of arrangement and extent of utility toward affording the student a just understanding of the various distinctions of motion, which exist in the material world, can only be excelled by the exquisite elegance of operation and application, which pervades every proposition. In this volume are contained a Piece of, and a description of Experiments made with a singularly useful Machine, invented by himself, for demonstrating the Laws respecting the Rectilinear Motion of Bodies, which are acted upon by constant Forces. At the same time Mr Atwood published the Analysis of a Course of Lectures, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read in the University of Cambridge;" a work no less a master-piece in its kind, than the preceding. The *Curiosa felicitas* of Expression, which in every sentence of Explanation, as well as in every Mathematical Operation and Conclusion, so singularly adorns the pages of Mr Atwood, renders the Study of his propositions particularly grateful to the abstruse Enquirer; and cannot but make him frequently regret that those celebrated supporters of Mathematical Science, *Simpson* and *Emerson*, have not been more solicitous to cheer and lighten labours of their followers, by a more patient attention to those secondary and artificial excellencies of their subjects, to be attained only by frequent and leisurely reconsideration, elegance of operation, and perspicuity of arrangement. *Mr. Pitt* having been one of the auditors of *Mr Atwood*, during his Lectures at Cambridge, was induced to form a more intimate a quaintance with him, and finding that his talents would be eminently useful to the public, bestowed upon him in the beginning of the year 1784, a Sinecure Office, which is extinguished at his decease, that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to Financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him, to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion Mr. Pitt entertained of him, and the confidence he reposed in him were strengthened by experience, and Mr. Atwood's labours were continued with the most zealous perseverance, until his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.

At his house in Old Broad-street, *William Hamilton*, M D. one of the Physicians to the London Hospital. *(Further particulars will be given in our next.)*

At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 62, *Noel Desenfans*, esq He was born and received his education in France, and was a fellow-student with *M. De Calonne*, between whom and himself a friendship began very early in life. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit. On the contrary, he was always active in the cause of humanity; ready to patronize unfriended genius, and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his benevolence, whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness, or relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures. Upon all such occasions he went silently and immediately in pursuit of his object, and the first proof of his liberality generally was found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he assisted. His taste for the Fine Arts, has long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention, but he did not consider that, or its kindred arts, merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius, he beheld in them the source

sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truths of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompense on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In the year 1799, Mr Desenfan's published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British Arts, by the establishment of a National Gallery, in order to give encouragement to rising talents. According to this plan, the Gallery was to contain Portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the atchievements in which their heroism might be signalized. The plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour, it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alledged against Mr. Desenfans, implied, that in his partiality to the ancient masters, he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, could never have arisen if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that in the work alluded to, Mr. Desenfans speaks very highly of the merit of English Artists, and declares that, "this country now possesses the first Painters and the best Engravers." But his respect for British talents was not manifested only in complimentary language, for notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of Pictures which he has left, and which, for its extent, is one of the most valuable in Europe; it can be proved that he absolutely expended nine thousand five hundred pounds in the patronage of British Artists. In the year 1802, Mr. Desenfans published a descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures, which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate King of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This Collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works, from all the different schools of most celebrity. The Catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but besides all its instructive comments and sagacious reflections is rendered very entertaining by Anecdotes of the several Masters, historical Notices, ingenious Strokes of Humour, strong Marks of good Sense, and unaffected Piety. In private life, Mr. Desenfans was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellent heart and an expansive mind.

[*Further account of Charles Dilly, esq whose death was announced at p. 604 of vol. 93.* He was born May 22, 1739, at Southill, in Bedfordshire; where his family were of some consequence in the higher ranks of old English yeomen; and for which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, esq. (who cultivated the paternal inheritance at Southill) served the office of high sheriff in 1783. Edward Dilly, the next brother, was a bookseller of eminence in the Poultry, particularly in the line of American exportation; and in the writings of the old School of Presbyterianism, Doddridge, Watts, &c. Mr. Edward Dilly was an enthusiastic admirer of the politics (if not the personal charms) of Catharine Macaulay, whose publications he regularly ushered into the world; and may truly be said to have been a general and a generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantry of manners; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally talked himself to death. By this event which happened May 11, 1779, Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application which in this great commercial Metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence. In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown; but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr Boydell. That of sheriff he escaped on the plea of nonconformity. With the fortunes of Edward, Charles inherited also some of his good qualities. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles, but with a more sparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of whig and tory. Here high church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. After a life of uninterrupted care of more than forty years, Mr. Dilly on a sudden relinquished business; but the transition was too abrupt. He found himself a solitary being; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of his compting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion alarm to his friends. A few weeks before his death he gave 100l. to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent institution he has added 200l. more by his last will; with the like sum to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small debts. He has given 100l. to the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Blind; 100l. to the Society for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb; and 100l. to the Dispensary in Red Lion street. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to nearly 80,000l. he left among various friends. For the last twelvemonth he had been evidently declining in health. He had lately recovered so far as to undertake a journey to Ramsgate, where he arrived on Saturday, the 3d of May; and was on Sunday evening attacked by an oppression of breath, which carried him off on the following morning.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a respectable meeting of the Tyne-Side Agricultural Society, lately held at Ovingham, the following prizes were adjudged:—for the best tup more than one shear, to Mr. Wm. Durkin, of Sandhoe, five guineas; for the best shearing tup, to the same gentleman, five guineas; and for the best pen of gimmers, to Mr. William Jobling, of Styford, five guineas.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Surtees, esq. of Mainsforth, to Miss Ann Robinson, daughter of Ralph R. esq. of Middle Heaton.

At Stockton, William Gray, esq. to Joanna, only daughter of the late William Scourfield, esq. of Coatham Mandeville.

At Newcastle, Captain Bainbridge, of Dent's-hole, to Miss Margaret Kell, of Acomb.—George Townshend Fox, esq. to Miss Creston.

At St. Andrew Auckland, Peter Shield, esq. of Tynemouth-place, to Miss Harriet Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Ralph S. esq.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. John Embleton, attorney, 19; a youth whose superiority of talents, and extensive knowledge, would probably have raised him to considerable eminence in his profession.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Royal, shipowner.—Mr. Thomas Cannaway, 72.—Mr. William Telfer.—Mr. John Walton, 25.—Mr. George Codling, son of Captain C. 18.—Mr. John Bateman, formerly of Appleby, 72.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Thomas A.—Mrs. Hough, wife of Captain H.—Mrs. Airey.

At Durham, Mrs. Brown, 72.—Mrs. Sumners, 98.—Mrs. Featonby, 71.—Mr. Peter Burrell, 69.—John Potts, esq. surgeon, and one of the aldermen of the city, 78. He served the office of mayor in 1787 and 1798.

At Blyth, Mrs. Huntley, midwife, 87.

At Bywell, Mrs. Muir, wife of Mr. M. schoolmaster, 28.—Mrs. Lamey, wife of Lieutenant L. of the 9th veteran battalion.—Mr. John Simpson, 80.—Mr. Alexander Neal, 79.—Miss Sarah Harrison, 37.

At York, aged 85, Mr. Robert Sanderson, who served as ordinary surgeon to General Wolfe in the memorable attack on Quebec, and is commemorated in the engraving of that hero supporting the British General after he had received his fatal wound. He often boasted that he was the person who shot General Montcalm, the French commander at that place.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Isaac Richardson, ship-owner, 60.—Miss Jane Reed, second daughter of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. George White, 55.

At Ferryhill, Durham, Christopher Maure, esq. 52.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Robert Kay, sen. 87.

At Sunderland, Ensign Hill, of the 3d West York Militia, 22.

At the Red House, near Durham, Mr. Henry Airey, formerly an eminent tradesman in Newcastle, 74.

At Langley Mill, Mr. Thomas Mulcaster, late of Newcastle, 27.

At Hindlewray, near Allendale, Mrs. Haley, wife of Lieutenant H.

At Redcar, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of Lionel Spencer B. 75.

At Elstob House, Mr. George Skipsey, 80.

At Wooler, Mr. George Hogarth, son of the late Rev. John H. vicar of Kirknewton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen's sheep-shearing at the Harrow Slack was this year more numerously attended. About eighty gentlemen dined with Mr. Curwen, in his tent, and spent the day with great festivity and good humour. A large party of country people likewise partook of his hospitality. Mr. Curwen's South Down flock was allowed to be much improved. The gentlemen conversant in the quality of wool agreed, that so far from there being any deterioration in the quality of the fleece, they thought it superior to what it had been in former years. A number of South Down tups, and several of the half breed, were sold at considerable prices. On the whole, there appeared a much greater display of spirit and stronger probability of a speedy improvement being effected in the breed of our northern sheep. The show of long horned cattle was not numerous, but admitted to be admirable specimens of the breed. The meeting resolved unanimously to congratulate the Bishop of Landaff on his lordship's having received a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture, for a "Treatise on Planting, and the Growth of Forest Trees." It was signed by all present, and Mr. Curwen

was requeſted to preſent it to the Biſhop of Landaff, and to intimate to his lordſhip the ſatisfaction it would afford to them and the public, if this valuable Eſſay were publiſhed. The cups given by Mr. Curwen were adjudged as follows:—For the beſt two-year old long horned bull, to Mr. Eilifon, of Sizergh; for the beſt two-year old heifer, to Mr. Benn, of Middleton-place; for the beſt half-bred ſhearling tup, to General Gale, of Bardſea; for the beſt half-bred ſhearling gimmer, to Mr. Benſon, of Hawkſhead-field.

The firſt ſtone of a large addition to the pariſh church of Harrington was recently laid. Mr. Curwen has contributed 300l. towards the building; and a great number of public pews are to be erected in it, for the accommodation of ſuch of the inhabitants as have no ſeats in the preſent edifice.

Married.] At Workington, Mr Thomas Irwin, mate of the ſhip Joſhua, to Miſs Jane Brown, youngeſt daughter of Captain Richard B. of Seaton.

At Carliſle, James Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Mounſey.—Lieutenant W. Wilde, of the Weſt York Militia, to Miſs Martha Harrington.

At Lamplugh, Mr. Jonathan Robinſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. Joſeph R. of Dockwray Nook, to Miſs Dorothy Nicholſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. N. curate of that pariſh.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs Mounſey, relict of George M. eſq. 74.—Mrs Ann Scott.—Mrs. Jane Barnes, 58.—Mr. Joſeph Foſter, of the Lion and Lamb Inn.—Mrs. Barbara Banker, 70.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Miſs Smith, youngeſt daughter of Leonard S. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms for that city, 14.

At Workington, Mr. John Sumpton.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paterſon.—Mrs. Wood.—Mr. William Brownrigg, 63.—Mr. James Greenhow.—Mrs. Bowneſs, 84.—Mrs. Margaret Duff.—Mrs. Gibſon, relict of the late Edmund G. eſq. 82.—Mr. Joſeph White, 76.

At Maryport, Mr. John Tunſtall, ſon of the late Captain T. 18.

At Brigham, Mrs. Eliz. Watſon, 55.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Whitehaven, Mrs Fletcher, relict of Capt Joſ. F. 77.

At Egremont, Mr. Joſ Grayſon, ſurgeon, 25.—Mr. Iſaac Southward, 62.

At Lowca, Mrs. Catherine Peele, 86.

At Harrington, Mrs. Margaret Curwen, 88.

At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. John Hall, of the Roſe and Crown Inn, 57.

The Rev. John Simpſon, vicar of Wyth-burn, 90.

At Watermillock, John Robinſon, eſq. 84.

At Holme, near Burton in Kendal, Mr. John Holme, formerly a paper manufacturer at Kirkoſwald, 66.

At Kendal, Mr. Francis Docker, 83.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. John Jameſon, who by ſtrict attention to buſineſs amaſſed a very handſome fortune, 75.

YORKSHIRE.

The number of ſhips belonging to the port of Hull only that were engaged laſt year in the Greenland and Davis' Straits fiſhery was 40, of which three were taken and deſtroyed by the French. The remaining 37 took 238 whales, and brought home 9,822 butts of blubber, and 3,612 tons of oil.

Married.] At Cantley church, near Doncaſter, Colonel Bell, to Miſs Ann Childers, ſecond daughter of the late C. Walbanke C. eſq.

At Thorne, Mr. Thomas, of Doncaſter, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Benſon, ſecond daughter of John B. eſq.

At Leeds, Mr. John Heaton, bookſeller and ſtationer, to Miſs Hobſon.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Preſton, merchant, of Manchester, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. P. vicar of Wold Newton, to Miſs Harriſon.

At Birſtall, Mr. Barnet, of the Low Moor iron-foundry, to Miſs E. C. Slack, of Gomerſal.

At Bramham, Mr. Wm. Levi, of Moulſoe, Bucks, to Miſs Dorothy Oldfield, daughter of the late Joſhua O. eſq of York.

Died.] At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Catharine Aldam, 85. She is the laſt of a family of the name who have reſided upon the eſtate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it, in a direct line, upwards of eight hundred years.

At Brough Hall, in the North Riding, Mrs. Strickland Standiſh, wife of Thomas Strickland S. of Standish-hall, in Lancaſhire, and of Sizerah in Weſtmoreland, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of Sir John Lawſon, of Brough-hall, bart.

The Rev. Mr. Carver, rector of Wyaton near Rotherham.

At Leeds, Mrs. Logan, relict of David L., eſq. of Antigua, and mother of Mr. L., ſurgeon of this town, 80.—Mr. Joſeph Allison, of the Bull's Head Inn.

At Hemsworth lane-end, near Pontefract, Mrs. Fourneſs, relict of Francis F., eſq.

At Huddersfield, Mr. T. S. Smart, ſon of Mr. S., printer and bookſeller.

At Hackneſs, near Scarborough, Sir Richard Bempde Johnſon, bart., 95.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Hall, wife of C. F. H., eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Marſh, grocer, 79.—In his 86th year, the Rev. John Skinner, 65 years miniſter of the Epiſcopal congregation in Longſide.—Mr. William Smith.—The Rev. S. Barnard, miniſter at Howard-ſtreet chapel.

At Hull, Edward Robert Hodgſon, eſq. 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Buckton, 27.—Mr. Robert Grieves, broker, 59.—Mrs. Eleanor Hall, 87.—Miſs M. Walker, grand-daughter of John Weatherill, eſq.—Mr. Edmund Foſter, 67.—Mr. William Chamberlain, portrait-painter, formerly a pupil of the late Mr. Opie.

At York, Mr. John Underwood, of the Black

Black Horse Inn, 45.—Edward James Chaloner, esq. late captain of grenadiers in the first regiment of foot, after a long and painful illness, the consequence of severe wounds he received at the storming of Morne Fortune in the island of St. Lucia.

At Fulford, near York, Mr. Richard Kitson, 76. He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1786.

At Wakefield, Richard Lumb, esq. 82.—Mr. Boynton, 51.—Mr. John Dixon.

At New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Chapelthorpe.

At Coxwold, the Rev. Thomas Newton, rector of St. Cuthbert's, vicar of Trinity Church, York, and many years curate of the perpetual curacy of Coxwold.

The Rev. Thomas Schrall, vicar of Aske-ham Bryan, 55.

LANCASHIRE.

The seven warehouses, with their counting houses, on the west side of the New Exchange, Liverpool, were recently let by public auction, for a term of seven years, at the following prices:—

No. 1,	34 feet by 54,	£360	per annum.
2,	21 4 — 54,	235	
3,	21 4 — 54,	225	
4,	21 4 — 54,	210	
5,	23 4 — 54,	260	
6,	17 — 16,	85	
7,	19 — 32,	160	

The common council of Liverpool have in contemplation a capital improvement in the south front of the Town Hall, facing Castle-street. It is to consist of a noble portico of two stories, the lower piazza of which will extend into the street, as far as the outward end of the flagged pavement. This will form a very fine facade, and the lower piazza will serve the purposes of hustings at any future election. It will also tend to diminish the heavy appearance which the cupola now gives to this fine structure.

Married.] At Adlington, the seat of Sir Richard Clayton, bart. J. H. Hunt, esq. to Miss Manetty, eldest daughter of Samuel M. esq. the British resident at Rafforah.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miss Ward, daughter of Mr. W. late manager of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.—John Bury, jun. esq. of Salford, to Miss Entwisle, daughter of the late James E. esq. of Ruffhome.

At Ulverston, the Rev. Thomas Tudor Duncan, of Dumfries, to Miss Brooks, daughter of Jul. B. esq.

At Eccles, near Manchester, the Rev. H. [illegible] Bayley, sub-dean of Lincoln, and domestic chaplain to the lord bishop of the diocese, to [illegible], second daughter of James Touchet, [illegible]—Thomas Entwisle, esq. [illegible], to Miss Garnett, of Manchester.—[illegible] Liverpool, Benjamin Gaskell, esq. [illegible] near Wakefield, to Miss Brandeth, daughter of Dr B.—Morecraft Kirkes, esq. to Miss Ann Timmins.—The Rev. R. Mashiter, of Manchester, to Miss Murray, only daughter of Edward M., esq.—Mr. William Shelmerdine of Longsight, to Miss Caton, daughter of the late Joseph C., esq.

Died.] At Otther, near Lancaster, John Townley, esq., 76.

At Lancaster, William Bryer, esq, 75.

At Clithero, Mr. Nicholas Aspinal, brother of the late John A., esq. of Standen-hall.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Scholes, 88.—Mr. Edward Corrie, 22.—Mr. Samuel Stubbs, 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Standish, 64.—Miss Ann King.—Miss Alice Cowell, second daughter of Mr. C., of Wigan, 17.—Mrs Gerrard, 44.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Pritt, 64.—Mrs. Heald.

At Failsworth, Mr. John Booth.

At Manchester, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Mr. H., bookseller.—Mr. James Meredith.—Mrs. Sykes, wife of Mr Thomas S.—Mr. William Hutton, task-master in the New Bailey prison.—Mr. Robert Chesshyre.

At High Bank, Lieutenant Thomas Scholes, of the 2d Lancashire militia, son of Thomas S., esq. of that place, 22.

At Bolton, Mr. James Richardson, of the Kings Arms Inn.

At the Mill-house, Adlington, Miss Elizabeth Hough, 22.

At Plattridge, near Wigan, Ralph Peters, esq., 78.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley, 85.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Mrs. Kenworthy, 69.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Philip Heacock, esq. of Buxton, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Braband, esq.

At Chester, Mr. Vignaux, surgeon of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza Ratcliff, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph R.

At Bowden, Mr. T. H. Robinson, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Wainwright, of Dunham Massey.

Died.] At Heswall, the Rev. Mr. Radenhurst, rector of that place.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Yate, of Norwich, surgeon, and lately house apothecary and secretary to the infirmary of this city; a young man of promising abilities in his profession.—Mr. Robert Morris.—Mrs. Lowe.—Mr. J. Catherall.—Mr. Giles Minshull, an officer of the customs of this port, 62.—Mrs. Monsdale.

At Nantwich, Mr. Mason.

At Over, Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley, relict of Mr. Richard H., 76.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. Harrison, merchant of Belper, to Miss Spencer.

At Derby, the Rev Mr. Pattison, of Repton, to Miss Orchard of Milton.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Musgrave, of Crump Wood, Staffordshire, to Miss Harrow.

Died] At Derby, Mr. Samuel Radford, 27.—Mr. A. E. Ewin, 42.—Mrs. Ann Cuthbertson, 61.

At Strines, Mrs. Jane Wright.

At Dale Abbey, Mr. James Hawkesworth, 97. He performed his duty as parish clerk till within a few weeks of his death.

At Tapton Grove, the seat of her father Avery Jebb, esq. Mary Anne, the wife of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Langley, 23. Also at the same time after an hour's illness, her eldest son.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Henry Tapley, postmaster and printer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Butt, of Oakham, Rutland, to Miss Else.—Mr. John Parr, to Miss Ann Sulley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Marlow.—Mr. John Lingford, jeweller, 50.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, the Rev. Thomas Heory Cave Orme, vicar of South Scarle, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John R. esq.—Thomas Middleton, esq. of Loughborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Patchet, of Louth.

Died] At Grimsby, Mrs. Ann Warburton, 70.

At Louth, Mr. Henry Soulby, surgeon to the dispensary.—The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, 80.—Mr. George Crowden, many years master of the Greyhound public-house.

At Cadeby-hall, near Louth, Mr. Simon Teale, late of Hull, 38.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. John R. 39.—Mr. Edward Spencer, 69.

At Frieston Shore, Mr. T. Sherwin, of Coleorton, Leicestershire.

At Kettering, Mr. Thomas Wish, 72.

At Boston, Mr. C. Martin, sen.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Acred, schoolmistress.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Oakham, Rutland, to take into consideration the propriety of making a new turnpike-road from that town to the road leading from Melton Mowbray to Leicester. It was resolved, that the plan would be highly advantageous to the country. It appeared, that the sum of 3000l. would be fully sufficient to carry it into execution, which it was resolved to raise by subscription in shares of 50l. At the meeting the sum of 600l. was immediately subscribed.

Married.] At Knawston, Henry Peck, esq. to Miss Seaton.

At Lubenham, B. Shuttleworth, esq. to Mrs. Jordan.

At Melton Mowbray, the Rev. Charles Townsend, rector of Calstone, Wilts, to Miss Lucy Jesse, youngest daughter of the Rev. William J. of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Died] At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Hurst, 79.

At Leicester, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Andrews, late an eminent draper of Harborough.—Mr. Thomas Cooper.

At Rearsby, Mr. Corbut Riley, 28.

At Bushby, Mrs. Bramley, wife of Mr. George B.

At Market Harborough, John Wright, esq. 77.

At Guadaloupe, near Melton, Mrs. Hickman, wife of Mr. John H. 24.

At Lutterworth Thomas Newcomb, gent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Samuel Sherratt, esq. of Litchfield, to Miss Davenport.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. James Ireland, of London, to Miss Mary Barney.

At Tamworth, Mr. Paget, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Byng, daughter of the Rev. John B.

Died.] At Stafford, the Rev. Mr. Barker, of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel in the former place. In the midst of his discourse he expired suddenly, without any previous symptoms of illness, and fell from the pulpit, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He was universally esteemed for the goodness of heart, the integrity of his principles, and his unaffected piety.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Spittle, wife of Mr. Joseph S.

At Bradley, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson Wright.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Charles Turner, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth M'Rae.

At Newbold Pacey, Mr. William Piercy, of Beaworth-hall, to Miss Snow.

At Birmingham, Mr. G. H. King, to Miss Ann Barrows.—Mr. John Ottley, to Miss Pane.—Mr. J. Barnes, of Esenhill, to Miss C. Ross, of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Watthew, wife of Mr. Richard W.—Mrs. Scott.—Mr. George Kettle.—Mr. Benjamin Dethick.—Mr. Bonham Hammond.—Mrs. Guest.—Mrs. Hurst, 41.—Master Richard John Gill, eldest child of Mr. Jonas G. attorney.—Mrs. Sarah Fereday, 87.—Mr. Hawkes, of the Black Lion, Coleshill-street.—Mrs. Richards, 81.—Mr. John Buckley.—Mrs. Newberry, 72.—Miss Caroline Barford, daughter of Mr. Edward B. and about three weeks afterwards, Charles Alexander, son of the same Mr. B.—Mr. Wm. Taft, of the Turk's Head, Bell-street.

At Coventry, Mr. William Minster.

At Knowle-hall, Mr. William Cuttell, 73.

At Knowle, Mrs. Eborall, 83.

At Southam, Mr. Thomas Bicknell, 48.

At Kenilworth, the Rev. R. Munday, formerly rector of Claybrook, Leicestershire, 63.

At Illington, near Birmingham, Mrs. Ann Walford, relict of Samuel W. esq. 69.

At Atherstone, J. Deane, esq. late senior partner in the house of Dean, Whaley, and Co. merchants, in London.

SHROPSHIRE.

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From a report of the ſtate of Priſon Charities, at Shrewſbury, for the year ending at Midſummer, 1807, being the tenth year of the eſtabliſhment of that laudable inſtitution, it appears, that the total amount of ſubſcriptions and donations was 961 4s. 6d.; the diſburſements, 1111. 4s 6d.; and the balance in hand, 37l. 15s. 5½d.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, William Tayleur, M. D. to Miſs Windſor, only daughter of Edward W. eſq.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. John Hilton, ſecond ſon of Mrs. H. of Knockin, to Miſs Hopkins.

At Shawbury, Mr. Richard Bennett, of Pontesford, to Miſs Foulkes, of Edgebolton.

Died.] At the Drill, near Oſweſtry, Mr. Richard Downes.

At Elſon, near Elleſmere, Mr. James Barnett, 51.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Crowther, wife of Mr. John C. of the Caſtle Ino.—Mr. Wm. Shaw, 82.—Miſs Leake.—Mrs. Leek, 90.—Miſs France.—Mr. John Parr, 62.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon.—Mrs. Sarah Venables, 69.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. Copland, of Cheſter, who in the ſpace of nine months has loſt her huſband, her only child, and her mother.—Mrs. Payne, wife of Edward P. eſq. 48.

At Newtown, Mr. E. Williams.

At Hatton Grange, Mr. Samuel Wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathampton, Mr. George Eades, attorney, of Feckenham, to Miſs Lewis, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. L.

At Stourport, Mr. Brookes, ſurgeon, of Wenlock, to Miſs Doughty, only daughter of John D. eſq. late of Worceſter.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Calvin, to Miſs Weſtbury.

At Inkberrow, Mr. John Green, of Eveſham, to Miſs Lamb.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Broadfoot, china and Staffordſhire warehouſeman.—Mr. Bunn, confectioner.—Mr. S Hardwicke, ſen. glover, 59.

At Ombersley, Miſs Suſan Gardiner, ſecond daughter of Mr. Charles G.

At Powick, Miſs Holcombe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. H. formerly one of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Worceſter.

At Long Bridge, Miſs Jane Cartwright, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Tho. C. engineer, 21.

At Throckmorton Court, Mrs. Ann Davis, 63.

At Sutton Houſe, near Tewbury, Mr. Abraham Swan, 96.

At Upton Snodſbury, Mrs. Mary Bevan, of Worceſter.

At Leigh Sinton, Mrs. Deakin.

At Broadheath, Mrs. Fidkin, wife of Mr. [illegible] and only daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] of Fiddell-houſe.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Horſley, Capt. Skinner, of the royal artillery, to Ann, daughter of John Remmington, eſq.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr W. S. Evans, ſurgeon, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Ormſell L. eſq.

At Lidney, the Rev. Robert Clifton, one of the minor canons of Worceſter cathedral, to Miſs Browning, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B.

The Rev. Samuel Rogers, of Durſley, to Miſs Ann Williams, of Stone.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Delves Broughton, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas B. to Miſs Pigott, only daughter of John P. eſq. of Bevere, Worceſterſhire.

At Berkeley, James Simmonds, eſq. to Miſs Crouch.

At Cromhall, William Jackſon, eſq. of Chewton, Hants, captain of the Plymouth diviſion of marines, to Miſs Morris.

Died.] At Cold Aſton, Mrs. Whittington, wife of the Rev. John W. rector of that place.

At Ferney Hill, the reſidence of her eldeſt ſon, Mrs Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr. C. of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and daughter of the late James Bramby, eſq. of Shottſham, in that county, by an heireſs of the family of Paſton. Panegyric but adopts the language of truth in aſcribing to this excellent lady every amiable quality, and every exalted virtue, which can adorn and dignify the female character. Her temper, diſpoſition, and affections, were heavenly. The principles of Chriſtianity were the maxims of her conduct, and its purity, candour, humility, and benevolence, ſhone forth in every action of her life. Severe only to herſelf, but gentle and affable to others, every heart felt harmonized in her preſence, and every eye looked up to her with love and veneration. Though ſhe had ſurvived her affectionate huſband, and more than half of her numerous family, fortitude and reſignation ſtill cheered the decline of life, and in the 70th year of her age, ſurrounded by domeſtic comforts, and ſoothed by the hope of riſing again to endleſs glory, ſhe departed in the mild radiance of piety and devotion, and left the luſtre of a bright example to her children and the world. She was the author of ſeveral publications, ſome of which were printed many years ago under the titles of "Fanny Meadows," "The Daughter," "The School for Wives," and "The Exemplary Mother." She publiſhed likewiſe at a later period, "A Poetical Epiſtle from Jane Shore to her Friend." They were all compoſed with the ardent deſire of promoting the influence of Chriſtian morality, and whoever has read theſe productions of her pen, and was acquainted with the virtues of her heart, will readily acknowledge, that ſhe exemplified in every ſtation of life thoſe characters of ideal excellence which her fancy drew.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Whatley, 75.

At

At the Townſes Farm, parish of Churchdown, Mrs. Prudence Butt, 85.

At Uley, near Durſley, Joſiah Jackſon, eſq.

At Matſon, near Gloceſter, Henry Charles Selwyn, eſq. lieutenant governor of the iſland of Montſerrat, and formerly captain of the royal fuzileers. An ill ſtate of health having obliged this gentleman early to relinquish the military profeſſion, his domeſtic diſpoſition promoted by conjugal felicity, and his cultivated underſtanding joined to a refined taſte and correct judgment, qualified him for the attention which he moſt ſucceſsfully beſtowed on his young family, eminently diſtinguiſhed for their elegant and intellectual attainments.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The laſt meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, held at Leominſter, was numerouſly attended. The cattle and ſheep exhibited were of the firſt quality and value. A pen of Southdowns, the property of Mr. Tench, of Brimfield, and a Leiceſterſhire croſs belonging to Mr. Walker, were much admired. About fifty gentlemen and principal graziers of this and the adjoining counties, dined together at the Oak Inn, and ſpent the afternoon with the greateſt conviviality.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Thackway, to Miſs Ann Gough.

At Leominſter, Mr. John Coates, to Miſs Wood.—Mr. J. Bradford, to Miſs Ford.

Died.] At Kivernoll, W. Lane, eſq. a lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Ledbury, Mr. Richard Stone, of the 5th dragoon guards, 24.

At Hereford, Mrs. Perkins, 74.—Mr. Greenly of the Laſt Inn, 52.—Mr. Parry, crier of the city. He had dined with the biſhop's ſervants at the palace, and died in the night, as it is ſuppoſed of ſuffocation.

At Cradley, Mrs. E Rucſter, a maiden lady.

At Brampton Brian, Mr. Jonas Tunnicliffe, well known as a pedlar, in which capacity he had travelled the country upwards of 50 years.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Bowdler, jun.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The munificent prize of Five Hundred Pounds, which was during the laſt year propoſed to the members of Oxford Univerſity by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D D. vice provoſt of the college of Fort William in Bengal, for the beſt compoſition in Engliſh Proſe, on ſeveral ſubjects relating to the Propagation of Chriſtianity in the Eaſt, was, on the 4th of June, adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearſon, M.A of St. John's college.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. H. W. Hilton, printer, to Miſs Slatter, of the Black Horſe.—Mr. Giles, to Miſs Badwell, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Fritford, Berks.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Laurence, mother of Mr. L. of Univerſity-college, 80.—Mr. John Lockey.—Mr. Hewlett, ſen. 64.

At Woodlays, Mrs. Sotham, wife of Wm. S. eſq.

At Wheatfield, of which he had been 57 years rector, the Rev Benj. Rudge, 81.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Fenwick Skrimshire, M.D. of Peterborough, to Miſs Cobb, daughter of T. Cobb, eſq banker of Kettering.

Mr. Thomas Walker of Strixton Lodge, to Miſs Bradshaw of Ruaeat.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Behatrell, 81.

At Kettering, Mrs. Benford, 87.—Mr. Thomas Wiſh, 71

At Little Bowton, Mr. John Goude, 81.

At Oundle, Mrs. Yorke, wife of James Y. eſq.

At Northampton, Mrs. Mills, relict of Mr. Alderman M.

At Aſhton, Mrs Baſſett, 54.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Frederic Mortlock, eſq. ſon of John M. eſq. banker, of Cambridge, to Miſs Sarah Finch, ſecond daughter of Charles F. eſq of Shelford.

At Downham, Mr. C. Colledge, ſurgeon and apothecary, of March, to Miſs Bell.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Eliſabeth Ground of Whittleſea.

At Ely, Mr. John Conſtable to Miſs Sarah Wilſon.

At Bourn, the Rev. F. H. Maberley, of Trinity college, to Miſs Ann Kimpton.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Charles Tunwell, late cook of Emanuel college, and a member of the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry.

At Stapleford, Mr. Jonathan Freeman.

At Murrow, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Daniel Thorp.

At Haddenham, James, the ſon of Mr. Thomas Boutall, 19. His death was occaſioned by waſhing his legs and feet in cold water when much heated.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Capt. W. Stone, to Mary, ſecond daughter of T. B. Plestow, of Watlington

At Smallburgh, Mr. Prentice, ſurgeon, of Southrepps, to Miſs Dix, daughter of Mr. Dourgeon.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr Iſaac Lee, merchant, to Miſs Nicholls, both of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Eaſt Dereham, John Frere, eſq. of Roydon in this county, and of Finningham, Suffolk, repreſentative in parliament for Norwich, from 1790 to 1802.

At Breccles-hall, Mrs. Tayler, wife of Philip Ryley T., eſq.

At Knapton, Miſs H. Cooper.

At Coltiſhall, Mr. Thomas May, 86.

At Harleſton. Miſs Leatherdale, daughter of the late Mr. Rich. L. 22.

At Docking Hall, the Rev. Edward Hare, 54

Miſs Catharine Carlos, daughter of the late Rev. James C. rector of Bloſield, 24.

At

At Lynn, Mr Jon Mitchley.

At Saxlingham, Mr. John Oughton, son of Mr Stephen O. 25.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Robert Woolmer, formerly an eminent attorney, 97.—Mr. W. Giles —Mrs. Mason.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Sarah Anstain, 34.

At Deepham, Mr. Jonathan Dey, 74.

At Norwich, Mrs. Sarah Emerson, 41.—Mrs. Ladbrooke, 35.—Mr. Daniel Warner, 60.—Mrs. Stanford, 22.—Peter Finch, esq. who formerly held the office of clerk of the peace for the county, 81,—Miss Tomlinson, 22.

At Heydon House, W. Earle Bulwer, esq. a colonel in the army, and late brigadier general of volunteers.

At Burnham, the Rev. Rob. Crowe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr Thomas Challis, of Vange Hall, Essex, to Miss Ann Hyem, youngest daughter of Richard H. gent. of Sutton, near Woodbridge.

Henry Benham, esq. of Southwark, to Miss C. Brookes, third daughter of Mr. B. surgeon of Ipswich.

Died.] At Halesworth, Mrs Clementina Hindmarsh, mother of Dr. H. of Bury, 96.

At Eye, Major John Brownin, of the 61th regiment.

At St. Olave's-bridge, Mrs. Youell, wife of Mr. William Y. jun. merchant, 36.

At Bury, Mr. Eastland, 45.—Mrs. Langham, 55.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr F. surgeon, and fifth daughter of John Cobbold, esq. of Ipswich, 22.

At Newmarket, the eldest son of Mr. Chase, attorney, 16.—Mr. John Fuller, many years clerk of the course, and formerly groom and rider to Sir P. Bunbury, 58.

At Kirtlinge, near Newmarket, Mr. T. Galley.

At Finborough, Richard Roul, esq. 72.

In the house of Industry, at Shipmeadow, the widow Brame, late of Beccles, 100

At Cornard, Miss Guyon, eldest daughter of C. P. Guyon, esq., 16.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Isaac Reckitt, merchant.

ESSEX.

The late agricultural show of stock, at Chelmsford though not so large as expected, was in general good. T. Honywood, esq and R. C. Haselfoot, esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C. C. Western, esq. had some very good South-Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulls, and pigs R. M Robinson, esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long-wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright, esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr Buttle, a good black stallion —Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings. The premiums for stock were awarded as follow:—to James Scrutton, esq. the silver medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr. George Marshall, of Kelvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best Bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Kelvedon ditto, for the best Cow; to Filmer Honywood, esq. ditto, for the best Ram and Ewe Hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, esq. ditto, for the best fat Wether. There were no candidates for the long-wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in husbandry.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Van Voorst, of Woodham Ferris, to Miss Sarah B. Stevens, eldest Daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Panfield.

At Springfield, James Caldwell, esq. barrack-master of Chelmsford, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. Richard D

At Newport, Mr. Ginn, 80, to Mrs. Lambert, 81.

Died.] At Debden Parsonage, a few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. Tolton, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Debden.

At Rochford, Mrs. Harridge, wife of Mr. David H. 66.

At South Weald, Mrs. Mary Lodge, wife of James L. esq. 68.

At Malden, Mr. Edward Edwards, attorney, 28.

At Maryland, William Smith, esq.

At Ridgewell Causeway, Mrs. Mary Chaplin, 60.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. W. Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham K. esq.—Lieut. Goddard, of the royal marines, to Miss Maria Hall.

At Lynsted, the Rev. Alexander Brown, to Miss Fairman, eldest daughter of the late William F. esq of Millars.

At East Malling, Lieut. Morris, of the royal marines, to Miss E. Morrice, youngest daughter of the late David M. esq. of Aberdeen.

At Canterbury, Captain W. Elwyn, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Sophia Gurney, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Thanington.

At Rochester, Thomas Crispe, esq. of Leeds, to Mrs Judwine, relict of Mr. J. surgeon, of Hollingbourne.

At Leeds, W. Crispe, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Steadman

Died.] At Fowlers, Mrs. Francis Bridger, sister to Sir John B.

At

At Canterbury, Mr. R. S. Gowland.—Mr. Parsley.—Mr. Joseph Warren, 52.—Mr. John Callaway, sen. 68. During the American war, when the falling off of the silk trade was so considerable, that many skilful workmen were much reduced, this very ingenious character introduced a new manufacture, which afforded them employment and subsistence. This beautiful article of fabric was called Canterbury Muslin, and still retains that name, and is the cause of many hundred persons being engaged in London and elsewhere. He also established in the year 1768, an Historical Society, which continues to be respectably supported: he seldom omitted to attend this society, and always appeared happy in diffusing the extensive knowledge which he possessed.

At Margate, Mr. John Mitchener, proprietor of the York Hotel, 61.—Mrs. Sandwell, wife of Mr. S. of the King George packet.

At Faversham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. A. of the Telegraph, 32.—Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Court, 15.—Mrs. Joseph Perkins.

At Chatham, Mr. James Fauchon, 93.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr Denis Rowen.

At Gillingham, Mrs Hosier, wife of Mr. H. purser in the navy, and daughter of the late Major Edwards, of the 6th regiment of foot.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Isaac S. esq. collector of the customs at that port.

At Mongeham, Mrs. Dimock, wife of the Rev. Charles D. rector of that parish.

SURRY.

Married] At Kingston, Charles Gilchrist, esq. to Miss Baldwin, eldest daughter of Henry B. esq.

At Croydon, Mr. J. Bowling, of the Borough of South war , to Miss Harris, of Croydon Common.

At Putney, Mr. Charles Shillito, surgeon of the West Essex Militia, to Miss Swift, only daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Capel, near Dorking, Mr Robert Fry, surgeon of Rochester, Kent, to Miss F. G. Wade, only daughter of the late Captain W. of the Royal Engineers.

Died.] At Wallington House, Mr Brooke Bridges, late of Magdalen college, Oxford, and eldest son of Mr. John B. of Malden, Essex, 21.

SUSSEX.

Some of the principal farmers of this country, have come to a resolution to establish a new fair for the sale of sheep and lambs of the genuine South Down breed only. Their reason for this they state to be, that those who possess this breed true and genuine, have had much reason to lament, that at fairs where a great variety of sheep are brought to market, many are sold for South Down sheep, which have no pretensions to be so called, and which, afterwards not answering the purpose of the buyers, bring unmerited disgrace on such as are really genuine. The 4th of September is the day fixed on for the first fair, and provision is already made for a supply of many thousands of fine sheep and lambs.

Married] Mr. Moon, of Falmer, to Miss Marchant, daughter of Mr. M. of South-Malling.

At Lewes, Mr. T. Chatfield, to Miss Frances Payne.

At Horsham, Mr. Sadler, to Miss Dendy, of Ifield Court.

Died.] At Lindfield, Mrs. Page, a maiden lady, 84.

At Holnaker, Mr. John Moore, of Washington, 97.

At Horsham, Mr. T. Summers.

At East Hoathly, Nathaniel Paine, esq. late captain of the North Pevensey volunteers. He was eminent in his profession as a surgeon, generous to the poor, and a man of truly liberal and independent sentiments.

At Burgholt farm, in Chuddingly, Mr. R. Guy, 83. Forty children and grand-children attended his funeral.

At Deen's farm, near Newhaven, Mr. W. Noakes, 40.

At Hurstperpoint, the Rev. Dr. Dodson, rector of that place, 75.

At Eastbourne, Mr. C. Beckett.

At Heene, Mrs. Chivers

At Chichester, E. Johnson, esq. attorney, and 45 years town-clerk of that city.—Miss Ann Legatt.

HAMPSHIRE.

Among the Watering Places which of late years have risen into notice, none is more deserving attention than South-Sea-Place, near Portsmouth. The number of visitors, for the bathing season, has so much increased, that the proprietor of the bathing machine has been encouraged to provide hot and temperate baths. The purity of the air and water, on South-Sea beach, and the animated scenery of Spithead, and the Isle of Wight, are found greatly to invigorate the valetudinarian's health. It had long been neglected, from an erroneous opinion, that the beach is so much exposed, that the machines could not be used when the wind blows fresh: but when this is the case, the bathing is not rendered the least unpleasant, and the effects of the bath are considered more salutary.

The foundation of a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, has been laid on Portsdown hill, near the road leading to Borchurst, to be erected by means of a subscription of the officers, marines, and sailors of the fleet under his command at the battle of Trafalgar. This honourable token of their attachment to him and their nation's glory, is to combine with it national utility, being so situated, from nautical observations made, as to become a sea mark for safely conducting vessels into Portsmouth Harbour, to avoid the shoal of St. Helen's. It will be a very elevated pillar, although the subscription is a limited one, government having freed the stone of the ex-

pence

peace of the duty, and the farmer holding a lease of the ground on which it is to be erected, as well as Mr. Thistlewaite, the lord of the manor, having offered the grant of it without purchase. The design is classically simple and elegant.

Married] At Wickham, the Rev. J S Rashleigh, rector of that parish, to Miss Strahope, daughter of the late Hon. Admiral S.

At Southampton, Captain Staltham, to Miss Sainshill.

At Kingston church, Mr. Price, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, sister to Captain R. of his Majesty's ship, La Pique.—Mr. Dash, jun to Miss Dash, both of Grange Farm.

Died.] At Pitts, near Winchester, Miss Forder.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Paddon, of the merchant service, 74.—Mr. Duncan Grand, foreman of the boat builders in the dock yard—Mrs. H. Snooke—Mrs. Greenway, wife of Lieut. G. of his Majesty's ship, Plantagenet. She went on board that ship, which was in dock, to see its various parts. On looking down the main hole she was suddenly seized with a giddiness, her foot slipped, and she fell down the main-hatchway into the hold, her head striking against the iron ballast, she was killed instantly. Her neck was dislocated, and her skull dreadfully fractured. The distressed feelings of her husband, who was present with her, cannot be described. She was lately Miss Maypowder, of Totness, and had been married about nine months.

At Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. vicar of Boldre, a prebendary of Salisbury, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Easton, near Corsham, Peter Hooper, esq. by whose demise the several estates belonging to St. John's Hospital (the Blue Alms) Bath, become renewable.

At Great Bedwin, Mr. T. Potter.

At Trowbridge, Thomas Stillman, esq.

At Chilmark, Mr. Thomas Young. He underwent the operation of tapping for the dropsy a few days previous to his death, and 18 quarts of water were extracted.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Ball, 79.

At Bradford, Mrs Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. G. Edwards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas E. 25.

At Corsham, Miss M. A. Mountjoy, daughter of S. M. esq.

At Chippenham, Mr. Woodroffe.

BERKSHIRE.

Proposals have been circulated for establishing a public library and reading rooms at Reading. It has met with general approbation, and many names are already subscribed for.

Married] At Newbury, Mr. Avery, to Miss Hill.—Mr. John Hall, attorney to Miss French.

Mr. T. Piper of Crabwood Farm, to Miss [illegible] of the late Mr. Wil[illegible]

Died.] At Reading, Mr John Dredger—J. Howard, esq. 83. After practising the professions of surgery and pharmacy at Welton upon Thames for many years with great reputation, he retired to this town, where he passed the last twenty years of his life.

At Farnborough, Mr J. Kingham, 72.

At Shaw, Mrs. Dodd, 71.

At Letcomb, Mr. Pearson of the crown, Cuversham.

At Newbury, suddenly, Miss Napleton, of Hammersmith, sister to the Rev. Dr. N. chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, 60.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A pig of lead, weighing nearly 200lbs, was lately found in a field above the canal bridge, leading to Bathwick Down, near Bath. It has the following inscription—"IMP. HADRIANI AVG"—A most curious key has also been found near the spot.

Married] At Clifton, Captain, Northey Hopkins, of the 23d regiment, to Miss Fortescue, daughter of the late Gerald F. esq. and niece to the Marquisses of Lothian and Wellesley.

At Bath, J. Daniel, esq. to Miss Turner, daughter of Mrs. Inman.

Died.] At Bristol, in the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary.—Mr. John Emery, bookseller—Mrs. Catherine Scrafton, relict of Richard S. esq—Mrs. Maynard.—George Stuckey, esq. of Langport, 78.

At Clifton, Lady Anna Maria Pelham Cotton, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Duke of Newcastle. Her Ladyship was in the 23d year of her age, and was married in 1802, to Col. (now Major-General) Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. of Cumbermere Abbey, in the County of Chester.—Mrs. Maitland, wife of Alexander M. jun. esq. of King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.—Miss Hurst, daughter of Nicholas H. esq. of Hinckley, Leicestershire—Miss Sarah Isabella Gowan, second daughter of Clotworthy G. esq. of Bath.

At Bath, John Meredith Mostyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—Lady Gibbons, relict of Sir John G. and mother of Sir William G. 81.—Mrs. Frances Mitford, sister to Lord Redesdale.—The Hon. Mrs. Harlopp, wife of Edmund Cradock H. esq. of Dalby, Leicestershire. She was daughter of the fourth Lord Carbery, by Juliana, daughter of Baptist fourth, Earl of Gainsborough.—Mrs. Eliza Hillier, relict of Richard H. esq. of Cirencester.—Mr. Knightly Dawson, 64.—Mrs. Moore, 90.—John Mason, esq.—William Drayton, esq.—Miss Gerrard daughter of the late Mr. G. surgeon of Walcot. She was the author of a miscellaneous volume, in prose and verse, printed a few years since.—Mrs Ponting, 60.—Mrs. Le Dien, 80.—Mr. W. Turner, one of the most extensive Butchers of this city; the loss of few individuals will be more severely felt by the poor, whose

families would frequently not have known the comforts of a meal, but through his warm and hearty, though unpolished charity.—Caroline, the fifth daughter of J. P. Ince, esq. 17.

At Seaborough House, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridout, esq.

At Catcott, near Bridgwater, Mrs. Mary Jones, relict of Mr. James J. 92.

At Freshford, Mrs. Baker, wife of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Somerton, the Rev. Mr. Whitwick, of Chiselborough, and Middle Chinnock.

At Lansdown Grove, Edward Wilmot, esq 62.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Cullompon, Mrs. Brutton.

At Fremington, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of that place. He retired to bed, at his usual hour, appareotly in good health, and in the morniog was found a corpse.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr David A. sen. —Mrs. Derby, relict of William D. esq. and mother of Lieutenant D. of the Royal Navy, 65.

At Silverton, Mrs. Richards, mother of the Rev. William R. master of Tiverton School.

At Star-Cross, Mrs. Mary Brailsford, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. of Exeter, 62.

At Barostaple, Mr. J. Hill, surgeon.

At Trusham, Mr John Harris, 73.

At Frudge, John Cann, esq 84.

At Ippleppen, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Adam P. esq. of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Flushing, near Falmouth, Lord Calthorpe, 21. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by his next brother, the Hon. George C. who has not yet attained his 20th year.

At Launceston, the Rev. William Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beaworthy, Devon.

At Totnes, John Wise, esq. Recorder.

At Falmouth, Mr. Solomon Clarke, 27.

At Penryo, Mr Richard Rawle.

At St. Columb, Miss Eliza Jewill, daughter of Mr. J. surgeon and apothecary.

WALES.

Stratas of excellent fine clay have lately been discovered, near the head of the Heath Canal, on the line of the Carmarthenshire rail-road. The bricks made with it have stood the strongest test, and excel in quality any that have ever been imported into the country; a circumstance which must render the discovery of great importance to the proprietors of iron and copper works.

General Warde has made considerable progress in re-opening the extensive collieries, originally begun and improved by Mr. Townsend, on the Carmarthenshire side of Burry river, nearly opposite the ancient corporate town of Loughor. This spirited adventure is expected to prove of considerable benefit to the public, by extending the supply, facilitating the exportation, and operating as a check on the farther advance in price of that useful article.

The embankment and draining of the extensive marshes to the south west of Carnarvon, is about to be carried into immediate execution, by which 3000 acres of land, hitherto of little value will be brought into cultivation.

The total number of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in the parish of St. Mary Swansea, during the year 1806, were as follow: baptisms 213; marriages 75; burials 118.

Died.] At Llangeunech Park, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Vancouver, wife of John V. esq.

At Carmarthen, James Rees, esq. late commander of the Northumberland East Indiaman, 68.

At Pwllpant, Glamorganshire, William Williams, esq.

At Penybaily, John Jones, esq. of Nant-y-Pelle, 76.

Thomas Morgan, esq. attorney, and a partner in the Aberystwith bank.

At Montgomery, Charles Thomas Jones, esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Montrose, Lieutenant Alexander Thompson, to Miss Christian Guire, only daughter of Samuel G. esq. late surgeon in the East India Company's service.—Alexander Strachan, esq. of Tarrie, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of William F. esq.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, bart. to Miss Pasley, youngest daughter of the late Robert P. esq. of Mountannan.

At the Manse of Monivaird, John Drummond, esq. of Coull, to Miss Jessie Baxter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Colin B.

At Few House, John Kinnear, esq. Glasgow, to Miss Isabella Donaldson, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq. of Grange.

At Inverness, Duncan Fraser, esq. of Fnfgarth, to Miss J. Mackintosh, second daughter of John M. esq. of Aberarder.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in his 89th. year of his age, Mr. William Peebles, teaching master of the orphan hospital in that city for above forty-eight years; during which long period he discharged the duties of his station with singular fidelity and unwearied attention. Remarkable for unaffected piety, gentleness of manners, humility, and self denial, he was well fitted for training up the youth in religious knowledge, instilling into their minds a sacred regard to truth, and furniog them for early habits of industry. He shewed the utmost tenderness and affection to the children under his charge, who venerated him as their parent. His counsels and example, equally excellent and impressive, will long be remembered. He lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His memory will especially be revered by the managers, and by every person who has taken an

an interest in the institution of the Orphan Hospital.

Robert C. Nasmyth, third son of Sir John N. bart.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Macrae, wife of James M. esq. of Holmains, and daughter of the late Mr. Justice Lemaistre, one of the Judges of the supreme court at Calcutta.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Arthur Brooke, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service, to Miss Agnes Kirchhoffer, fourth daughter of Francis K esq.—John L. Reilly, esq. of Searva, Downshire, to Miss Louisa Temple, second daughter of the late Gustavis T. esq. of Waterstown, county of Westmeath.

Died.] In Dublin, William Prestou, esq. first commissioner of appeal, and member of the Royal Irish Academy, to which he was a distinguished ornament; his literary works be read and admired as long as letters and taste shall remain in this country. In the amiable duties of domestic life, as husband, father, and friend, his character was beyond encomium.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his palace, near the city of Lisbon, the most noble Don John Charles de Bragança, Marquis de Aronches and Duke de Lafoens. This nobleman was born on Feb. 23, 1719, descended from a natural branch of the royal family of Portugal, and so near that, the present queen always stiled him uncle. Soon after the late celebrated Marquis of Pambal was called to the councils of King Joseph, the Duke de Lafoens retired from court, and in a short time left the kingdom. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and under the title of Don John de Brangança, was well received at almost every court upon the Continent, particularly at Vienna, and he served as a volunteer with a high nominal rank, in the Austrian army during the war, or rather perhaps the manœuvres between that and the Prussian army respecting the Bavarian succession. On the death of King Joseph the accession of his daughter, the present Queen, and the consequent disgrace of the Marquis of Pombal in the year 1777, the Duke returned to his native country, when he was raised to the rank of marshall general of the army. He had other places of honour, was at the head of the [illegible] and enjoyed the entire confidence of his royal niece; till her infirmity obliged her to retire from the fatigues of governing. He [illegible] Academy of Sciences, and was its president to the day of his death. The abbe Barruel introduces the name of Don John of Braganza into his catalogue of Illuminees, the assertions of that visionary priest are now perhaps nearly forgotten; but it is very true, that the Duke openly gave his opinion in favour of France and the republic, as soon as the war broke out between that and England. He strenuously opposed sending Portuguese troops to the assistance of [illegible] at length the war broke out between that country and Portugal in 1801; at the age of 82 and dreadfully afflicted with the gout, he took the command of the army. The cry against him was vehement and loud. He was accused of inability, want of activity, and even want of courage. No man could be more sensible of his own infirmity than himself, but he had another motive for holding the command; it was humanity, and to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood; he knew what was passing in the two cabinets, and that the war would not last many days; he could not trust the secret to any other officer; and he apprehended that, without it, any man at the head of the army impelled by military ardour and the love of fame, might have sacrificed hundreds of lives to no useful purpose. He adhered to his opinions to the last; and became very obnoxious to the late British ministry, and to the emigrant nobility then at the court of Portugal. At length, through interest and intrigue, assisted it is said by the influence of a branch of his majesty's family then resident at Lisbon, he was removed from the councils of the Prince Regent; and to the time of his death lived in retirement. At a very advanced age he married a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, Donna Marianna, daughter of the late Marquis of Marialva, by whom he had several children, one of whom only, a female, survives him. The Duke de Lafoens was a polite scholar, and a most finished gentleman; his conversation was lively, facetious, abounding in wit and anecdote, and always good humoured; his manners were pleasing, affable, and condescending; and he was easy of access to every rank of persons, who had occasion to consult, or solicit him; never take the word of that fellow at my door, said he once, to a friend of the writer of this article, find your way into the house, and ascertain if I am in it or not; he (the Porter) will not always stick to the truth, notwithstanding every thing I can say to him. I know, said he, frequently, that I am accused of being a Frenchman and republican. I cannot help it, I am neither Frenchman nor Englishman, a Portuguese, an Aristocrat, nay, I may say a Royalist by birth; I can have no interest separate from that of the crown; but I do think that, the British ministry committed a most fatal error in going to war with France at the commencement of the revolution, and every subsequent event confirms me in my opinion. He used to speak of his intimacy with, and express the most affectionate regret for the fate of the late unfortunate Queen of France; I may almost boast, said he, of having had a small share in her education, for when at the Imperial court, at the time she was betrothed to the King of France; I was constantly one of her party in the evening, for the purpose of keeping up the conversation in French; I spoke that language pretty fluently, and understood very little of German. This was the turn of his politics, and every body knew it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the fleet from China, consisting of the following vessels:—The David Scott, William Pitt, Essex, Alnwick Castle, Walker Castle, Lady M. Sinclair, Ceres, Winchelsea, and Elphinstone, from China; Euphrates, an Sir William Bensley, from Bengal Their cargoes on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, viz.

Tea, Bohea, in Chests, half and quarter Chests..			783,640 lbs.
Best Bohea	25,197	do.	2,219,068
Congou and Campoi	73,395	do.	6,336,896
Souchong.....	2,919	do.	280,714
Single	8,094	do.	241,397
Twankay.....	16,662	do.	1,283,126
Hyson Skin	2,139	do.	137,177
Superior do.	2,851	do.	184,045
Hyson	2,798	do.	180,844
		lbs	11,617,447

560 bales, containing 55,871 lbs. raw silk; 330 bales sunn (hemp); 6,293 bags, containing 10,618 cwt. of sugar.

Privilege Goods, viz. 37 chests munjeet; 204 chests safflower; 258 chests gum Arabic; 589 bales cotton; 245 bales cotton wool; 293 bales raw silk; 290 bags courices; 290 jars green ginger; 1,402 chests indigo; 1,800 bags pepper; 20 jars castor oil; 24 chests gum animi; 13 chests cassia; 139 chests turmeric.

Besides several parcels of goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do declare that they will put up to sale at their ensuing September Sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentiuned, viz.

Tea, Bohea.....	400,000	lbs.
Congou and Campoi.....	4,050,000	
Pekoe and Souchong.....	350,000	
Singlo and Twankay.....	800,000	
Hyson Skin	100,000	
	6,000,000	including private Trade.

On Monday, the 7th of September, prompt the 4th of December following.

Also 30,000 bags saltpetre, on Wednesday, the 2d of September, prompt the 4th of December following.

200,000 lbs. cinnamon, more or less, on Thursday, the 1st of October, prompt the 8th of January, 1808.

The sale of West India produce, since our last, has been very trifling, and prices lower than usual, in fact, both East and West-India produce are in great abundance in the market, and the present state of the Continent, at this moment, is such, that we scarce have a port in the northern part of Europe to export our aforesaid produce to, and the home consumption is comparatively trifling to the export trade of East and West India produce.

The following are the late sales of Sugar, &c.

	Hhds	*Trs.*	*Bls*	
Per William Broadhurst	264	87	33	Sugar at 58s. to 61s per cwt.
Kymer and Co.....	810	Casks		Coffee, at 90s. to 135s. per cwt.
Do.	30	Bls.		Cocoa, at 30s. to 94s. per cwt.
Blanche and Co ..	225	Bags		Pimento, at 8½d. to 11d. per lb.

Thus it will appear how dull at present the market is for sale of West India produce, as 2,000 hogsheads of sugar have been frequently sold in one week by public sale, for exportation to the Continent, exclusive of large quantities of coffee, ginger, pimento, cotton-wool, &c.

The other public sales consisted of

500 Westphalia Hams, per G. Bryant, at 3d. to 8½d. per lb.

130 Tons Barrilla, per T. Edwards, at 51s. 6d. to 53s. per ton.

Per T. Bowden, and Co.

50 Casks Honey, at 45s. to 46s. per cwt.....
66 Serun's Jesuit's Bark (for exportation), at 1d. to 5s. per lb.
80 Ounces Musk at 10s. per oz.....
56 Bags Bay Berries, at 50s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. .....
45 Jars Olive Oil, at 6s. 9d. per gallon.....

The

The Jamaica fleet, consisting of 170 sail, under convoy of the La Pique, are safe arrived, to the great satisfaction of the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house, as well as the West India merchants, as coming through the Gulph they separated in a tremendous gale of wind, and two ships were captored by the French, but fortunately retaken, and safe. Leeward Island rum has lowered in price, say 2s 10d. to 3s 6d. per gallon; coffee rather dull; cotton-wool quite at a stand, owing to the state of the manufactories at Manchester, and its neighbourhood.

The following provisions have been exported from the port of Belfast since the 1st of November last:—12,606 barrels, 3,180 tierces, 632 half barrels, pork; 2 029 barrels, 1,613 tierces, 563 half barrels, beef; 2,877 bales, 1 409 hogsheads, of bacon.

The Germans maintain a considerable trade in the countries bordering on the Levant, in calicoes, muslins, and diaper linens, and the most saleable calicoes are manufactured in Austria. Those of Saxony are eagerly sought for in Constantinople; but the Greeks prefer the *Colencar*, which are manufactured at Plauen, in the Voigtland. The principal manufactures of calicoes and common muslins are in Saxony, Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the Swiss Cantons of St. Gall and Appenzel. The plain linens of Germany, which are preferred in Italy and in the Levant, are those of Carinthia and Lower Austria, but this article is inconsiderable; but the manufacture of diaper linen produces between four and five hundred pieces yearly to Vienna, Trieste, and Venice. The French and the Dutch are said to manufacture much better diapers, but they sell dearer, and to a much less amount. The Germans engross almost all the trade in the brassery, gilding, and japan wares, which is considerable in the Levant; also in coarse glass, hardware, in earthenware, and china (the last manufactured at Dresden and Vienna), and in several other articles of less importance. New competitors have taken from the French the silk trade, which they employed almost exclusively; the Italian silks have now the preference, and, what may seem a little extraordinary, several manufactures of silk have been lately established in Russia, which supply a good deal to the Levant market.

There have been exported from Belfast to England alone, since the 1st of January, 1807, 1,335 705 yards of linen.

The Governor and Council of Prince of Wales's Island have let, by public auction, the following privileges for the year 1807, at the annexed sums per month, viz.

The licence for keeping a gaming house in George Town, for 1,220 Spanish dollars, and for the same in James Town, 420.

For the exclusive privilege of preparing and retailing opium, prepared for smoaking, in George Town, 2,850 dollars, and in James Town, 810.

For the exclusive privilege of retailing Asiatic spiritoous liquors (arrack), in George Town, 2,850 dollars; and in James Town, 430.

For the exclusive privilege of retailing salt for inland consumption, or exportation, in less quantities than one bahar, 475 dollars.

The duty of 10 per cent. on all oil, ghee, and hog's lard, imported into the Island, or transhipped in the harbour of Port Cornwallis, 980 dollars.

These privileges and duties were farmed in the preceding year for 7,205 dollars per month; at the last auction they let for 12,005, being an increase of 4,710 dollars per month.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 10.	July 14.	July 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 3	34 5 ..	34 7 ..	*Bags.*—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.
Altona	34 4	34 6 ..	34 8 ..	——— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 10	36.....	36 2 ..	——— Essex, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Paris.....	24 10	24 10 ..	24 10 ..	*Pockets.*—Kent, 5l. 5s to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	50.....	50.....	50	——— Sussex, 5l. 10s to 7l. per cwt.
Naples	42	42.....	42.....	——— Farnham, 8l. to 9l. per cwt.
Genoa	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Lisbon	63¼	63¼	63¼	The verage price of Raw Sugar, exclusive
Oporto	64¼	64¼	64¼	of duty, is 36s. 4½d. per cwt.
Dublin	10¼	10¼	10¼	

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Stourbridge Canal, 200l. per share; the last half yearly dividend, 6l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. dividend 8l. per share, per annum.—Grand Junction 90l ex dividend of 1l. 10s. nett for the last half year.—Kennet and Avon, old shares at 20l.; new ditto at 2l. per share premium.—Lancaster, at 20l. ex. dividend of 1l. per share.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 180l. for 85l. paid.—West India Dock stock, at 145l. per cent. ex. half yearly dividend of 3l. nett.—London Dock, 113l. per cent. ex. half yearly dividend of 2l. 15s per cent.

cent.—East India Dock, 125l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. preminm.—Albion Assurance, 1l. per cent. premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s. per share premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.—The following Navigable Canal Shares were sold by Mr. Scott, at Garraway's, by order of the Court of Chancery—The Ashton and Oldham Canal at 91l.—Manchester, Bolton and Bury, 30l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 33l. to 34l. including the new calls paid.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Brecon and Abergavenny, 34l.—Union, 31l. for 91l. per share paid.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON strong clay soils the wheat crops have suffered much from the prevalence of dry weather, and the barley and oats, owing to the continuance of rain in the spring, did not admit of early sowing; and when sown, the growth of the tender plant was considerably checked by the cold and chilling winds, which made those crops, in many places, thin, scanty, and dwarfish, and the ear and straw of the wheat very short. Beans and peas are, in general, equally indifferent crops, and in some few places have totally failed, and the ground is in preparation for wheat.

However, it must be observed, that on rich loams, sandy and flinty soils, the winter and spring crops of corn are in general very good and promising; the wheat stands well, and the barley and oats strong and heavy. The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 73s. 6d.; Barley 37s; Oats 28s. 11d.

The sowing of turnips has been attended with various success; in some situations the early sown crop stands well; in others, they have partially or totally failed, and the work has been to be done over again. The pastures, from the dryness of the season, are burnt up; and the eddishes are in a state of great backwardness, which has occasioned a great reduction in the prices of lean stock, brought in immense numbers to the late great northern fair, where store-sheep were much lower; and well bred lambs have been sold from 25l. to 30l. per cent. cheaper than last year. Young fresh horses are still dear, and much in request; inferior ones are very low. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d per; tone Mutton from4s to 5s.

The hay harvest has been well got together, and proves large in bulk, and of a good quality.

In Surrey and Essex some rye and peas have been already cut, and the harvest is in a state of great forwardness, with plenty of hands.

The wool trade is very brisk, and fine wool maintains last year's prices. Long wool rather lower.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE shall proceed to give a short account of the periodical publications on Botany, mentioned in our last communication. The Botanical Magazine for July contains 1. A new species of Menyanthes from New South Wales, under Dr. Solander's name of *exaltata*, which has a near affinity with M. *ovata*, and belongs to the divison of the genus, which the French botanists have called Villarsia, but which Dr. Sims has not thought fit to adopt; nor indeed do we think it was at all necessary to separate the species of so small a genus, merely on account of the seeds in some, or rather in one of them being attached to the centre of the valves of the capsule, and in others to their margins. 2. Iberis *ciliata*, a small alpine hardy plant, of no great beauty, but which may serve among others to decorate rock-work, or an old wall. 3. Chorizema *nanum*, one of the New Holland papilionaceous plants, having ten distinct stamens, and is perhaps the smallest shrub known. The leaves of this plant more resemble those of Holly than the one called from this circumstance *ilicifolium* by M. Labillardiere, an inconvenience, which unfortunately often attends the naming plants from any particular quality new species being frequently afterwards discovered, which possess that quality in a still more eminent degree, and thus a name at first highly appropriate is rendered of no avail for the purpose of distinction: another inconvenience is often found to arise from such names being taken from qualities that are not essential, by which it not unfrequently happens that a plant named *hirsuta*, or *aculeata*, and so on, shall, when cultivated, usually occur without hairs or thorns. 5. Morœa *collina*, a rare Cape bulb, of which, according to Mr Ker, there are several varieties; three of them are particularly specified, the first with small and brighter red flowers than the second here figured, and a third with yellow flowers, figured by Jacquin. 6. Crinum *americanum*. Mr. Ker has framed a new generic character for this genus (the Bulbine of Gærtner, who applied the name of Crinum to the Agapanthus of Hortus Kewensis), and very properly remarks, that, it is not to be distinguished from the tubular flowered Amaryllises, except by the more regular expansion of the segments of its corolla, that it approaches the genus Hæmanthus by means of H. *multiflorus*; and it only wants the crown in the centre of the flower, the nectarium of Linnæus, to

make

make it a complete Pancratium. With regard to Hæmanthus, however, we recommend to this ingenious botanist to re-consider whether H. *multiflorus* and *puniceus* be really congeners of H. *coccineus*, of which they want the singular involucrum, and their radication appears to be totally different; for whilst in H. *coccineus* the roots issue from the base of the bulb, as in the tulip, squill, and most other bulbs, in the two first-mentioned species, they issue from the crown of the bulb, and are spread over it; or, at least, the manner in which the new bulb is formed, directly in the centre of the base of the old one, now entirely exhausted in nourishing the flowering scape, gives this remarkable appearance. 7. Allium *striatum*, a kind of Garlick, which differs from the other species in having none of the peculiar odour of the genus. We believe this plant has been pretty generally, but falsely, considered by the nurserymen as the Hypoxis *erecta* of Linnæus.

A folio plate of the Botanist's Repository contains, 1. Aloe *arborescens*, one of the species which Linnæus considered as a variety of his *perfoliata*; a name under which he certainly confounded several distinct plants. It is one of the largest of the genus. 2. Protea *coronata*, a new species of this very extensive genus, belonging to the division, to which Mr. Salisbury has given the name of Erodendrum. 3. Ophrys *arachnoides*, supposed by the author to be the O. *aranifera* of Hudson and English Botany; the O. *fucifera* of Curtis's Flora Londinensis. But this is a mistake, the plant here figured not having been ever yet observed to be indigenous to Britain. It is the O. *arachnites* of Smith in his Tour on the Continent, vol. II. p. 295, and described by Haller in his Hist. Plant. No. 1266. 4. Ophrys *muscifera*, here called *myodes*, native of this country, and has long ago figured in the English Botany, and, as this author says, in the Botanical Magazine also, where we have, however, sought for it in vain. 5. Hibbertia *crenata*, the individual plant figured last month in the Paradisus Londinensis, and called there Burtonia *grossulariæfolia*. We are not certain, however, that Mr. Salisbury has done right in separating it from the genus Hibbertia; at least, we think these plants might have been suffered to remain united for the present, till the expected publication by Brown on the Flora of New Holland shall have decided the question, or, at least, have furnished us with more data to judge from, than we at present possess. We do not, however, mean to applaud the ease with which the author of the Botanist's Repository gets over all difficulties, who refers Hibbertia *volubilis* to the order Pentagynia; but when he finds that this species has ten pistils, with the same ease refers the genus to the order Decagynia. In such an arrangement, two species of the same genus must be sought in different orders!

The Paradisus Londinensis offers for this month, 1. Leucoium *pulchellum*. This is what is usually considered as the smaller variety of Leucoium *æstivum*; but which Mr. Haworth, an assiduous cultivator of bulbous plants, as well as Mr. Salisbury, considers as a distinct species. 2. Eurysperma *salicifolium*, another genus erected by Mr. Salisbury from the Linnean Protea, to which he refers also *Strobilina* and *pallens*. 3. Erodendrum *formosum*, the same plant as is figured in the Repository, under the name of Protea *coronata*.

In English Botany for July, besides two Fucuses and six Confervas, there occur, 1. Peucedanum *officinale*, a very rare umbelliferous plant, found on the cliffs near Whitstable, in Kent, and by the river side, a little below Feversham. 2. Erodium *cicutarium*; one of the prettiest of the wild Geraniums, frequently seen to adorn the dry mud banks in the vicinity of London. 3. Trifolium *repens*, the white trefoil, or common Dutch clover, the Shamrock of the Irish. 4. Trifolium *pratense*, or common purple clover.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:
He comes attended by the sultry Hours,
And ever-fanning breezes, on his way;
While, from this ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face; and earth, and skies,
All-smiling to his hot dominion leaves.

DURING the whole of the last month (from the 19th of June to the 19th of July), there has been so little rain that, in all the dry and upland parts of Hampshire, vegetation seems to be nearly at a stand. Some of the meadows and pastures are so brown as to have almost the appearance of ploughed fields. The evening breezes are, however, in general, cool and refreshing; and, with the exception of a few days, the weather, even in the day time, has not been particularly hot.

Glow-worms are seen every evening on the sides of banks, or about the bottoms of dry hedges. The light contained within the two or three last rings of the abdomen of these insects cannot be imparted to any other object so long as they continue alive and uninjured: but if, by any accident, they are crushed, their phosphorescence is immediately communicated to the surrounding objects.

June

June 19. *Viper's bugloss* (*echium vulgare*), *great white mullein* (*verbascum thapsus*), *borage* (*borago officinalis*), *common yarrow* (*achillea millefolium*), *fox-glove* (*digitalis purpurea*), *hairy sheep's scabious* (*jasione montana*), and *woodbine* (*lonicera periclymenum*), are all now in flower.

June 21. The *goat-sucker* or, *fern-owls*, (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), are seen in the evenings flying round trees, and in shady lanes. I have not been able to ascertain the precise time of their arrival; but from what I can learn, I should suppose they have not been noticed more than a week or ten days at furthest. These birds seem peculiar lyfond of flying about oak-trees; which is easily accounted for, when we consider the great variety and numbers of different species of night-flying moths that are produced upon the oak. This tree is more favourable to the pursuits of entomologists than any other British Species.

The *stag-beetle* (*Lucanus cervus*), flies abroad in the evenings. Numerous kinds of *moths* are now to be seen flitting about the hedges and trees, a short time after sun-set, nearly till sun-rise: some in pursuit of food, but most of them, probably, in pursuit of mates. The females of several species continue stationary, whilst the males, on wing, search them out. The lanes and hedges about sun-set are crowded with swarms of *gnats* and other diprerous insects.

July 4. *Upright St. John's wort* (*hypericum pulchrum*), *thyme* (*thymus serpyllum*), *lavender* (*lavendula spica*), *wild carrot* (*daucus carrota*), *caathian violet* (*gentiana pneumanantbe*) and *silver weed* (*potentilla anserina*), are all in flower.

July 15. *Silkworms* begin to spin their cones.

The *mackrel*-fishers have hitherto been unsuccessful. On the evening of the 13th a few mackrel were caught, and on the evening of the 16th a few more, but scarcely sufficient to repay the labour of the day.

A gentleman of my acquaintance informs me that a short time ago he was fortunate enough to catch that intersting little beetle, the *bombardier* (*carabus crepitans* of Linnæus). He was unacquainted both with its name and faculties; and the moment he took it into his hand, it discharged its excrement with a very considerable explosion, far exceeding what it could have been supposed so small an insect could make. This faculty is given to it by the all-wise Author of Nature to guard it from the attack of enemies.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June to the 16th of July, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.33.	July 7 & 8.	Wind S. W.	Higheft 83°.	July 18.	Wind W.
Lowest 29.90.	June 28.	Wind N.W.	Loweft 56°.	June 29.	Wind N. W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	2 tenths.	This variation has occurred twice during this month.	Greateft variation in 24 hours.	5°.	This small variation has occurred twice this month.

The quantity of rain fallen since we last noticed it, is equal to a little more than four inches in depth.

We have been obliged to make up our Report a week sooner than usual; we shall however in the next take notice of the days omitted now. The average heat for the last three weeks is very nearly equal to 70°, which is much higher than usual, and the average height of the barometer is more than 30 inches. The series of dry and warm weather has been of an unusual length. We expected it to have broken up on the 14th, but the clouds passed away with very little rain, and some thunder and lightning.

ERRATUM.

Vol. xxiii. page 555, col. 2, line 11 from the bottom, for "*time*," read "*tune*."

On the 30th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-third Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *the Conclusion of Remarks on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 161.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1807. [2 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the promise which I made you, and to the pledge which you have in consequence made to your readers, I here communicate the principles of an Art of Short Memory, which I have practised for upwards of twenty years, and in occasional exhibitions of which I have frequently entertained parties of my friends; to many of whom I have also, at times, communicated the principle on which I founded the practice.

You may readily conceive that I have lately been a good deal amused by various pompous notices in foreign journals, of the invention and practice of a new and mysterious art, called Mnemonics, by some Frenchman in Paris, a city which of late years, as we all unhappily know, has become the focus of every species of quackery and charlatanry, political, religious, and scientific.

We all recollect the famous phantasmagoria, a piece of optical conjuring of French invention, which consisted of nothing more than giving opacity to the plain parts of the sliders of the magic lantern, by which, however, a Frenchman contrived to realize a handsome fortune in London in a single winter! And we have none of us forgotten the scientific toy, the air-balloon, another wondrous French invention, by which various Frenchmen have realized large sums in England. It would, indeed, be difficult to trace to that boasting and giddy people any discovery or invention of the slightest importance or benefit to mankind.

Lest this art of mnemonics should also be converted into a means of picking the pockets of our countrymen, I feel it my duty to anticipate the developement of this mystery, by stating its obvious principles in a popular way, so that it may henceforward be practised without difficulty by all persons to whom it may be useful.

The Art, as it is called, of Mnemonics is founded simply on the powers of association in the human mind. Every person who has once travelled the same road, and has brought to his recollection, during a second journey, the feelings of his mind, the subjects of conversation and other trivial incidents which occurred during his first journey, the moment he comes again within sight of the successive objects.

These recollections will of course take place in travelling along the road exactly in the same order as the objects which bring them again before the mind. It is evident, therefore, that all that is wanted to enable us to retrace any set or succession of ideas, is an unvarying set or continuity of objects with which we can associate those ideas.

Any person who wishes to try an experiment on this power of association, need only make use of the succession of rooms, closets, stair-cases, landing-places, and other remarkable spots or divisions, of his own house, with all the parts of which he may be supposed to be very familiar. Let him apply any word or any idea to the several parts of the house, in any determined order of their succession, and he will find it almost impossible, in recalling the same order of the parts of the house, not to associate the idea or word which he had previously annexed to each part. Thus, for example, a person may learn the succession of the Kings of England in ten minutes, by annexing the names of each succeeding monarch to the successive rooms, closets, and principal parts of his own house, beginning at the upper story, and regularly descending, or at the lower story, and regularly ascending.

Any other permanent and familiar class of objects will, in general, answer the purpose better than the rooms of a house. I was myself educated in the vicinity of Oxford-street, and the streets running out of that street south and north (beginning at Charles-street, Soho-square, and proceeding to Dean-street, Chapel-street, and so on to Park-lane, and down on the other side to Rathbone-place and Hanway-yard) are the permanent and familiar set of objects, which I make use of for my own purpose of successive association. The counties in England, the kingdoms and the countries throughout the world, the villages, and other ob-

jects on a great road, or the streets of a city, are all well suited to this business of association; and either of them may be taken indifferently by various persons, according to their acquaintance with them. The greater the variety of ideas connected with this set of objects, which may be called *the associating key*, the more easy, and the more certain is the power of recollection.

Most of your readers are well acquainted with Gray's *Memoria Technica*, the outline of which has lately, I see, been introduced into Robinson's Grammar of History, from which I hope it will be taught as a supplement to the science of arithmetic in all our schools. I consider the art which I have described above to be an important addition to the *Memoria Technica*, having often found it very useful in the prosecution of my own studies, and in the business of life.

If I do not hazard a charge of egotism, I shall mention, as illustrative facts, that by this new art I once committed to memory, in a single morning, the whole of the propositions contained in the three first books of Euclid, and with such perfection, that I could for years afterwards specify the number of the book on hearing the proposition named, and could recite the proposition on hearing the number and the book; and I have frequently, in mixed companies, repeated backwards and forwards from fifty to an hundred unconnected words, which have been but once called over to me. I may also add, to prove the simplicity of the plan, that I taught two of my own children to repeat fifty unconnected words in a first lesson, of not more than half an hour's continuance.

I am, your old Correspondent,
London, June 21, 1807. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

LETTER *from* BURNS, *the* POET, *to Sir* JOHN SINCLAIR, *on the* SUBJECT *of the* PLAN *contained in the last* MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE following circumstance has, I believe, been omitted in the Statistical Accounts, transmitted to you, of the parish of Dunscore, in Nithsdale. I beg leave to send it you, because it is new, and may be useful. How far it is deserving a place in your patriotic publication, you are the best judge.

To store the minds of the lower classes with useful knowledge is certainly of very great consequence both to them, as individuals, and to society at large: giving them a turn for reading and reflection, is giving them a source of innocent and laudable amusement; and besides, raises them to a more dignified degree in the scale of rationality. Impressed with this idea, a gentleman in this parish, (Robert Riddell, esq. of Glenriddell) set on foot a species of circulating library, on a plan so simple, as to be practicable in any corner of the country, and so useful, as to deserve the notice of every country-gentleman, who thinks the improvement of that part of his own species, whom chance has thrown into the humble walks of the peasant and the artisan, a matter worthy of his attention.

Mr. Riddell got a number of his own tenants and farming neighbours to form themselves into a society, for the purpose of having a library among themselves. They entered into a legal engagement, to abide by it for three years, with a saving clause, or two, in cases of removal to a distance, or of death. Each member at his entry paid 5s. and at each of their meetings, which were held every fourth Saturday, 6d. more. With their entrance-money, and the credit which they took on the faith of their future funds, they laid in a tolerable stock of books at the commencement. What authors they were to purchase was always to be decided by the majority. At every meeting all the books, under certain fines and forfeitures by way of penalty, were to be produced, and the members had their choice of the volumes in rotation. He whose name stood for that night first on the list, had his choice of what volume he pleased in the collection; the second had his choice after the first; the third after the second, and so on to the last. At the next meeting, he who had been first on the list at the preceding meeting, was last at this; he who had been second was first; and so on through the whole three years. At the expiration of the engagement, the books were sold by auction; but only among the members themselves, and each man had a share of the common stock, in money, or in books, as he chose to be a purchaser, or not.

At the breaking up of this little society, which was formed under Mr. Riddel's patronage, what with benefactions of books from him, and what with their own purchases, they had collected together upwards of a hundred and fifty volumes. It will easily be guessed that a good deal of trash would be bought. Among the books,

books, however, of this little library, were Blair's Sermons, Robertson's History of Scotland, Hume's History of the Stewarts, the Spectator, Idler, Adventurer, Mirror, Lounger, Observer, Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Chrysall, Don Quixotte, Joseph Andrews, &c. A peasant who can read and enjoy such books is certainly a much superior being to his neighbour, who, perhaps, stalks beside his team, very little removed, except in shape, from the brute he drives.

Wishing your patriotic exertions their so much merited success, I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

A PEASANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ready insertion which you gave to my communication on the subject of Merino sheep, in your first number of this year, and the useful purposes which you were of opinion that it might effect, induce me to offer a few further observations on the subject; especially as I have been lately still more than ever convinced, from various observations, and the result of an experiment, which I had the gratification of witnessing at Mr. Tollet's late sheep-shearing, in Staffordshire, that it is perfectly practicable to spread this valuable race through our island with the greatest advantage to the breeder, and utility to the nation at large.

The above patriotic agriculturist has this year shorn nine hundred and sixty-two sheep, of which eighty-six were pure Merino, and the remainder various crosses of that breed on the Ryland. His wool was sold on the first day of shearing, to an eminent superfine-manufacturer, at four shillings per pound for the pure breed, and three shillings for the mixed. The gross amount of his clip was 605l. 12s. at which rate the Merino averaged about a guinea, and the mixed breed 11s. 9d. per fleece. It is natural to hope that such a return, when publicly known, will stimulate our more enlightened breeders to the introduction of Merino blood among their flocks.

Mr. Luccock, in his work on the Nature and Properties of Wool, 1805, page 381, says, "If we collect the several quantities of wool which are obtained from the larger and the smaller sheep when living, and from their pelts when dead, and if we add to it that which is procured from lambs under a year old, we find that the grand total of this substance produced in England and Wales [illegible] more than 398,000 packs. It [illegible] from more than twenty-six millions of wool-bearing quadrupeds, and from 32,352,000 acres of ground."

Now, Sir, what must be thought of this nation's supineness, when, after a general introduction of the Spanish breed through the states of Europe, after a naturalization in Sweden with every good result for eighty-four years, it is known that though "twenty-six millions of wool-bearing quadrupeds exist in England and Wales," there are, in all Great Britain, at this moment very few, if any, more than four hundred ewes of the pure Merino race. His Majesty, Lord Somerville, Mr. Tollet, Lord Porchester, and Dr. Parry, comprise all who can be said to have a flock; the rest of the breed are scattered here and there. If we reckon that we have six hundred Merino rams in the island (which I fear is the full extent of the number), we make the total of these animals, male and female, to be one thousand. Sweden reared in her rigorous climate seventy times this number forty years ago; France now possesses far above a million, and Great Britain one thousand!

The proportion of the mixed breeds in these nations is still more against us, whilst as Mr. Luccock informs us, "we have two millions of sheep, whose fleeces are scarcely wool, and which might be brought to contribute their share to support the woollen manufacture, and to increase the wealth of the country." Than this, nothing is more certain; for the Merino cross will, by degrees, remove the coarsest hair, which has ever been seen on a Cape sheep, and produce wool of exquisite quality in lieu of it. This progressive improvement has been lately illustrated by Mr. Tollet's experiment on two of the Staffordshire Heath breeds, which I have before alluded to, and shall now describe.

Five fat three-shear weathers, which, since the time of weaning, had pastured together, were shorn and slaughtered on the 15th of June last. They were as follows:

No. 1. Merino-Ryland, first cross.
2. Shelton Heath.
3. Ditto, crossed by a Merino-Ryland.
4. Titenser Heath.
5. Ditto, crossed by a Merino-Ryland.

First, as to fleece:	*lb.*	*oz.*
No. 1. yielded . . .	7	8
2.	3	4
3.	3	12
4.	4	4
5.	4	8

It is here obvious that the cross had in some degree increased the quantity of

wool; but in quality the improvement was much greater. It is to be observed, too, that the cross itself was only by one of the mixed breed, half Spanish, half Ryland. Had it been by a pure Merino, the difference would have been far more striking in both the above requisites. We see, however, how easy it would be, even by gradual introduction of this blood through the mixed breed, to remove the coarseness of fleece so much complained of. "But the carcase, the carcase! cry our breeders; you ruin the mutton." Proceed we to the proof of this:—

		lbs.
No. 1.	Carcase	104
	Rough Fat . . .	20
2.	Carcase	58
	Rough Fat . . .	7½
No. 3.	Carcase	65
	Rough Fat . . .	8½
4.	Carcase	73
	Rough Fat . . .	9
5.	Carcase	87
	Rough Fat . . .	12½

It was unanimously allowed that the Merino-Ryland, No. 1, was by far the best meat, and that Nos. 3 and 5, which were in fact, as to breed, one quarter Merino, one quarter Ryland, and one half Heath, were superior in mutton to the real Heath sheep, (Nos. 2 and 4,) besides the considerable increase in weight.

Hence it is obvious that the Spaniard had improved *both the fleece and carcase*, and this *both in quantity and quality*.

The return of No. 1 was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
First fleece	0	15	0
Second do.	0	15	0
Third do. 15th June, 1807, 7lb. 8oz. *a* 8s.	1	2	6
Carcase, same day, 101lb. *a* 7d.	3	0	8
Rough Fat, 20lb. *a* 5d. . .	0	8	4
Total return in three years	£6	1	6

Is it possible, after this statement, that any rational objection can be made to the substitution of such sheep for the two millions, mentioned by Mr. Luccock, "whose fleeces are scarcely wool?"

I live in a part of the country where the wool is accounted fine. About nine of our Sherwood-forest sheep yield a tod, which sells from fifty-two shillings to three pounds. Of the mixed Merino-Ryland breed, about seven produce a tod, which brings four guineas. The size of these sheep is not materially dissimilar. Suppose, then, that a certain portion of land will pasture four and a half of each per acre. The nine foresters on two acres will just produce 28lbs. selling on an average for 2l. 16s. The nine Merino-Rylands, on the same pasture, will yield 36lbs. selling for 5l. 8s. The carcase of both being equally saleable to and by the butcher it follows that a person keeping the two breeds on the very same land would, on his annual shearing day, gain nearly as much more on the nine as the other. Yet many a farmer, in other respects, perhaps, an intelligent man, shall read this account, confirmed as it is by *bonâ fide* sale, and still hesitate; so difficult it is to remove the prejudice which all entertain in favour of the breed to which they have been accustomed during their lives. But, as the Duke of Liancourt observes (Young's Annals, 260 p. 53), "how little progress would have been made in chemistry, in physics, in geometry, or, in short, in any of the sciences, if those who devoted themselves to the study of them, had been contented to abide by their own discoveries, without deigning to gather further knowledge from the experience or researches of others! This species of communication is more necessary to farmers than to any other class of citizens; for as the care and business of their farms entirely employ their time, they live within their own immediate circle, and are ignorant of every thing that passes out of it. The most minute and exact details are required to oblige them to consent to what they would call an innovation of the established rules of agriculture; and this can only be done by convincing them, as much as possible, of the utility of changing their usual plan, and of adopting a newer method, which they would never seek, from being satisfied with what use has habituated to them."

I do, however, sincerely trust that the period is not far distant, when a *general* conviction of the superior advantages to be derived from breeding the Merino sheep in Britain will prevail. I have said the *advantages*. I wish the time may not be near, when we shall feel the absolute *necessity* of such a measure. The naturalization is, at all events, perfectly within our power, of essential importance to our manufactures, and materially connected with our national prosperity, as well as independence. So great has been the value attached to this last circumstance in France, that the Directory reserved to itself, in a secret article of the treaty between that government and Spain, the power of importing from the latter state a thousand Merino ewes and a hundred

hundred rams; which stipulation Bonaparte has in part if not entirely caused to be fulfilled. Is it not evident to the inhabitants of Great Britain why this was a *secret* article of agreement? The idea of our climate being uncongenial to the Merino race is a silly prejudice. Every one, who has put this to the test, bears testimony to their hardihood. My own experiment is only upon a small scale; but I have been minute in my observation and enquiries, and cannot discover they are in any respect more tender than the generality of our native breeds. In fact, I believe the contrary to be the case; for so thick is the texture of their fleece, compared with others, that they seem to be doubly defended against the inclemency of the weather. I am almost at a loss to conjecture how this ever became a stumbling-block to general introduction; for supposing them indigenous to Spain, which at least appears doubtful, why should not a sheep, like other products of that country, and even of warmer climates, flourish here with only common protection? This is a subject, which Dr. Anderson has treated, upon general principles, with such masterly and admirable reasoning, that I shall much better conclude by a quotation from his essays than by any further remarks of my own. "The silk-worm, (says he, Vol. II. p. 155, Ed. 1800)" was long confined to a particular district of Asia alone, although it has been reared, for hundreds of years past, to as great perfection in many parts of Europe, as in its original native country; and the breed of horses in Britain, which are now supposed to exceed in swiftness those of all other nations, are all known to be descended from parents that have been imported from distant regions. Pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, and all the other fine fruits of our gardens, are natives of other distant countries, and were utterly unknown, not only to our ancestors in Britain, but to every European nation. Even cabbages, coleworts, and cauliflowers, with almost all the numerous grain of garden-roots and pot-herbs, were only of late introduced into Britain, where they are now reared in greater perfection than in any other part of the globe. Horses, cows, and sheep were not known in America before the Europeans settled there; peaches, which now grow wild in every corner of America, and flourish with a luxuriance unknown in every other country, were only introduced into these regions [illegible] settlers from thence; and it is but of yesterday that the first handful of rice was accidentally brought into Carolina, where it has since prospered so exceedingly as to enable the inhabitants of that country to supply almost all the markets of Europe and the West Indies with that useful grain. In short, the benefits that society hath reaped from judiciously transporting the animals or vegetables of one country into another that might stand in need of them, are so many and great as might fill whole volumes barely to enumerate, and ought to serve as a strong incitement to us to attempt such further improvements in this respect as well informed reason may point out as useful." Your's, &c.

July 26, 1807, BENJ. THOMPSON.
Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been as much gratified by listening to the sublime choruses of Handel; as your correspondent Mr. Marshall appears to be by his songs; I beg leave, through the medium of your useful and entertaining miscellany, to offer a few remarks on that species of composition which he so much excelled in, and which no musician that I have ever heard or read of could equal.

The Creation, indeed, composed by the celebrated Haydn, abounds with scientific and pleasing modulation. The chorus, which terminates the first part, "The Heavens are telling the glory of God," will always be heard with renewed pleasure, and is a most astonishing production of human skill, particularly the last fifty bars of it; although the chromatic passages introduced may not probably please those who are enthusiasts in favour of Handel. This chorus alone (independent of other beautiful and learned compositions) will convey his name to the latest posterity. Dr. Boyce's fine anthem, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor" (which is generally performed on charitable occasions), opens and concludes with a magnificent chorus that may truly be said to touch the heart; but if I may be allowed to express my opinion, many of Handel's choruses are far superior; at all events, there is one point in which I believe, he stands alone, and in which he may possibly never be equalled; I mean, in the instrumental parts of his choruses, and full church music. There is such a sublimity in many of the effects he has worked up by the combination of voices and

and instruments, that they seem to be rather the effect of inspiration, than of knowledge in music.

"As his oratorios are all, or most of them, on scriptural subjects, so the chorusses in them are quite in the church style; and it may be said, without extravagance, that the sublime strokes they abound with, look more like the effect of illumination, than of mere natural genius."

Out of a multitude of examples which might be produced, I will only remind the reader of the following, in the single oratorio of the Messiah:

"For unto us a child is born, &c.
"Lift up your heads
"Hallelujah: For the Lord God, &c.

"After these vast efforts of genius, we find him rising still higher (if possible) in the three concluding chorusses (beginning with "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," &c.), each of which surpasses the preceding: till, in the winding up of the Amen, the ear is filled with such a glow of harmony, as leaves the mind in a kind of heavenly extasy."

"It is very remarkable, that many persons on whom the finest modulations would have little or no effect, have been greatly struck with Handel's choruses. This is probably owing to that grandeur of conception which predominates in them, and which, as coming purely from nature, is the more strongly and generally felt."

Mr. Marshall observes, that Handel was proud of his knowledge of the Bible, and jealous of any interference in the selection of the scriptural passages he has set for his sacred oratorios; not even a mitred head would be suffer to choose for him. The following anecdote (from Smith's Life of Handel), which is not generally known, will shew that his disposition was as inflexible in other respects as in the mention'd.

Handel contracted few intimacies, and when his early friends died, he was not solicitous of acquiring new ones. He was never married; but his celibacy must not be attributed to any deficiency of personal attractions or (to the source which Sir John Hawkins unjustly supposes) the want of social affection: on the contrary, it was owing to the independency of his disposition, which feared degradation, and dreaded confinement. For when he was young, two of his scholars, ladies of considerable fortune, were so much enamoured of him, that each was desirous of a matrimonial alliance. The first is said to have fallen a victim to her attachment. Handel would have married her, but his pride was stung by the coarse declaration of her mother: "that she would not consent to the marriage of her daughter to a fiddler;" and, indignant at the expression, he declined all further intercourse. After the death of the mother, the father renewed the acquaintance, and informed him that all obstacles were removed; but he replied, that the time was now past: and the young lady fell into a decline, which terminated her existence. The second attachment was a lady splendidly related, whose hand he might have obtained by renouncing his profession. That condition he absolutely refused, and laudably declined the connection, which was to prove a restriction on the great faculties of his mind.

Your's, &c.

Shrewsbury, THOMAS TOMLINS.
April 15, 1807.

* Life of Handel, 1760.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE interesting observations inserted in the last number of your instructive miscellany, respecting Pestalozzi's excellent method of education, warrant the hope, Sir, that you will not refuse admitting a few remarks on a circumstance which must often have struck you, viz. that younger brothers generally surpass the elder ones in mental abilities.

Were the lives of all whom their merits have rendered conspicuous among ancient and modern nations, faithfully recorded, with regard to the interesting particulars of education, the circumstance, to which I wish to direct the attention of your numerous readers, would readily be acknowledged as a fact; but family minutiæ being mostly overlooked in the history of men of genius, or, at least, seldom enquired into by the compiler of biographical repertories, the evidence which I adduce in favour of my hypothesis will appear inconsiderable.

The immortal Bacon was a younger brother. Dyer and Akenside were second sons. Fenton was the youngest of eleven children. The learned Buchanan was educated by a prudent mother in the midst of four other sons and three daughters. The poet Duncombe was the youngest son of John Duncombe. Thomson's father had nine children. Goldsmith had a brother seven years older

der than himself. Franklin was the youngest of twelve children; Joel Barlow of ten; Dr. Beattie of six. Mozart, when but three years old, used to be present when his sister, who was seven, was taking her lesson on the harpsichord. And the two great orators, whose recent and premature loss the British senate is still every day deploring, Fox and Pitt, were both younger brothers.

But it is not from instances collected at random that I have derived the conjecture which I am attempting to establish; it has originated with me from an observation of more than thirty years, and I feel no hesitation in appealing to what must have been observed in this respect by any person whose thoughts have chanced to be lead the same way.

Independent of the exclusion from the paternal rank and estate, which, in this country, forces younger brothers to rise in the world by their own exertions, and acts as a powerful stimulus to the acquirement of superior talents and abilities, the advantage of younger brothers over the elder in the cultivation of the mind is so obvious, that did they even not generally excel them in talents and capacity, I might almost say as Voltaire said of an occurrence related in his History of Charles XII. the truth of which was called into question, "if it be not so, it ought to be so;" for *example teaches, and emulation quickens.* In a family united by the bonds of affection, whatever the elder children know is eagerly communicated to the younger ones; even the lesson that was irksomely got, is repeated with pleasure. It is astonishing with what interest a little boy of three listens to the chit-chat of a sister of seven. How many ideas steal into his mind, which without her company he would have been four years in acquiring! How many impressions which would have left but a slight trace, are converted into vivid ideas! Look at that boy of five, who is meeting his brother coming from school. In laying hold of his books, he secretly wishes for the time when he shall be allowed to read them. Soon the two brothers are going to play together. An open field is the scene of their sport. Mark what efforts little George makes to run as well as John. They are vain, it is true; yet his limbs are sooner rendered supple, and his motions are much quicker than those of John were at the same age. Thus George's body and mind are both unconsciously improved by having a brother two years older than himself. If [illegible] effects of the intercourse, between mind and mind be acknowledged, it will also readily be allowed that they must understand each other; or at least, that one must be capable of making itself understood by the other. Either is the case with children. The elder ones make themselves better understood by the younger; and their communications gaining interest from being conveyed in language adapted to the capacity of the latter, these understand them better than they would a formal teacher. Add to this, that they are thus taught without perceiving it, not at regular hours, or with pragmatical sameness, but without even knowing that they are instructed. Go and learn from your sister, is an exhortation which will rarely be welcomed by a young boy: but, Go and play with your sister, though in fact he be always enlarging the circle of his ideas in his sister's company, is a delightful invitation.

In this manner younger brothers get a start of three or four years before the elder. They know at twelve nearly as much as the latter at fifteen; and the first stock of knowledge having been laid in without either pain or constraint, renders the access to learning more easy and agreeable. In short they enjoy a longer and better instruction. I argue that both brothers finish their education at the same period of life, for instance at eighteen years of age. The boy at twelve and the lad at fifteen being nearly at the same point of mental acquirements, he who has six years to receive the benefit of judicious instruction has an evident advantage over him who has only three years left for the completion of his education.

Considered in this point of view, my hypothesis, I presume, will admit of little opposition. At all events it shows that it is expedient to surround a young child with children a few years older; that the first instructions ought to be conveyed unperceived; and that a regular and early confinement to school defeats its purpose. It may also be regarded as a proof to be added to the evidences already produced in favour of the assertion that mind is entirely the work of the circumstances in which he is placed at an early period of life, and that genius is acquired.

But to enlarge on the importance of having the source of mental abilities ascertained, is unnecessary. Let it first be proved to demonstration that genius is acquired; it will then be easy to show in what manner it is most surely acquired.

Your's &c.

Pimlico, DANIEL BOILEAU.
July 6, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE advantages of an indeleble ink to mark linen are too numerous and too obvious to need any comment or explanation. But a circumstance to me wholly inexplicable is, that, in a country like this, where *chymistry*, *dying* and *calico-printing* have been carried to such perfection, the public should yet be unprovided with a *convenient* composition for marking linen—at least as far as *I* can learn; and I have, for upwards of ten years, been inquiring in every part of London for such a composition, but could never find it. The *liquid* inks, however good in other effects, are objectionable on account of the very great trouble attending them, the difficulty of marking any two articles alike with the pen, and the almost impossibility of making a tolerably distinct or legible mark upon fine muslin. What I wish to see, and would gladly purchase even at a considerable advance in price, is a thick glutinous ink, to be used with *stamps*, so that every man who chose to provide himself either with the common metal types, or with a wooden stamp expressly cut for his particular use, might be able to impress a uniform mark upon all his linen, however fine or coarse; a mark, which, in case of his using a wooden stamp of his own fashion, could not be easily imitated by any person attempting a fraudulent exchange.*

If any public-spirited man will, through the medium of your widely circulating miscellany, communicate to the nation a recipe for such an ink, he may, I think, confidently rely on the gratitude of thousands of his fellow-citizens: or if any man, with a view to emolument, chose to prepare a good and satisfactory ink of the kind for sale, and take care to advertise it, so that the public may know where it can be procured, I doubt not that he will find his account in it, especially if he will undertake, on reasonable terms, to furnish the purchasers with stamps, cut to each man's particular fancy.

Your's, &c.

July 21, 1807. ŒCONOMOS.

* To masters and mistresses, who are in the habit of giving their old linen to their servants, I recommend, either that they mark the date of the year, or that they alter the position of the marks, on each new set of linen; and also (if they number the articles) that they alter the numbers: i. e. Suppose the number of any one article to be twelve, let the second set be numbered 13, 14, &c. For want of a check of this kind, it sometimes happens that the old linen is laid by for a season, and, at a convenient time, clandestinely palmed upon the master or mistress as new articles not half worn, which again are laid by, and in time substituted for articles nearly new.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOUBTFUL whether the following phrase be strictly grammatical, respecting the adverb *than*, in a comparative sense, after the pronoun *other*, and its compounds *otherwise*, &c. I beg leave, through the medium of your useful Magazine, to request the opinion of such of your readers as may have made the English language more particularly their study.

I find the phrase, indeed, used by Johnson and Priestley, in almost every part of their works, and by many other respectable authors. Even Murray, the Grammarian, uses the phrase, though he takes no notice of its anomalous nature, English Grammar, p. 49, edition 7th. Yet, as it is so contrary to the common rule, which requires adjectives and adverbs of comparison only to be followed by the word *than*, I hesitate, till I learn the opinion of others, to receive it as purely grammatical, the word *other* being a pronoun, not an adjective. There are, it is true, peculiarities or idioms in every language, and this, perhaps, may be one in ours. An example or two of this phraseology I quote as follows:

"Without fee or reward *other than* the pleasure which." See Monthly Rev. vol. 51, p. 426, N. S.

"They have often no *other* task *than* to lay two books before them, &c." Idler, No. 85.

"Felt no *other* desire *than* to be free, &c." *Ibid.* No. 86.

"Produced no *other* fruit *than* the testimony, &c." Sir W. Jones.

The same phraseology is used by Johnson in various other parts of his writings. In the following instance, however, he departs from it:

"Has no *other* claim to notice, *but* that, &c." Idler, No. 59.—Here the anomaly is avoided by the word *but*. White, in his Bampton Lectures, p. 451, 2d edition, says, "No *other* kingdom *but* that of righteousness, &c."

The words *further* and *rather* are always followed by *than*; but this is agreeably to the general rule, as they are both comparatives; the former from the positive *far*, and the latter from *rath*, now obsolete. Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

[Our readers will recollect that we lately gave place to the Abstract of the Population Returns for the several counties and towns of England and Wales: we shall now proceed with the same abstracts for Scotland.]

QUESTIONS to which, by directions of an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An act for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof," written answers were to be returned by the rector, vicar, curate, or officiating minister and overseers of the poor, or (in default thereof) by some other substantial householder, of every parish, township, and place (including those places also which are extra-parochial) in England; and by schoolmasters or other persons appointed under the said act for every parish in Scotland; signed by them respectively, and attested upon oath or affirmation by the said overseers, or (in default thereof) by such other substantial householders as aforesaid, in England, and by the schoolmasters or such other persons as aforesaid in Scotland; for which purpose they were directed to attend the justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at such times and places as the said justices of the peace appointed, on pain of incurring the penalties imposed by the said act for every wilful default or neglect.

1. How many inhabited houses are there in your parish, township, or place; by how many families are they occupied; and, how many houses therein are uninhabited?

2. How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your parish, township, or place at the time of taking this account, distinguishing males and females, and exclusive of men actually serving in his Majesty's regular forces or militia, and exclusive of seamen either in his Majesty's service or belonging to registered vessels?

3. What number of persons, in your parish, township, or place are chiefly employed in agriculture; how many in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and, how, many are not comprized in any of the preceding classes?

4. What was the number of baptisms and burials in your parish, township, or place, in the several years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each subsequent year, to the 31st day of December 1800, distinguishing males from females?

5. What has been the number of marriages in your parish, township, or place, in each year, from the year 1754 inclusive to the end of the year 1800?

6. Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark in explanation of your answers to any of the preceding questions?

In the following abstracts are collected the answers returned to the first, second, third and sixth questions.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
DISTRICT OF							
Kincardine O'Neil	3,218	3,234	6,214	7,127	4,870	1,794	13,341
Crathie	2,837	2,882	5,680	6,510	7,729	1,214	11,940
Alford	1,939	1,942	3,993	4,455	5,460	847	8,448
Strathdon	1,780	1,975	3,851	4,399	3,476	1,313	8,240
Towie	2 042	2,145	4,176	4,867	3.062	1,836	9,043
Deer	5,946	6,487	11,512	13,906	7,643	4,991	25 518
Ellon	2,609	2,624	5,169	5,900	6.21-	1.805	11,069
Slains	4,978	10,482	14,981	20,491	4,484	14,577	35 418
Isle of Ellon	—	—	9	2	—	—	11
	25,249	31,701	55,625	67,457	43,044	27,699	123,087

ARGYLESHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Ardchattan	281	281	687	791	196	159	1,478
Ardnamurchan and Sunart	505	517	1,239	1,425	429	75	2,664
Bowmore	507	530	1,310	1,471	519	215	2,781
Campheltown	1,000	1,582	3,095	3,998	661	649	7,093
Coll	226	226	561	601	246	47	1,162
Collonsay and Oronsay	144	144	386	419	96	68	805
Craignish	180	180	417	487	204	49	904
Dunoon and Kilmun	363	436	805	945	164	58	1,750
Dalavich	87	99	218	268	123	26	486
Gigha and Cara	104	104	277	279	90	60	556
Glassry	636	677	1,651	1,642	456	154	3,293
Glenurchay	174	227	512	599	356	49	1,111
Inishail	132	141	333	407	32	74	740
Inverary and Glenary	275	440	985	1,065	114	215	2,051
Inverchaolan	109	109	303	323	86	24	626
Jura	238	238	577	625	342	142	1,202
Kilcalmonel and Kilberry	615	633	1,401	1,551	2,253	149	2,952
Kilchattan and Kilbrandan	448	469	1,055	1,225	989	91	2,278
Kilchoman	375	375	925	1,125	616	200	2,050
Kilchrenan	101	118	265	301	149	29	566
Kildalton	362	362	957	1,033	355	96	1,990
Kilfinan	291	304	682	750	123	87	1,432
Killean and Killchenzie	497	499	1,198	1,322	314	126	2,520
Kilmenny	271	271	724	819	215	35	1,543
Killmallie (Argyle Division)	227	228	584	695	1,249	28	1,279
Kilmartin	291	312	734	767	190	76	1,501
Kilmore and Kilbride	313	351	858	996	104	222	1,854
Kilmorich	76	83	209	256	108	51	465
Kilmodan	106	106	243	259	90	32	502
Kilmore and Kilninian	672	678	1,710	1,891	894	167	3,601
Kilninver and Kilmelford	223	224	552	621	123	50	1,173
Knapdale, North	473	475	1,666	1,235	1,166	—	2,401
Do. South	332	332	820	896	820	—	1,716
Lesmore and Appin	629	629	1,559	1,684	3,188	45	3,248
Lochgoilhead	103	124	326	354	233	101	680
Morvern	353	366	960	1,123	266	199	2,083
Muckairn	183	183	440	[illegible]	26	137	893
Saddale	143	149	377	422	85	19	799
Skipness	183	183	495	473	104	37	968
Southend	340	344	863	962	747	39	1,825
Strachur	121	132	303	343	47	49	646
Strathlachlan	85	86	193	240	50	13	433
Torosay	328	331	811	953	462	55	1,764
	13,109	14,278	33,767	38,092	19,188	4,196	71,859*

* There is no return for the united parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvicuen, nor for the parish of Tyree. The population of the former parish in 1791 was 3,002; and of the latter in 1792, 2,416.—Returns are also wanting from the Islands of Rum, Canna, and Muck, part of the parish of Small-Isles: the population of these in 1795 was 940.

Argyllshire.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
AYRSHIRE.							
DISTRICT OF							
Carrick	2,603	2,900	6,640	7,112	7,588	4,023	13,752
Cunninghame	5,618	8,050	17,165	20,027	12,220	22,440	37,192
Kyle	5,382	7,193	15,861	17,501	13,377	15,582	33,362
	13,603	18,143	39,666	44,640	33,185	42,045	84,306
BANFFSHIRE.							
Aberlour	194	194	375	440	334	39	815
Alvah	234	235	483	574	835	164	1,057
Banff	660	907	1,541	2,030	616	429	3,571
Bellie	420	463	801	1,001	320	260	1,802
Botriphany	136	136	280	309	567	10	589
Boyndie	268	272	514	608	206	203	1,122
Cullen	262	291	469	607	168	481	1,076
Cuirach (Banff Division)	105	105	220	236	94	15	456
Deskford	139	139	293	317	329	31	610
Fordyce	617	716	1,182	1,565	866	860	2,747
Forglen	146	146	282	323	439	113	605
Gamrie	667	736	1,377	1,675	845	809	3,052
Gardy (Banff Division)	111	113	240	274	168	9	514
Grange	316	319	730	799	460	156	1,529
Inveraven	480	481	957	1,150	1,461	67	2,107
Inverkethny	104	105	234	269	208	25	503
Keith	723	909	1,372	1,912	495	435	3,284
Kirkmichael	119	317	604	728	172	58	1,332
Marnock	417	417	779	908	1,020	93	1,687
Mortlach	404	405	862	1,014	420	110	1,876
Orbliquhill	111	111	249	268	132	27	510
Rathven	901	901	1,765	2,136	530	255	3,901
Rothiemay	255	259	465	596	442	241	1,061
Out of Banff	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	7,789	8,677	16,067	19,740	11,177	4,890	35,807

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN concluding the observations which you did me the favour to insert in your Magazine (Volume xxiii. page 332), I felt that a due respect for your correspondent, "Common Sense," required me, after questioning his opinion, to state my own; and I avail myself of your indulgence to resume the subject.

It should be remembered, that, in opposition to the opinion of your correspondent, which attributes the distresses of the labouring people to the engrossing of farms, I have suggested that the causes are to be found in a fundamental error in the order of society, which makes every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty, injurious to the labourer in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the other classes of the community."

The most correct and methodical mode of proving this point, would be by an historical inquiry into the state of society, and the condition of the people, before those ideas of property were acquired, which have become the basis of all our transactions in life; but this method would hardly be expedient in the present instance, because so many of the facts will be admitted which such an inquiry would

would tend to prove, that the attention of the reader would be called for unnecessarily. I shall therefore assume a principle which I think philosophy has settled by a course of irrefutable reasoning. Dr. Adam Smith has proved, and proved in a way which no sophistry can refute, that "labour is the fund which originally supplies a nation with all the necessaries and conveniences of life that it consumes;" and there could be no difficulty in proving, that labour was in the origin of mankind the only acknowledged property, if it were not more congenial with the interests and happiness to Society to suppose, that by some sort of agreement, either expressed or implied, the basis of civilization was laid in the principle that *the labourer, the landholder, and the merchant, were all essentially and equally necessary to the general welfare.*

Such a convention would indicate a state of very considerable improvement; for it would amount to a surrender of natural rights for the benefit of social advantages, and it would be the result of experience and reflection, choosing to speculate upon the remote effects of combined and intricate operations; in preference to securing the immediate benefits of isolated efforts. But when the hunters and fishers of early times consented to acknowledge a landed proprietary, and to admit a mere barterer of commodities to the same rank with themselves, who endured the hardships necessary to procure those commodities, it would be irrational to suppose that any part of the contract stipulated, that those hardships should be entailed unameliorated upon their latest posterity.

The necessity of severe labour, and the difficulty of foreseeing means by which that necessity would be diminished, in the rude ages, most likely prevented any precautions being taken by the original labourers to secure to themselves any benefits that might accrue from subsequent improvements: but even if such provisions were made, the frequent usurpations and conquests that have altered all original rights and possessions, have left no trace of them remaining in any part of the civilized world; and as far as regards our own country, we behold it slowly and irregularly receding from the confusion and disorder occasioned by the Norman conquest, but never performing a single act of justice, by which the mischiefs of that season of rapine and tyranny might be repaired.

Under the feudal system the people consoled themselves with the hope, that they should be able to recover their ancient rights, and all classes endured so many vexations, that being dependent upon it was their interest to be kind to each other. In this state of society, the duties of all ranks were so pressing and fatiguing, that no one found leisure to be luxurious; and the portion of labour necessary to furnish the means of individual subsistence, left a very small number of idlers to study the means of oppression. Much exertion was necessary to procure very little comfort; and those who were capable of enjoying comforts, were obliged to reward the services of those who ministered to their wants, in proportion to the scarcity of labour

"Common Sense" will, I trust, find no difficulty in admitting that, as a country advances in improvement the "definite extension of soil," *gradually* requires a diminished number of labourers to cultivate it, till the arts and sciences in such a country arrive at the utmost possible improvement. It is not necessary here to trace the progress of improvement in this country; the principle being admitted without that progress being denied, a sufficient reason will be discovered for great numbers of persons being out of employment, without censuring the practice of consolidating farms.

The complaint made by "Common Sense," against those engrossments, in favour of agricultural labourers, is of the same character as the complaints made against machinery in favour of manufacturing labourers: it is not pretended in either case that the annual productions of the country are diminished, but the amount of the evil is, that an equal quantity of good is produced with less trouble. Irrational as such reasoning is, it is the best that even "Common Sense" could resort to, if no hope remained of returning once more to the great and leading principles of the social compact, which, whether it be expressed in the language of Dr. Smith, or the Earl of Lauderdale, makes land, labour, and stock the three-fold sources of public wealth; and consequently places the labourer as high in the commonwealth as the landlord and the merchant. That the labourer is doomed to suffer distress and misery, and in England so much distress and misery, ought not to be attributed to the ameliorations and improvements which are in their nature blessings to be acknowledged with gratitude; but to the injustice

injustice of those institutions, and the omissions of the administrative powers which prevent those blessings from diffusing an equal influence on every member of the state.

I know, according to the cant that has been constantly in use, since the overthrow of the feudal and monastic systems placed many thousands of the people in a state of vagabondage, and which has been squibbed about with more than usual industry, since Mr. Whitbread's benevolence got puffed abroad amongst us, that there is a vast affectation of kindness towards the "labouring poor," as they are styled. This charity is the most wicked and hypocritical deception that a conspiracy between injustice and falsehood could possibly have contrived. The labouring poor would want no such charity, if those who talk about it were inclined to do them justice, and every act of parliament since the business of act-of-parliament-charity-making began is a proof of the fact.

When Mr. Whitbread recommended the adoption of his system, he followed the example of his predecessors: instead of attempting to bring the principle of *justice* into the foreground, he appealed to the *policy* of his audience, and urged the necessity of invigorating the system of charity, lest the wretched objects of it should take courage and say "We will assert the right of nature and occupy part of the soil here; it is our right to save ourselves from starvation, if we can." This policy of Mr. Whitbread breathes the true spirit in which the pauper-system originated.

As the commerce, the arts, and the manufactures of the country encreased, the people naturally enough expected to participate in the enjoyment of them; and feeling that their labour was as much their property, as the land was the property of the landholder, or the stock was the property of the merchant, they demanded such wages as were sufficient to secure to them the comforts of life. There was nothing in this that a just government would have called either rebellious or unreasonable: but the "*enlightened* philosophers," whom Mr. Whitbread has extolled in the speech which has so much enlightened your correspondent, "Common Sense," framed laws to prevent labourers demanding "unreasonable wages," 5 and 4 Edw. VI. ch. 16, &c. 39 Eliz. chap. iv.

It may be very amusing, it may give occasion to many specimens of fine and flowing oratory, for the legislators of one age to compliment the charity of those of another age; but it is very difficult for an honest mind to discover any equity in bestowing charity on the people with one hand, whilst the other hand is robbing them of the means which would keep them free from obligation.

The number of paupers has been encreasing since the days of Elizabeth, it is said: but would they have encreased if the people had been allowed to carry their labour wherever there was a market for it, and to demand whatever it was worth? No, the power of unsophisticated reason would then have operated and shewn that each man's labour was worth a certain portion of comfort, equal to what it was capable of procuring after making the proper deduction for the landlord's rent and the barterer's profit; whilst the power of getting for their labour the highest price that it might be worth, and the liberty of carrying it wherever they might think proper, would have encouraged the people to devote themselves to useful employments, and would have supplanted distress by engaging a much greater number in the manufacture of comforts.

The spirit of cupidity, aggravated to a vast extent by the progress of the commercial system, led to a conspiracy between the landholder and the merchant to oppress the labourer, for the purpose of entailing upon him all the miseries of the feudal system, after they had themselves escaped from them. The laws of settlement, and the laws to prevent the people obtaining high wages, were dictated by no better motive; and it is a species of folly of the most irrational description, to look for any check to the miseries of the people until those stupid and iniquitous laws be entirely repealed.

After this observation, Sir, I need hardly inform your correspondent, that the fundamental error in the order of society to which I attribute the evils we complain of, is that principle *which refuses to allow to labour all the rights of property, which should admit of its being withheld or disposed of, as might best suit the interests of its possessors, with as little restraint as land or stock.*

The immediate effect of this error, I have said, is to make "every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty injurious to the labourer, in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the

the other classes of the community;" and I need not trace the statements of all the political economists who have written since the age of pauperism began, to illustrate my position: a single fact, as I take it from Lord Lauderdale's "Observations on the Edinburgh Review," will answer my purpose. "At Mr. Gott's cloth-manufactory at Leeds," says his Lordship, "thirty-five people perform the work which fifteen years ago required one thousand six hundred and thirty-four, to execute in a less perfect manner:" and supposing the improvement in this manufactory in the course of fifteen years may be taken as the standard of all the improvements that have taken place in the kingdom, from the time when the statute of the 3 and 4 Edward VI. was passed; it will prove that in the course of that time dexterity and skill, by the application of capital, have supplanted labour in the proportion of 1599 to 35 or $46\frac{34}{35}$ to 1, that is, that the same quantity of comfort, the production of which in 1549 gave employment to upwards of forty-six men, in this improved age only gives employment to one man. Nothing can place the advantages that our age enjoys over the former, in a clearer light than this fact; and but for the new means that have been discovered to supplant distress, I should find no difficulty in proving that the miseries of the people had encreased in exact proportion. As however it is not my object to contend for speculative, but for practical truth, it is enough for me to demonstrate merely, that improvements are injurious to the people, without particularly stating in what degree.

To make myself clearly understood, I will suppose that when the statute of Edward VI. took from the people the right of demanding what wages they thought reasonable, two-fifths of the entire population was necessary to produce comforts for the whole; and that, if the arts, manufactures, agriculture, &c. had continued in the same state until 1801, when the returns laid before parliament estimated the population at 8,872,930, the number of labourers would have been 3,549,192. Instead however of the arts continuing in the same state, it appears by the preceding reasoning, that improvement has supplanted labour to the amount of upwards of 46 to 1, so that 75,411 labourers are sufficient to produce the same quantity of comfort, and to render the labour of 3,473,781 persons unnecessary, or in other words to throw so many useful labourers out of employment. This number must be either in a constant struggle with the 75,411 labourers to get their places, or they must remain useless to the state in the character of paupers, unless one of two modes be adopted to bring their talents into exercise; either new wants must be created in order to engage their labour in manufacturing other kinds of comfort, or, the labour of each man must be lightened, so as to enable him to live with a forty-sixth part of his labour, in order that the other forty-five may be able to live by their own industry also.

The former of those modes has naturally been adopted, and luxury, which the pseudo-piety and pseudo-patriotism of the times constantly condemn by their ignorant declamation, has supplanted misery to the amount of upwards of two-thirds of what it would have been, if we were guided altogether either by our patriots or our saints; that is, instead of having 3,473,781 paupers, we should only have 1,039,264.

Because comforts and enjoyments are thus multiplied, Mr. Whitbread (and such men as he) will insist upon it that the condition of the labouring people is much better than at any former period; and he affirms, that whoever persuades them to the contrary, "must be either ignorant, misguided, or wicked." Now I do declare that their condition is worse than at any former period, and I defy Mr. Whitbread to examine attentively and candidly the Tracts of Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Malthus, and Mr. Weyland, without becoming as ignorant, as misguided, and as wicked as I am. Their condition indeed might have been somewhat mended, if the principle of the statute of Edward, and the laws of settlement, had not prevented the practice of the other mode of bringing all the talents of the labouring people into use; but, instead of attempting to lighten the labour of the people, by enabling them to live with moderate and reasonable exertion, these iniquitous laws have reduced them to the necessity of toiling more than twelve hours in a day for a bare subsistence, and have therefore never allowed a greater portion of comfort to 3,549,192 labourers, than the earnings of 2,509,928 are sufficient to procure.

When gentlemen talk of the condition of

of the people being bettered, it is incumbent on them to prove, either that they enjoy more holidays in a year, that they work fewer hours in a day, or that they acquire a portion of luxuries or comforts which may be taken as an equivalent in lieu of diminished labour, and what those luxuries are. Without a specification of this sort, Mr. Whitbread's declamation carries no more conviction than any other declamation; and "Common Sense," need only compare the account that Sir John Sinclair, (in his "Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects," page 38,) has given of the labour which the people must perform to procure thirty-five pounds a year, and the catalogue of supplies that Mr. Weyland (in his "Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill,") has shewn thirty-five pounds a year to be capable of procuring, with the detail given in the "Wants of the People," page 25, in order to convince him that all the light he has derived from Mr. Whitbread is utter darkness. It is however hardly justifiable to reason seriously with persons who contend that the condition of the labouring people is bettered, for they do not themselves believe it. It has always been the principle of the English government, and no person has ever received its countenance, who has not adopted the principle as avowed by Dr. Colquhoun, (in his "Treatise on Indigence," page 8,) that poverty is the true stimulus to industry, and therefore that the labouring people ought to be kept poor. The truth or falshood of the principle is not now the subject of inquiry; my end will be answered if I prove that it is the "cause of the pauperism of which we complain, and of the system by which its evils are attempted to be palliated." But as the gentlemen who are governed by this parsimonious principle contend much about religion, and shelter their selfishness under the simple sentence "God maketh both rich and poor," I should like them to favour the world with a few hints upon another passage of the Bible—"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." It is withholding more than is meet, or, in other words, robbing *the labourer of his hire*, that obliges a small number of labourers to do the work which ought to afford an independency to a large number; this reduces a considerable part of them to idleness and distress for want of employment, and palliating this evil, without removing the cause of it, is the reason why the system of charity or pauperism was commenced and is continued.

To disguise this latter fact is hypocrisy in every one who attempts it; but some of the advocates of the system are too generous to conceal it, and the justificatory reasons for the principle, as they are stated by Mr. Weyland, (in his "Short Inquiry into the Policy, &c. of the Poor Laws," page 42,) may be taken as the creed of all the authors and abettors of the pauper-system. "It may be asked," says that gentleman, "what right has any government to oblige a part of its labourers to receive their hire in the shape of alms, the most disgraceful method, and at the same time the most calculated to eradicate honest and independent principles from their minds?" and it is not in the nature of justice to be satisfied with the worthy magistrate's answer; for, whatever plausible arguments may be urged in favour of commerce to support the system, their amount in plain English is, that by disabling 1,039,264 of our own people from consuming their share of the comforts and conveniences of life, we have a larger surplus of commodities to barter with foreigners for those articles of luxury which the rich take pleasure in consuming among themselves. The narrow and selfish policy of the commercial age has prevailed over the original rights which held all the different interests of all the different classes of society in equilibrium; and by its sophistry has persuaded men, that the very existence of a country depends upon keeping its stock of labourers in a constant struggle to obtain two-thirds of their portion of necessaries. This foolish policy, it would not be far wrong to say this English policy, is about as well defended by Mr. Weyland, as it is capable of being defended; but it would be well if those who call upon the country to sacrifice one-eighth part of its inhabitants to the phantom called Commercial Prosperity, would consider attentively the valuable hints in the Bishop of Cloyne's "Querist," and I would recommend them to begin with—Query, 112 (in page 131, of "A Miscellany," &c. published by the Bishop in 1752,) which calls upon them to answer how the country could be ruined by our "Squires being condemned to drink ale and cyder, in order to enable the bulk of the people to have good shoes to their feet, good clothes

clothes to their backs, and good beef in their bellies?"

In a government like the British, where the landed and commercial interests have conspired to chase the voice of the labourer almost from its legislature, things could hardly have taken a different turn than they have: To have busied itself in promoting the happiness of the people, or to have concerned itself in ascertaining the portion of national produce necessary to each, in order to preserve that happiness, would have been to have followed the native and uncorrupted feelings of man: it was more congenial to the spirit of an association of proprietors and merchants, to get possession of as great a quantity of that produce for their own use as possible, and to take no trouble with any circumstance connected with it, but its cheapness.

That West India produce might be sold "cheap," was the plea for the Slave-trade; and that British manufactures may be sold "cheap," is the plea for the pauper system: hence it is, that whole societies of men in England begrudge every hour that the people spend in relaxation and pleasure; and hence it is that wages are reduced to a scale that makes hard and perpetual labour necessary to the workman's existence.

A mere cursory view of this principle would ascertain its futility; for if the wages of the labouring classes were raised so high as to enable them to live comfortably and take their pleasure upon four days' labour in the week, we could easily get the same quantity of work done by employing that third of our labourers who now live upon charity, to work four days in a week also. The very worst consequence that could flow from this policy would be, that the price of labour would be raised one third, without our getting any more work performed for it. The natural effect of this rise, I shall be told, would be to enhance the price of our goods to the amount of the additional wages paid, and would of course diminish our foreign commerce to that amount; a most alarming prospect to those who can see the national prosperity through no other medium than the fumes of claret and tobacco, but not quite so dreadful to the disciples of the good bishop, who would suspend their apprehensions till they had inquired "whether a people who had provided themselves with the necessaries of life in good plenty, would not soon extend their industry to new arts and new branches of commerce?" Yet supposing even that commerce were to suffer an irrecoverable diminution to the amount of the whole sum paid in additional wages, the only inconvenience that the country could suffer would be, that it must find a way to live without foreign productions to the same amount; and the great advantage to set against this inconvenience would be, that the whole sum so saved would be consumed in feeding, lodging, and clothing our own people. Should we expend ten millions a year more in wages, and lose the sale of manufactures abroad to that amount, our own people would have ten millions more to spend, and they would become purchasers of those manufactures instead of foreigners.

For these reasons, Sir, I do not believe that the encrease of paupers is to be attributed to the consolidation of farms, or to the invention of machinery, but to the injustice of society which does not allow the same sum to be divided amongst the aggregate mass of labourers that was found necessary to their support before those means were contrived to supplant labour. The improvements are in themselves blessings, but the principle of parsimony converts them into a curse; and it is in vain for the legislature or the public to seek about for means to remedy the evil whilst they persist in maintaining that principle. The moment that either shall acquire a sincere disposition to do justice, the difficulty will cease, and the remedy will be found in the simple repeal of the laws which prevent the free circulation of labour. Were labour acknowledged to be a species of property entitled to as high a price as it would fetch, no person would be willing to dispose of it without receiving in return what he should consider an equivalent; and that equivalent would be such a portion of the comforts of life, as would place him upon a level with his neighbours. Among those comforts would be a degree of relaxation from toil, which would be regulated by the quantity of labour in the market and the demand for it, and which would be prevented from degenerating into licentiousness by the elevated manners and additional wants that this state of things would create amongst the working classes.

Your's, &c.

May 19, 1807. JOHN BONE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must be admitted, that any plan which will render travelling more pleasant and agreeable, is worthy of attentive consideration; and if it can be proved that it is likely to lessen the expence ultimately, to make the road more safe, and to benefit the poor of the neighbouring parishes, prejudice will not prevent its adoption. The plan I have to propose, will, I think, embrace all the above advantages; and therefore, without farther preamble, I submit it to your consideration.

Travelling between London and High Wycomb, but especially between Uxbridge and London, I was struck most forcibly with the numerous gangs of labourers who were working upon the road; and I could not help calculating the number of useless miles they must daily walk, and the number of hours so lost, which might be more advantageously employed. It occurred to me, that it would be beneficial to erect small cottages, where the mile-stones now are, for the use of labourers upon the road: and to write up in front of the cottage the number of miles from London, or other place. A labourer living in one of these cottages, should have the care of the road half way to the cottage on each side of him; the next cottage the same, and so on. Each man's house will be in the centre of his work, so that himself and his tools will be always at hand: and he may be continually employed in paring up the sides of the road; filling in hollows; letting the water out of the ruts; scraping up the slush, and, in dry weather, gathering up and screening the dust. By keeping the dust well scraped up, the roads will run much easier and pleasanter; and when wet comes, the slush will be much less, and the roads not run so stiff.

In regard to the labourers employed, every man's work will speak for itself; and the surveyor will see whether each has done justice to his allotted task; if not, the commissioners may discharge him, and put another in his place, by which means they will soon get a regular set of labourers. Near London, where two labourers are employed on one mile, each man should have the care of his half-mile, that one man may not be blamed for the neglect of another.

The surveyor will have no occasion for footmen to keep the labourers to their work: he will [illegible] have to ride through [illegible] it is done.

A good footway would be very desirable, which is very seldom to be found, except near large towns.

The cottages should be built all alike, that travellers may know it is a mile-house before they come directly to it. As houses are provided for the labourers, they will of course receive less wages, a part being deducted for rent. The road-men should be selected in the parish the mile-house stands in; or, at least, parishioners should have the preference, if proper persons are to be found among them. Each man should be allowed proper tools, which may be marked with the same number as his mile-house.

I should suppose the greater part of these cottages may be built on the waste ground by the road-side, and have a small garden at each end of the house to prevent any nuisance against it; and a small yard behind for litter, &c. that the front may be kept clean and neat.

The men being thus distributed on the road, will greatly contribute to the safety of travellers; and more particularly so, if the magistrates give them instructions to make observations on any suspicious persons they may see on the road; and when such persons are brought to justice by their vigilance, they may be rewarded accordingly. In case of accidents on the road, they will be ready to give assistance.

As the extremity of the part allotted to each labourer will be but half a mile from the house, there will be little loss of time in going to their work, meals, or to change their tools, as their work may require.

The cottages might be built at a small expence, and the mile-stone fixed in them, so as to be very convenient to be seen, and sufficiently out of reach, to prevent its being defaced, as mile-stones so generally are. By way of example, suppose a mile-house is built upon Turnham Green, which is five miles on the Bath road, as that mile-stone stands on the Green in the county of Middlesex, and in the parish of Chiswick, the first line should indicate the county, the second the parish, the third the village or town, if it happens to stand in one; if not, the county, parish, and miles. Suppose a village or town to stand between two mile-houses, as, for instance, Hounslow does, let the name be on each mile-stone, marked ☞ Town ☜ so that the traveller coming either way will know what place he is going to.

I have for many years made use of artificial stone, and find it answer so well,

I have had an inscription-stone made of it for the inspection of such gentlemen as may see the utility of the plan. I likewise have made a stone ball to fix on the top of the house, to inform the traveller that he is approaching a mile-house, as he will not see the inscription stone till nearly opposite it. Those who have travelled the Bath road, know what pleasure is derivable to the traveller from knowing where he is.

There are many other advantages which travellers will reap from the above plan, which must naturally occur, and which it is consequently unnecessary to state here. The benefit which the parishes will derive from the plan are also manifold: the principal of them is, that the house will be a comfortable asylum to an industrious labourer, and render it unnecessary for the parish to provide a place of residence for him and his family.

It is lamentable to perceive the decrease of cottages in villages: to so great a pitch has this evil arisen, that it is too notorious to require proof, that in many villages the workhouses are crouded, because there are not cottages enough to hold the poor inhabitants. The mile-houses would greatly benefit the parishes and the poor in this respect.

It remains for me now, only to prove my first proposition, viz. that my plan will ultimately lessen the expence of keeping roads in repair. The expence of building ten of these mile-houses will be one hundred pounds, or thereabouts, each; the labourer will gladly pay one shilling a week for the rent of them, and supposing that the trustees save only one man in ten miles, whose wages was ten shillngs per week, full five per cent. will be received for the money so laid out: but in many situations more than two men may be saved in ten miles, and consequently a trust will be considerable gainers by my plan.

Feb. 10, 1807. HENRY DAWES.
45, *Brewer-street, Golden-square.*

P. S. If the partition between the room, fuel, and tool-house be brick noggin, it will only want plastering the inside of the room, which will be much better than lath and plaster on both sides. The road-man's name may be painted on an iron door-plate, which, when necessary, can be easily altered.

The following fixtures will be required, that the house may not be damaged by change of tenants.

In the *Kitchen*, a small dresser with two drawers and three shelves; a thirty-inch fore r-grate, with sliding cheeks.

In the *Pantry*, a small sink, and three shelves.

In the *Bed-room*, an eighteen inch forest-grate.

It will be necessary to furnish the labourer with the undermentioned tools, for which he must be answerable:—A wheelbarrow, spade, shovel, pickaxe, scraper, screen.

It would be an additional advantage if he had the following also, in case of accidents: A hatchet, hammer, saw, and lantern.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

AS it is an established custom in the English China ships, that the sailors have three days liberty to go to Canton; and as they generally form parties of twenty or thirty at a time from one ship, many of whom contrive to be "half seas over," during the greater part of their leave: it may easily be conceived, that a number of the most ludicrous scenes take place between the tars and Chinese: and in fact a day seldom passed without our witnessing some of these.

Hog-lane, the general rendezvous of sailors, and the Wapping of Canton, opens at the corner of the British factory; and here Jack gets eased of his dollars, and drunk into the bargain, very soon after his arrival; in short, to the debauched lives which the sailors lead during these periods, and the consequent indirect debility induced thereby, may be ascribed in a great degree the sickness and mortality that prevail on board the China ships at Wampoa every season.

Every China-man almost in Hog-lane goes by some name that may attract the notice of the sailors; as Jolly-Jack, Ben-Bobstay, Tom-Bowline, &c. which he has painted on the outside of his shop; besides a number of advertisements, indited by tars, in the true nautical idiom and style; which being copied by Fukki, and committed to the press, exhibit on each side of the street a Chinese edition of the most ludicrous specimens of English literature, that are perhaps at present extant in any collection.

It is hardly necessary to remark here, that the English sailors are most completely duped and cheated by their Chinese friends, who have in general picked up a few sea terms, with which they lure them into their shops when passing through the streets.

It is no small amusement to listen to the dialogues that sometimes take place between

between the tars and Chinese on these occasions; the former being generally half drunk while on shore, and the latter being a very good-natured race of beings; the consequent relaxation which the sailors feel gives play to all that sea-wit and dry humour which characterise the British seamen, especially when in a foreign country.

In the streets of Canton a cart or waggon is never seen, and even a horse very rarely; one sometimes sees crossing the middle of a street, a flight of twelve or fourteen steps ascending, on the top of which is a plane of three, four, or five yards in extent; then the same number of descending steps: these are the arches of canals, that run up under the streets from the river to the interior part of the city, on which are passing and repassing boats with merchandize, while those who are walking over them know nothing of the matter.

Bales, and other packages of whatever size, are carried on the shoulders of Chinese by means of bamboos, some of which (if the package be large) are made fast to it, whilst other long pieces of bamboo pass under these again in various directions, until they get a sufficient purchase, when they shoulder their burden and trot off with it like a swarm of ants carrying away a cock-roach. Individuals make their bundles fast to the extremities of a bamboo, the middle of which rests across their shoulders, and thus they move along at a good round pace, at every step crying out in an audible voice, "Li! Li!" or Clear the way! which is a species of music one is continually regaled with in the streets of Canton.

The elasticity of the bamboo renders it much easier for a Chinese to carry a heavy burden on his shoulders, than the knots which the English porters use, could possibly do; and besides they can go at a much quicker rate.

One sometimes meets with an inferior mandarin riding through the streets, but it is very seldom that any vehicle but the palankeen is to be seen.

It is well known how passionately fond the Chinese are of dramatic representations; so much so, that a kind of annual tax is laid on the inhabitants of each principal street, and a house being pitched upon, a theatre is erected in front, one story high, decorated with the images of monstrous animals, such as flying dragons (a very favourite figure among the Chinese), centaurs, and fierce-looking warriors, with [illegible] six or eight arms.

Here the disciples of Roscius perform from morning till night, to the infinite gratification of the spectators, who are sometimes in crowds of three or four hundred, rendering the passage through the street extremely difficult. Though we often stood for hours observing them most minutely, we very seldom could make out either the story or plot. Indeed the Chinese taste for theatricals will not do them much credit: for however they may be polished otherwise, yet in this respect they smack very much of the rude and barbarous. Fantastic and strained gesticulations, turgid exclamations, forced and unnatural action, with gaudy and tinsel trappings, seem to be the principal objects of admiration on the Chinese stage!

As for their music; (Apollo forgive me for disgracing the name!) it is so execrable, that I think the cries of jackals, the howling of wolves, the braying of asses, and caterwauling of cats (could they be united into one concert), would form a divine symphony, when compared with the Chinese discord!

This, however, is only to be understood of the plays publicly exhibited in the streets, for it is very different when these are acted in the private houses of gentlemen; where the music can be heard without pain, and the other parts of the drama afford infinite amusement to the European.

The dramatis personæ are all males, or males and emasculates: of this last circumstance, however, we could only judge by the voice, which, in many of them, had a good deal of the eunuch tenor. Whatever they are, so excessively fond are they of acting, that it is very common to see them faint away, through the strenuous exertions which they make to carry on the representation after their natural powers have been exhausted!

It is customary for the cohong or government security-merchants, to give frequent and very superb treats to the Europeans at Canton, especially the English, during the winter season when the ships are in China; at one of these I was once a guest, and so highly gratified, that I cannot help giving a sketch of it.

One of the principal of these cohong merchants sent an invitation to the typan, the super-cargoes, officers of the men of war and India ships; and indeed to most of the European gentlemen of different nations then at Canton, to a dinner at his house at seven in the evening. A little before the appointed hour, a few palankeens

keens came to the factory to convey the typan and three or four others, which is looked upon as a compliment.

It happened by chance that I got one of those vehicles; though before I was half way to the merchant's house, I heartily repented of the honour done me; for passing through a narrow street at a considerable distance from the factories, something struck the palankeen so violently, that it was dashed to the ground on its broadside, and myself very much stunned.

I was not in a very pleasant state of mind at this moment, as I expected to be robbed at least, and perhaps bambooed into the bargain.

It must, however, have been from some accident, not design; for the bearers instantly shouldered the palankeen and trotted off, as if nothing had happened, setting me safe down at the gate of the house. Having passed the outer gate we crossed a court, and entered through a door into a large hall, on one side of which was a very gaudy theatre, and on the other the tables spread out for dinner.

Into the theatre opened several doors for the actors, &c. and into that side of the hall where the tables were laid, opened two or three doors that led into withdrawing rooms, where other tables were laid, covered with various kinds of sweetmeats and preserves.

Immediately after our entering, the actors commenced, and carried on the representation in a much more chaste and animated style, than any thing we had before witnessed of this kind at Canton: in short many of us fancied we could make out tolerably clear the thread or plot of the drama; and they did not so far "overstep the modesty of nature," but that we could see plain enough with what passions they were occasionally agitated.

Their music, which consisted of a great variety of wind and stringed instruments, was much less discordant than what we had been accustomed to hear at the plays represented in the streets; yet it was still devoid of the smallest pretension to harmony.

The cohong-merchant and a few of his relations gave us a very polite and hearty welcome, shewed and explained every thing to us in the most kind manner imaginable; but the women were of course excluded; the male children, indeed, came out and dined with us, sitting on our knees, and eating off our plates with the utmost familiarity; boys of five, six, and eight years of age behaving with the utmost decorum, and as easy in their manners and deportment as the most accomplished courtiers!

Before dinner we ranged ourselves in front of the theatre, and paid great attention to what was going on; at which the actors seemed highly delighted, and strained every nerve in order to exhibit to the greatest advantage.

We were soon called to a more substantial entertainment; for by this time the tables groaned with a profusion of the most savoury viands, European as well as Chinese. They were interspersed in such a manner, that every person could help himself to dishes dressed *à la mode de Londres*, or *à la mode de Canton*, whichever he might prefer.

It was ludicrous enough to see the awkward attempts which many of us made to imitate the Chinese, by eating with chopsticks; the Chinese themselves could scarcely maintain their gravity on these occasions.

The chopsticks are formed of small pieces of ivory, silver, &c. about eight or nine inches long and nearly of the thickness of common black-lead pencils. A Chinaman holds a couple of these in the fingers of his right hand, like pens, and manages them so dexterously, that he can pick up a single grain of rice between their extremities with the greatest ease.

As the Chinese live mostly on hashes, or at least have their meat always cut into small piece, these implements are very convenient for them to eat with; but for my own part, after just tasting one of these messes for curiosity's sake, with chopsticks, I deserted it, and applied myself to good beef, turkey, and hams, as being more congenial to the English palate.

There was the greatest profusion of the most excellent wines of every description; and as perhaps upwards of one hundred Europeans (besides Chinese) sat down to dinner, the novelty of the scenes around us, conspiring with the good cheer, did not fail to render this banquet a picture of hilarity and festivity.

The idea of a large company assembled from various distant nations, and sitting down in this remote quarter of the globe to enjoy the social hour, could hardly fail to impress the mind with a sense of the inestimable advantages which society has derived from civilization and commerce!

The healths of their majesties, Britannic

tannic and Chinese, were drank with great glee; the Chinese drinking wine, in compliment to their guests: in general, however, they drink a spirituous liquor called samsoo; a very favourite beverage in this country.

I here for the first time, among a variety of other luxuries, tasted the famous birds'-nest soup, so much esteemed in China, that it is said they pay an equal weight of silver for the nests; and it forms a considerable branch of commerce. It is the nest of a small bird that breeds among the cliffs and rocks of the Philippine and other eastern isles. It is said, the bird collects this glutinous substance from the rocks on the shore, and likewise from the sea, while skimming along its level surface, and is supposed to come from the sea-weed; of this the bird forms its nest; which from its adhesive quality, sticks to the sides of caverns, and the projecting parts of rocks and precipices, safe from the rude assault of every animal but man! who no sooner found that it could be converted into that universal object of adoration *money*, than he was seen suspended from the craggy eminence, or exploring the murky cave, and despoiling the poor innocent birds of their peaceable habitations, in order to indulge the pampered appetites of luxurious epicures!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PICTURES *in the* MARQUIS *of* STAFFORD'S GALLERY, ST. JAMES'S.

By MR. GEORGE PERRY.

It has been for a long period a *desideratum* with the lovers of the Fine Arts in England, that a gallery of excellent pictures should be obtained in the metropolis, capable of holding out to the student such examples of the ancient artists, as should supply a source of useful knowledge only to be obtained from a general view of the excellencies of each. That such a project has not sooner been carried into effect, has been owing chiefly to the great difficulty of procuring the best works of the Italian School, and to the great expence necessary for such an undertaking, too much almost for any individual, or even for any society, to have effected, except through a long period of years. Owing to the French Revolution, and during the period of general capacity and confusion, a large part of the Orleans collection found its way from France to England, by means which it is very natural to suppose were kept mysteriously secret; from this excellent gallery several assortments have been made by the English nobility, which would do honour to the palace of the greatest princes of Europe. Amongst the principal purchasers, the most eminent was the late Duke of Bridgewater, whose collection has descended to the present Marquis of Stafford, by whose liberality and munificence an immense gallery has been formed in Cleveland-row, consisting of the most eminent works of the painters of all ages, which is now open to the public one day in each week, with the most highly laudable generosity, without any other restriction than a previous notice from the attending party. The advantage to the public, in point of amusement and recreation, must be considered as very great, and to artists, the encouragement held out by such examples is still more powerful, and only to be equalled by the great improvement to be found in an accurate examination of the whole. The collection is exhibited in a large and extensive suite of rooms, ornamented with beautiful columns, in imitation of the antient red porphyry of Egypt; to these also are attached several side rooms, and which contain chiefly the smaller cabinet pictures, combining all the excellencies exhibited in the different departments of the art, in all the periods of its developement. The gallery is particularly rich in the works of Nicholas Poussin, who is allowed to have excelled all other painters in the expression of the passions, and in the arrangement of his drapery and attitudes.

THE ROOM OF POUSSIN.

This room exhibits to view a charming series of pictures, all done by the hand of this great painter, consisting of the Seven Romish Sacraments, and a picture of Moses Striking the Rock; and with this piece we shall commence our description. The spectator is surprized at the great genius of the painter displayed through all the different characters; the interesting time of infantine childhood and innocency, the full-grown period of manhood, and the imbecile decrepitude of age, is here faithfully portrayed, whilst the fine solemnity of the subjects is improved and heightened by the sombre darkness which accompanies the greater part of this interesting series. The painter has delineated a moral and interesting subject to all succeeding ages, more durable than the massive pyramid, or the empty laurels of the statesman or the

the conqueror. In the delineation of beauty there is a natural grace and pleasing proportion in the figures of Poussin, which is quite as delightful to the eye as the ideal beauty of Raphael, and which certainly seems more easy and unconstrained, as it is not confined to one exact and studied set of forms.

Moses striking the Rock.

Moses appears in a blue dress, with a large red mantle thrown over his shoulder; in his face and manner are depicted perfect confidence and reliance upon the expected miracle. The water flows at his command, and the front of the picture is filled with various figures stooping to reach up the water from the rivulet. The emotions of anxiety, devotion, and hope, are finely contrasted and expressed. A youth in the centre of the picture presents a fine instance of the force of friendship:—without waiting to gratify his own thirst, he eagerly reaches the cup, which he has just filled, to his half expiring friend. Behind these is an interesting group, consisting of a matron and her children, to whom with a most interesting smile of solicitude and delight she offers the vital draught. Devotion and gratitude is strongly expressed in the head of a young virgin, in the middle of the picture, who approaches with a numerous and exulting company of figures joining in the general acclamation of praise to the donor. A young figure of a Levite, in green drapery, seems overpowered with reverence, and an universal complacency spreads itself through the whole group. Different assemblies of persons are seen in the back ground of this picture; some are engaged in fervent prayer for succour, others employed in relieving their fainting friends. The tone of colouring is inimitably fine. If there is any exception to this remark, it is that the blue draperies predominate too much by their lustre: the picture, however, may justly be regarded as one of the finest in existence, and fitted to stand in competition with the best works of Raphael or Correggio.

The Sacrament of the Eucharist, or the Last Supper.

In this last and solemn scene of the departing life of our Saviour, the painter has endeavoured, by an unusual darkness, to add a solemnity which is highly becoming so important a subject. The room is illuminated only by the faint glimmering of a lamp, suspended from the cieling, and the doors are all closed. In the face of our Saviour, the painter has represented grief, occasioned, as we may suppose, by the parting with his disciples and the foresight of his sufferings, but mixed at the same time, with an amiable expression of condescension and benevolence. He points to the bread, and seems to be imparting the precept of "Take, eat, this is my body," which several of the disciples are in the act of doing. In the face and attitude of St. John, is a mingled sensation of accumulated grief and horror, such as we should suppose at the recital of treachery; but in that of St. Peter, there is evidently more of surprise and unbelief. Throughout the rest of the group is shewn an earnest curiosity and attention to what is said. The light is very finely diffused upon the figures in a partial manner, so as not to exhibit any glaring colours in the draperies. The arch-fiend, Judas, is observed slowly withdrawing himself to the side of the room, as if meditating secretly on his future treachery. If there is any fault in this most excellent picture, it is that the features of the disciples are perhaps repeated with too much resemblance to each other. The head of our Saviour would have been more expressive of grief, if it had been more inclined; but perhaps it was the intention of the painter to impress a character of dignity and authority upon the instructor. The disposition of the figures and the foreshortening are most admirable, and the harmony of the colouring is excellent.

The Sacrament of Penance.

The painter has chosen for this, the historical subject of Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of our Saviour. In this admirable picture is exhibited the Pharisee's house, where there is a numerous group of friends seated at the feast. The figure of Christ is represented as turned away from the table, whilst Mary in an attitude of the deepest self-humiliation and penitence, with a face expressive of fasting and mortification, approaches his feet, anointing and wiping them with the hair of her head. In the face of Christ is pleasure and complacency mixed with the greatest beneficence. The Pharisee sits opposite to him, with a white drapery upon his head, his face indicating surprise, but still a reverence for the character of our Saviour. Next to him sits a Scribe, hearing upon his forehead an inscription from the Law of Moses; he seems anxious to search into the thoughts of the Pharisee as to the transactions: behind him is a Sadducee, who is evidently sneering at the character of Mary. Several

veral figures seem, by their actions, to place their principal good in eating and drinking; and amongst the spectators, a young man enters the room with his arms folded; he is indolently contemplating the whole scene, whilst his friend earnestly relates to him the characters of the principal actors. The expression of these is admirable, and the whole is most harmoniously coloured and lighted up by a window on the left-hand-side. The disposition and work of the drapery is fine, and the figures of the Pharisee and Mary Magdalene are made very prominent and admirably contrasted. The whole does infinite honour to the genius and comprehensive talents of the painter.

The Sacrament of Marriage.

This is certainly not the most consequential or beautiful picture of the series; a dark shadow is thrown over the faces of the bride and bridegroom, who, kneeling down, are receiving from the venerable priest the blessing of Heaven upon their union; their heads are decorated with chaplets of flowers, as emblems of the married state. It is rather extraordinary that the painter has represented the priest in a sitting posture; the relatives and friends stand round, but there is nothing in their features or actions to indicate any particular expression of the mind. The subject is simply a ceremony, and forms a group which excites but little interest for the pencil; the draperies, however, are arranged with considerable dignity and effect, and the character marked, in respect to the variety of their ages, with considerable force and discrimination. The choice of the attitudes is the most unfortunate circumstance in the piece. If we can suppose that the painter had made an opening upon one side of science, and had introduced a festive band of musical performers with dancers, then a pleasing variety would have been occasioned, which the picture seems at present much in need of. For want of this, an unpleasant similarity pervades the whole assembly, which, in pieces where the more rapid expressions of the passions are concerned, Poussin has always been fortunate enough to avoid.

Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

The ceremony of anointing the hands and feet (or, as it is called, the Extreme Unction) is peculiar to the Romish church, and forms the subject of this valuable and excellent picture. Upon a couch in a dark room is stretched the figure of a middle-aged man at the point of death. It seems doubtful whether the soul has left the body, or whether the vital *aura* still remains in its earthly covering. Close by his side is the venerable figure of a holy father, who, with the most earnest attention, stoops over the dying man, anointing his hands and pronouncing absolution. The drapery of this is yellow, and has an admirable effect by drawing the eye by its warmth to the centre of the picture. In his other hand he holds the cup with the holy oil: his features are expressive of great sympathy and regard towards the unfortunate object. One torch and one candle beam upon the unhappy group which surrounds the body; one of these is held by a messenger who seems just entering, and earnestly seems to implore that it may not be too late for the priest to make the necessary intercession. The expression of his face is admirable; terror, anguish, and the anxiety of doubt, are painted there in the most vivid colours, and his drapery, being of a red colour, draws the eye of the spectator towards the figure. A female servant in all the anxious earnestness of grief, and at the same time with a strong expression of inward horror, stretches out the infant child to embrace its dying father, while its innocence and uninformed features are admirably contrasted with the other faces. His daughter, at the head of the bed, implores Heaven, in silence, to hear her prayers. The wife, wringing her hands, and frantic with grief, has rushed into the apartment, to take her last farewell of her spouse; nor can she be restrained by those who surround her, and who urge her to leave the room. To make this admirable picture still more affecting, the aged parents are seen mourning for the loss of their son, and his affectionate sister is stretched at the foot of the bed, in silent agony; her face covered with her dishevelled hair, with which she wipes away her tears. The scene, altogether, is most affecting; and if to work upon the passions be the highest province of the poet and the painter, Poussin has, in this admirable picture, laid claim to the excellence of both these characters. The colouring and general harmony of the whole is excellently preserved, and can hardly be surpassed for effect even by Rembrandt himself.

The Sacrament of Baptism.

The historical circumstance of our Saviour being baptised by John, has been chosen by the painter for the representation of this subject. It is a Landscape consisting of a wild and barren scenery,

such as has been often depicted by the pencil of Salvator Rosa. In the front are several of the disciples who have been baptised by John: the dove descends from the sky, and is observed by a group of figures on the right hand, amongst which is John the beloved disciple; he forms the most prominent figure in the piece, but his drapery, being of a scarlet colour, does not harmonize well with the rest of the picture. Nathaniel is leaning over his shoulder, and pointing upwards to the dove; behind him is Simon, who seems equally interested. In the centre of the picture is Christ, kneeling down upon one knee before John the Baptist, who is performing the ceremony. This part of the picture seems to be a good deal obscured by the shadow of a cloud, and the groups of figures are not sufficiently connected to form a pleasing assemblage; nevertheless the management of the parts, and particularly the effect of the Landscape, are proofs of the greatness of this sublime painter.

The Sacrament of Confirmation.

In this pleasing group several young persons are represented advancing towards a reverend pastor of the church, who is performing the ordinance of confirmation: he seems to explain in a very earnest manner the precepts of christianity. A child who is kneeling down in the front of the picture, turns his head attentively towards his mother, who points out to him with much earnestness, that his attention must be directed to the pastor. Deep humility and desire of information are expressed in the features of an interesting young female, who is represented in a kneeling posture. A silent and marked attention is obvious in all the faces of the spectators in the back ground, and the principal figure of the young man in front is finely characterized. The draperies are large flowing and full of dignity, the features of all the figures are animated and well varied; the colouring also is delightful and harmonious, and the whole forms a most interesting group.

The Sacrament of Ordination.

This last picture of the series represents our Divine Teacher presenting the keys to St. Peter. In our Saviour's head there is much dignity and expression; the figure of Peter displays a suitable humility and deep expression of regard. In the disciples there is a pleasing variety of attitude and drapery, which tends very much to divest the subject of that formality, which it would otherwise have had.

In speaking of the works of Poussin in general, we may observe, that few painters ever lived whose fame has encreased so much in the course of time and succeeding ages. The truth is, that there is an inimitable charm in all his pictures, resulting from a simplicity in the action and expression of his figures, which seem to be indeed moulded by the hand of Truth; the draperies, features, and extremities are all carefully formed and joined with a scrupulosity highly honourable to that patience and love of the art, which must have inspired and elevated his genius.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1806. *By* JEROME DE LALANDE.

IN the History of Astronomy for 1806, the comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, deserves first to be noticed. It was observed by this astronomer in the morning of the 11th of November, and is the 97th with which we are acquainted, according to the catalogue given in my *Astronomie*, and in the different volumes of the *Connoissances des Tems*, published since the year 1792. It is the sixth which M. Pons has discovered since 1801. M. Thulis, director of the Observatory, viewed it as accurately as the weather would permit; but the months of November and December are extremely unfavourable to astronomical pursuits, even at Marseilles. This comet was very small, shapeless, without any sensible nucleus, and not visible to the naked eye. On the 9th of November, at 17h. mean time, it had 181° 3′ right ascension, and 2° of northern declination.

As soon as I received this intelligence, I communicated it to M. Bouvard and M. Burckhardt, at Paris, the latter of of whom furnished us, on the following day, with the elements of its orbit, and continued to observe it; on the 18th of December, at 16h. 26′ mean time, it had 11h. 12′ 41″ of right ascension, and 32° 57′ of declination: it advanced to the south with great rapidity, and was not again seen until the 25th of January.

The following were the elements calculated on the 29th of January:—inclination 85° 6′; nodes 10° 22° 13′; perihelion 3° 5° 57′; passage, 28th of December, at 20 hours, movement retrograde: perihelion distance 1·080. It was then visible in the evening, having returned at 29° of south declination, and at 20° of right

right ascension; and they were able to calculate its elements with greater accuracy.

I have spoken, in my History of Astronomy for 1805, of the ninety-fifth comet, which was discovered by Messrs. Bouvard and Pons on the 20th of October, and which was visible till the 6th of November. M. Macaroil, of the Isle of France, informed us, on the 19th of December, that he had observed a comet, on the 14th of the same month, towards the feet of the Peacock. M. Dupeloux observed it on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. The nucleus was 1′ in diameter, the atmosphere 45′; it was seen before the stars of the third magnitude, and exhibited a much more beautiful appearance than when observed at Paris. These observations, which were made at a time when it could not have been seen in Europe, will be found very useful in correcting its elements.

M. Burckhardt gave, in the fourth volume of the *Mécanique Céleste* of M. Delaplace, an explanation of the singular phenomenon of the comet of 1770, which, though previously invisible, was rendered visible that year by the attraction of Jupiter, but which has also rendered it invisible in future. The comet of 1762, according to M. Burckhardt, only agreed to 5′, but the correction of refraction went the length of 7′, and he rectified the elements in the following manner:

Nodes	– –	11ˢ.	18°	33′ 5″
Inclination	– –	0	85	38 13
Perihelion	– –	3	14	2 0

Transit 28th May, 8h. 11′.

Distance, 1·0090485.

M. Bessel has made very extensive researches respecting the comet of 1769; he found its period to be about 2100 years, a result he drew from the whole of Messier's and Maskelyne's observations, which he has reduced with the most scrupulous accuracy. The errors in the calculation only extend to 5′, as well in right ascension as in declination. The great number of these observations, joined to their extreme correctness, inclined him to think that the result must be extremely probable.

Messrs. Gauss and Bessel have calculated the comet of December 1805, and that of 1772, in an ellipsis, and have found so many differences that it is difficult to suppose it to have been the same comet; at least we must suppose it has undergone some derangements.

M. Gauss calculated that of 1805, in a parabola and ellipsis, and found that the whole ellipsis, the great axis of which exceeds 2·82, represents the observations better than the parabola. He is of opinion that a great number of comets may perhaps exist, though our observations are not sufficient to prove that the orbits approach the parabola, and that it is necessary to calculate for each the limits between which the orbit is contained.

On the 21st of May a report was spread, that the world would come to an end on the 25th; and the prediction of the comet that was to produce this awful catastrophe was ascribed to me. I received several letters, informing me that different persons were taken ill from terror in consequence of this report, and that some of them had actually died; on which account a man, who hawked this pretended prediction about the streets, was arrested, and I found it necessary to disavow it in the *Journal de Paris*. On the 25th, however, the occurrence of a dreadful storm augmented the general terror. On the 15th of January, 1798, I was under the necessity of making a similar disavowal, several persons having become sick, as on the former occasion.

In the History of Comets, in the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1775, a singular anecdote occurs, relating to two stars, marked A and S. The comet had been discovered near to these stars on the 8th of August, 1769; and the letters refer to two natural daughters of Count Charolais, *Adelaide* and *Sophia*, whom M. Bouret wished to have occasion to mention when the King was at his house, where M. Messier intended to present his chart to his Majesty. There is one of these stars in the large Atlas of M. Bode, but without any letter attached to it. I induced him to insert in this Atlas eight hundred stars, which M. Messier had occasion to determine, and which are scattered through the various volumes of the Academy, in which are detailed his different observations on comets; but several of them have not yet been published.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1804, contain experiments upon the measurement of small angles, and on the size of planet Harding, by Mr. Herschel; he finds for it the fourth of a second, but does not positively decide whether or no it is a real diameter.

M. Pigot gives the changes of the star of the fifth magnitude, in Sobieski's Buckler, from 61½ to 62¼ days, which is sometimes scarcely visible. He discovered

vered it in 1795; its position being in right ascension 279° 9½′, declination 5° 56′ A, June 1796: its smallest lustre 1796, 17th of September, and 13th of November; 1797, 14th of May and 7th of August; 1798, 29th of July and 15th of September; 1799, 7th of August and 11th of October; 1800, 14th of July and 24th of September; 1801, 9th of August. Ninth magnitude or invisible.

Part of these observations were made at Fontainbleau in 1803, before the National Institute had obtained liberty for M. Pigot to return to Britain.

Mr. Herschel has examined the effect which would be produced by the displacement of the solar system. He reduces to 1° 5″ the proper annual movement of six principal stars, supposing that the sun was directed towards 245° 52″ of right ascension, and 49° 38′ of declination. Maskelyne had 5½″ for the sum of the six annual movements of these six stars; the surplus is the effect of the displacement of the sun.

Mr. Herschel has given some observations on the singular figure of Saturn. On the 12th of April, 1805, with a seven-foot telescope, which rendered objects more than ordinarily distinct, and which magnified 570 times, he found the ring whiter, and Saturn yellowish.

With a ten-foot telescope, which magnified 527 times, he found the four points of the greatest curvature at 43°; he compares it to a parallelogram, the four corners of which are rounded.

With a forty-foot tele-cope, magnifying 360 times, the appearances were the same. The axis is 32°, the equator 35°; and the diameter of the greatest curvature 60°. He discovers in this the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; there being in this case two centripetal, and two centrifugal powers, for he has proved the two rotations of the planet, and of the ring.

The most distant ring turns sensibly. The divisions, as well as the space between the rings, are obscure.

The publication of the second volume of Bradley's Observations for 1756, and subsequent years, is interesting to astronomers. Those of his successor are added, and this volume joins the first of Maskelyne, which commenced in 1765.

Among the curious and interesting observations made in the course of the last year, we may reckon that of the *annual parallax of the stars*, which M. Calandrelli thought he recognized in several stars. M. Piazzi had given some results upon this subject, which I noticed in my History of the preceding year. The *parallax of the Lyre in declination* is 0·875 of the absolute parallax, and passes very near to the zenith. M. Piazzi observed it very sedulously; but we are inclined to draw a very different conclusion from his observations than that which he wishes to establish, viz. that the parallax of the stars has hitherto escaped our measurements; if it were even sufficiently large to admit of being measured, the declination would not always be the surest method to employ. To conclude, M. Piazzi proposes to continue his researches; and M. Calandrelli, at Rome, has given two memoirs on the parallax of the Lyre.

Roma, 1806, in 8vo. *Risultato de varie Osservazioni sopra la Parallasse annua di Vega.* The parallax, is found to be 5″ with a nine-foot sector. The observations agree sufficiently well to warrant him in supposing that this parallax really exists; which has not hitherto been believed.

We received in the month of December some *Opuscula astronomici*, printed at Rome by Messrs. Calandrelli and Conti, twenty pages in quarto, wherein are contained six memoirs, one of which is on the annual parallax of the Lyre, which he finds as at 4° 4″; another upon the *opposition to the planet Herschel* 1805, and a third on the elements of its orbit. The remaining papers are *on the eclipse of the sun in* 1806, observed at Rome and Padua, and calculated by M. Conti, on the method of corresponding altitudes, and on a nonagesimal table for the latitude of Rome.

The parallax of 4° 4″ would reduce the distance of the Lyre to 1600 millions of leagues instead of 7000; but as the parallax of right ascension of the Lyre varies much more than the parallax of declination, it is to be wished that this method were employed for clearing up this curious question.

The greatest parallax of the Lyre in right ascension is between the end of May and the end of September; in declination between the end of June and the end of December; and as it was towards the month of August that it has been most observed, passing the meridian at eight o'clock, it is possible that the difference may have escaped the most exact observers.

The prolongation of our meridian undertaken this year, cannot fail to prove interesting to astronomers. We think it, therefore,

therefore, our duty to intimate what progress has been made in this undertaking, and to assure them of the certainty of our speedy and complete success.

Since the 2d of May M. de Laplace proposed to continue the meridian to the Balearic Islands; and Messrs Biot, Arago, and Rodriguez, the Spanish philosopher, set out with instruments on the 3d of September.

During M. Arago's absence, his place is occupied in the observatory by M. Claude Louis Mathieu, who was born at Macon, in November 1784, and is extremely well skilled in astronomical observations and calculations.

As they were also to determine the pendulum at 45°, on the 26th of July Messrs. Bouvard and Biot made trial of the invariable pendulum of platina intended to be carried into the different points of the meridian. In order to deduce the simple pendulum from it, and the variations in gravity, they caused it to oscillate before the pendulum of a clock, the pace of which was perfectly well known; and they observed from a distance, through a glass, the coincidence of the two pendulums; there was not a minute of uncertainty respecting the time in which they exactly agreed.

So early as 1775, M. Turgot, then minister, wished to send M. Messier to Bourdeaux, in order to have the pendulum at 45°. His retreat from office prevented the success of this enterprise; but at present we are in possession of much more perfect methods.

M. Biot writes from Barcelona, on the 11d of September, that he was received in a very polite manner by the heads of the Spanish government.

On the 4th of October, he writes from Tarragona that the grand triangle will be easily measured between the middle of November and the end of February.

On the 12th of October he set out for Valentia, and then proceeded to Cullera, where he intended to fix one station. The rains still proved an obstacle; but in the month of November, the north winds, which are then prevalent, would clear the sky.

On the 16th of October, the small advice-boat, or brigantine, *Le Mystique*, which was to carry the astronomers to the island of Ivica, arrived; it is armed, goes with sails and oars, and is commanded by a very zealous and experienced officer, M. de Vacaro. The passports of the British Admiralty arrived; and the astronomers were to embark at Denia, fifteen leagues to the south of Valentia. From Denia to Ivica the distance is only twenty-five leagues, and this great triangle would be easily made in the months of January and February.

On the 23d of October, M. Biot embarked for Ivica, and returned on the 10th of November. In consequence of this voyage, it was determined that the part of Mongon, near Denia, should be chosen as a station, instead of Cullera, and the mountain of Camrey, in the island of Ivica. All the triangles will be finished in two months; but the latitudes will not be observed until the end of the year at Formenteva, a small island in the neighbourhood of Ivica, where a base will be measured. M. Chaix has taken charge of the post of Mongon; M. de Vacaro superintends another station.

M. de Vaudeuil, at Madrid, M. Biot, at Barcelona, M. la Nusse, at Valentia, and M. Morand, at Denia, took much interest in forwarding the preparations, and furnished every requisite assistance. Infinite pains and labour were taken in preparing the stations; two hundred men were employed in cutting a path in the rock of Mongon, and sixty men and an equal number of mules at Ivica. The tents were blown down by a dreadful wind from the north; but at last, on the 7th of December, all the reflectors and signals were placed. M. Arago is indefatigable.

Thus the sciences have suffered nothing by the war. The Royal Society of London requested, through the medium of the French Institute, the liberty of a British astronomer, who was a prisoner in France, which was instantly granted; and this is the second time that the sciences have been thus privileged. On the 11th of March, 1806, the council of state decided on giving Captain Flinders his liberty, and on restoring his galley, the Cumberland.

The sixth volume of the Memoirs of the Institute for the Class of Sciences contains an eulogy upon M. Méchain, and a new formula to reduce distances, by several observations, by Messrs. Méchain, Messier, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew. I myself have there given the results of the transit of Mercury in 1802, and the consequences resulting from it, in order to correct my tables. M. Coulomb has also communicated to the public, through the same medium, "Methods for obtaining the greatest Degree of Magnetism;" and M. Buache, a Memoir upon the discovery of America, wherein

wherein he shews that Columbus had consulted Toscanelli, and that the Antilles, which he conjectured to be America, were the Azores, which he recognized in a chart of 1367; and he thence concludes, that it must have been Christopher Columbus who discovered America. I have shewn, however, in my Abridgement of Navigation, that there were several preceding events which led him to it.

The Class of Sciences has also published the first volume of *Savans Etrangers*, which was long expected; it contains some observations by M. Bouvard, several memoirs by M. Burckhard upon various *comets*, and on *micrometers*, a memoir by M. Dangos, on terrestrial refractions, and meteorological observations made at Cayenne, during ten years, by M. Mentelle, whose loss we have to regret. He was brother to our celebrated geographer, and I had procured him the means of going to exercise his zeal in a country very little known, where observations of the greatest importance might be made: and it is to him we are indebted for the knowledge we have obtained of the marshes of Cayenne.

The Class of Sciences resolved to publish their Memoirs half yearly; but they found it impossible to finish the volume for the first half year of 1806 before the 8th of December. It comprehends memoirs by M. Legeadre on triangles in the spheroids, by M. Burckhardt upon the enacts of 1762, 1770, and 1784, as well as upon the planet Harding, and some experiments by Messrs. Biot and Arago, on the refractive power of the different gases, which must prove extremely interesting to those engaged in the study of astronomical refraction. A considerable prize is offered by the Class of Sciences for an account of the perturbations of the planet Olbers.

M. Delambre has observed the equinoxes and the solstices, and has found no cause for altering his new tables.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XVII.

IN my last I omitted to state, that the reveanes of the General Post Office of the United States, from July 1805, to July 1806, amounted to 305,396 dollars, and the expences of that department to 256,127 dollars; that the number of Post-Offices at the latter period was 1848; that from January, 1801, to January 1807, twenty-four millions of the national debt had been discharged: that in the present and following years, nine more millions will be paid; so that on the 1st day of January, 1809, the balance due to the creditors of the United States will be 57,491,858 dollars. By contract, however, with those creditors after that period, no more of the debt can be annually paid than 4,500,000 dollars, which will extinguish the whole in the year 1831, except the 3 per cent stock, amounting to about 19 millions, bearing an interest of 575,635 dollars. This debt by the original contract, can only be paid the creditors at par, but the present very able Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gallatin, has produced a plan, which most of the holders in this stock, it is expected, will agree to; by which it will be nearly, if not altogether liquidated by the year 1813. In the mean time our population not only will increase, but the consumption of taxable articles;—add to which the money saved heretofore payable as interest, and you will readily see the great extent of national improvement the United States are capable of promoting without taxation. How much then are we interested in avoiding unnecessary wars, the principles and politics of Europe? Should, however, we be forced into a war, with such a government, and such high privileges, we should be less than men, where we not to defend to the last life our invaluable immunities. But let us hope we shall not be driven to such extremities, and that the report now preparing by Mr. Gallatin to be laid before the next Congress, which I understand embraces a water-communication between the lakes and the principal rivers falling into the Atlantic, will be acted upon.

When we left our friends at Painsville, the river was very full of water; we crossed in a canoe, but our horses were not got over without difficulty, nor without much hazard to my friends. From Painsville to the Chagrine, it is twelve miles, the road very good, as is the land, except about a mile square in Mentor, which seemed the worst I had seen in the Reserve. The Chagrine differs from the other rivers, which empty themselves into the Lake in this neighbourhood, being very clear; whilst the rest are all muddy. We crossed it about twelve miles from its mouth without difficulty, and posted ourselves for the night at Mr. Abbott's. His farm, consisting of two hundred acres, lies on the banks

banks of the Chagrine, which is navigable about two hundred yards below, for vessels of one hundred tons. Abbott was at that time building a sloop of eighty tons; he has also a grist-mill, which he offered for 1000 dollars, and his land of which fifty acres were cleared, at 10 dollars per acre round. His orchard was not so good as many others, and his smoak-house was made out of a sycamore or button-nut-tree, hollowed by fire. On the borders of the Lake, we met with innumerable flocks of wild pigeons, flying with vast rapidity, and so low that, when on horseback, I have frequently stooped my head to avoid being struck in their rapid course; and have repeatedly seen them killed by persons on foot throwing sticks into the flocks. This method seldom failed of bringing down two or three at a time. In general, birds are much more numerous than to the East of the Alleghany; I could not however hear of the mocking-bird, nor was the feathered tribe so musical as in England; but the plumage of many was highly beautiful, particularly the flame-coloured hanging-bird, whose nest, suspended by a thread, bids defiance to the destructive efforts of the numerous varieties of squirrels. I may also remark, that among the finest productions I saw no locusts, although in the pamphlet published a few days back by my ingenious friend, Dr. Tongue, descriptive of the Southern Shores of Lake Erie, its situation, climate, soil, productions, trade, commerce, manufactures and exports, he mentions the honey-locust as a native. Deer, bears, wild turkeys, and other game abound, as well as millions of squirrels, and some few wolves. These animals, however, fly the habitations of man; and as a country becomes settled, so it becomes free from them.

From Chagrine, to the future city of Cleveland, situate at the mouth of the Cayahoga, it is twenty miles. The road is good and never more than about four miles from the Lake. With the exception of some rich bottoms, the first four miles the land was below the general estimate; the next eight miles was through a most beautiful country, adorned with several handsome elevations, well adapted for the future residence of wealth and taste, commanding fine views of the Lake and of the land. The country for the rest of the journey was undulating and pleasant, and the soil rich. The site on which the City of Washington has been built, has been admired by all who have seen it; yet its beauty is, I think, exceeded by that of Cleveland. As this City was fixed upon as the place of negociation with the different tribes of Indians, it became our head-quarters for about a month, and afforded observations which will be hereafter detailed. Almost immediately on our arrival, we were honoured with a visit from two squaws and a boy, children of a Seneka Chief, called Steenowrch, or Standing Stone, who were dressed for the occasion. The eldest girl was about twenty years of age: her hair, shining with bears grease, hung on each side the eye-brows, and was tied with a large bow behind; she was encircled by a handsome piece of blue cloth, confined about the breast with a silver clasp; her legs were covered with green flannel, and she had on her feet Indian moccasins; silver ornaments were suspended from her ears, and her necklace resembled a bracelet of silver. The younger woman, about eighteen, was dressed after the same fashion, but her legs were covered with fine scarlet cloth. The boy was about eight years old, much like his sisters in his person. Suspended from his neck were three silver gorgets on one of which were the arms of England, and had probably belonged to an officer; his green coat was decorated with brass buttons, having on them the arms of the United States, and was edged with a coarse silver lace; he wore black cloth on his legs, and carried in his hand his bow and arrow, of which we afterwards had proof of his being a master; his forehead and cheeks were covered with vermilion, whilst his fine black eyes and open countenance proclaimed a boy of no common stamp. From the apex to the forehead, his hair as well as that of his sisters was separated, and the line covered with vermilion; and under their woollen they all wore linen, made to fit the body tightly. The following morning we visited their father, who had pitched his tent in a meadow on the border of the great bend of the Cayahoga. Besides the persons who had visited us, this Chief had a wife and one other son living. Standing Stone was upwards of six feet high, and a remarkably large and portly man; his chest was the fullest and most masculine I ever saw; the firmness of his footstep, and the strength of his make, occasioned his appellation. His lady, in all the dignity of dirt and filth, attended on his wants and pleasures; it was her duty to cut the wood for his fire, to plant and to reap his corn, whilst he indulged in the ardours of the chase, or the luxuries of his pipe. Beside his hatchet, sugar-boiler, guns, bows and arrows, tomahawk,

mahawk, and pipe, he had but little, if we except his silver ornaments, of which all Indians are fond, as well as good judges of their intrinsic value.

Standing Stone formerly drank deep, and, in one of the mad moments consequent on inebriety, he had hurled his tomahawk at his wife, but missed his aim; the murderous weapon, however, sunk deep into the head of his first-born son, and snatched the young warrior from his country. From that moment Standing Stone carefully abstained from whisky, and became remarkable for orderly conduct, and for mild and quiet manners.

Alexandria, Your's, &c.
June 1, 1807. R. DINMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACTS *of the* GREAT SANHEDRIM *at* PARIS.

Sitting of the 20th of February, 1807,

A Member requested that the subjects of their decisions before they were deliberated on, should be printed and distributed; but the motion was not seconded.

New deputies from a synagogue at Amsterdam, were introduced; these were a doctor of laws, a mathematician, and a doctor in physic. The first delivered an oration in French, the second in German, and the third in Hebrew. They pathetically expressed their grateful attachment to the Sovereign, and their devotion to their ancient religion. The assembly was sensibly affected by the presence of three new members, eminently distinguished by their erudition, and whose fame had preceded their appearance. The fourth doctrinal point was,

Fraternity.

The Israelite has been too often suspected of a want of fraternal affection, by the nations among whom he is resident; and the popular prejudice infers, that the Jew in France and in Italy does not consider his christian fellow-citizen but in the character of a stranger. The Great Sanhedrim therefore declare, that all Israelites are obliged by the law of Moses, to consider as their brethren all men who acknowledge as God the Creator of the Universe, and who grant them hospitable enjoyments and civil rights; that the sacred writings ordain we should love our own likeness, and do nothing to another but what we would another should do to us; this doctrine is universal with the greatest doctors of Israel; the Mosaic Code commands every Israelite to practise all the charities of life by receiving strangers in their towns; it consequently follows, that so much the more must we cherish the same sentiments towards those whose laws protect us, whose armies defend us, and who permit us to adore the Eternal according to our rites. The Great Sanhedrim therefore ordains, that every Israelite shall blend with his fellow-subjects, as a brother and a citizen, since they with him acknowledge as God the Creator of the Universe.

On this point, Mr. Furtado, the President, addressed the Doctors of the Law and the Notables.

"You perceive the advantage of reducing into maxims and doctrinal ordinances easy to comprehend, the consequences which flow from the principles of our holy law, and harmonizing them with the Civil Code of France and Italy.

"We acknowledge that the laws given to the children of Israel, by the mouth of Moses, emanated from God, and this venerable Code contained all the necessary Institutes for a nation, either for religious, or civil society; but Moses even passed beyond this boundary, for he has established regulations which apply to the rights of people, that is, the Law of Nations, as they stand connected one with another.

"When the people of Israel enjoyed an equality of rank among nations, our ancestors religiously followed the ordinances of our Divine Legislator, religious, civil, and political; but Israel became broken by disunion; her throne and her altars were overthrown, and this great revolution closed in an universal dispersion. From that moment the Israelite became the subject of the civil and political laws of the nations, into whose bosom he has flown for refuge; his own civil and political laws ceased to be! The fragments of Israel then soon acknowledged that it becomes a religious obligation for them to consider in civil and political matters the laws of the country in which they reside, as the supreme laws.

"It was not so with the religious laws, faithfully transmitted from generation to generation, entire amidst the wreck of ages; pure among the unhallowed persecutions of men; unchangeable amid the revolutions of Empires! Calumny has often branded us with obstinacy; but this more than human constancy at this day receives the eulogium it merits.

"Thus freed from the obligation of following any other civil Code, than that

of

of the nation who afforded us an asylum, we mourned that there were Sovereigns who refused us the right of inscribing our names on the list of our fellow-citizens; at the same time we could not exist under our ancient laws; and the Israelite, through many races, having contracted the manners and the characters of the nations, among whom he had been cradled, we were necessarily permitted to live under the laws of all nations.

"In declaring therefore our fraternal sentiments for persons professing another religion, but who obey the same sovereign, we are only complying with the injunctions of God, and the dictate of our moral sense. We are not so much establishing a doctrine, as stating a fact. Our sacred writings abound with authorities to sanction this natural affection for the virtuous men of every country."

When at the fifth sitting, 25th of February, the Sanhedrim voted this decision, respecting *fraternity*, it was distinguished by a remarkable circumstance. The chief having delivered a discourse in Hebrew, afterwards read in French, and having declared that this fourth decree had been adopted unanimously, the assembly, inspired by an instantaneous sympathy, divesting itself of the religious gravity of its character, echoed aloud their unanimous plaudits when they heard proclaimed as doctrinal, that *conscience*, which is innate in all our hearts, and which perpetually is reminding men of all religions to cherish the tender sentiments of mutual benevolence. We are here forcibly reminded of the well-known anecdote of the celebrated verse of Terence, which, at the Theatre, occasioned a similar sensation in the breasts of all present.

In the sitting of the 19th of February, they read the fifth, sixth, and seventh decisions.

The fifth decision was on the *moral duties* which the law of Moses prescribed to the Hebrew, to be observed between him and the individuals of the nation among whom he resided. The Great Sanhedrim declare, that the Decalogue of the Sacred Writings, which contain the precise commandments of God, do not make any distinction between man and man, who acknowledge one God, creator of the Universe. That this doctrine has been taught by the Doctors of the Law, who never cease to inculcate the love of the Creator and the Creature; that Moses enjoined it in the name of God.—See Leviticus, chap. xix. v. 33, 34.—And they quote one of their Rabbins, who says, "Our doctors declare that the man who is compassionate towards his fellow, is in our eyes as dear to us, as if he had descended from the race of Abraham." That every Israelite is obliged to love as his brethren those who observe the *noachides* (these mean the precepts given to Noah,) to visit their infirm, assist their poor, &c. whatever may be their religion.

The sixth decision relates to *civil and political duties*. It is declared that it is a religious duty for the Israelite to love the kingdom in which he is born, or resides, as his country; and its Sovereign, as his own. Thus Daniel said to Darius, that he had been saved from the rage of the lions only because he had been equally faithful to his God and his King. Chap. vi. 23. That Jeremiah exhorts all the Hebrews to consider Babylon as their own country. Ch. iv. See also in the same book, ch. xl. 9, the oath which Guedaliah offers to the Israelites to remain faithful to the king of Babylon. "Fear God and thy King," says Solomon, Prov. ch. xxiv. 21. That all obliges the Jew never to insulate his interest from the public interest, nor to separate the prosperity of his affairs from the public welfare; to afflict himself with its calamities, and to rejoice in its triumphs. In a word, the Great Sanhedrim declare, that the Israelite is to serve and to defend his country, and to obey its civil laws. There is one remarkable decision concluding this article. The Great Sanhedrim declares, that *every Israelite called to military service is dispensed* by the law, during the time of that service, from observing *all religious ordinances and ceremonies*, which are incompatible with military service.

The seventh decision turns on *useful professions*.

The Great Sanhedrim are desirous of enlightening the Israelites, on the necessity and the advantages resulting from agricultural pursuits, to become landholders, to practise arts and trades, and to cultivate the sciences which will enable them to embrace liberal professions, and reflecting that hitherto the Israelites have been compelled from various impediments to renounce mechanics and manufactures, and above all, the cultivation of land which had been from the earliest times their favourite occupation; this fatal abandonment can only be attributed

ted to the vicissitudes of their unhappy state; to the uncertainty of their personal security, either with regard to their property, or to the numerous obstacles which the laws or customs of other nations have opposed to the free developement of their industry and their activity.

That this apathy and abandonment have in no wise resulted from the principles of their religion, nor the interpretations of their doctors, but in truth, are only an unfortunate effect of habits, which the privation of a free exercise of their industrious faculties has made them contract.

That the Mosaic legislation manifests that all manual labours were honourable among the children of Israel, and that there is no mechanical art which is interdicted to them, but on the contrary, the Holy Writings excite them to acts of industry. Psalm 128. "When thou eatest the labour of thine hands, thou shalt be blessed, and it shall be well with thee."—Proverbs, chap. 28, ver. 19, "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread, but he that followeth the idle shall be filled with poverty."—Chap. 24, ver. 27. "Prepare thy work without, and make ready thy things in the field, and after build thine house." Their Rabbins in the Misna, are also quoted as authorities, which inculcate that there is a religious merit in pursuing industrious trades; and in the Talmud it is declared, that the Father who does not educate his son to some profession, is rearing a thief.

In consequence of all this, the Great Sanhedrim, in virtue of the powers invested in them, ordain, that all Israelities, and particularly those of France and Italy, who now enjoy civil and political rights, shall seek for means and adopt them to inspire their youth with the love of labour, and an ambition to excel in useful trades, and liberal arts, as these laudable pursuits are conformable to our holy religion, and serviceable to the country, which in men unoccupied and without some calling can only see dangerous citizens. The Great Sanhedrim, further invites the Israelites of France and Italy to purchase lands, as a means to attach themselves more strongly to their country, and to renounce those baser occupations which degrade men in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, and finally to acquire their esteem and kindness by industrious habits.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING to take up your Miscellany in a coffee-house the other day, I observed a query in your last Number, respecting the appropriation of two thousand pounds bequeathed by Dr. Franklin to the Cities of Boston and Philadelphia. Being just arrived from America, I am happy in having the pleasure of gratifying your querist on this subject.

We have only to regret that the venerable Doctor's fortune was not equal to his plans of charity, as it has appeared that the sums disposed of in this truly patriotic manner, though small, have been the means of advancing in society many persons, who have proved to be its most useful members. This fund has been greatly increased of late, as well by legacies from others, as by the regular interest of the monies so employed; great care being taken by the directors of these charitable funds to invest them in honest hands.

The learned Doctor knowing by experience the useful effects of a small sum in proper hands, in writing his will, found this method of thanking that world, which had been so kind to him, and takes advantage of the opportunity to promote the welfare of society, by recommending early marriages. Your's, &c.

London, July 22, 1807. W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to express the pleasure I felt in the perusal of an article inserted in your valuable Miscellany for April last, from Mr. Wright of Wisbeach, announcing an institution for philosophical research established there, as it promises ultimate success, though its dawn may be obscured by a train of circumstances disadvantageous; at the same time indulge me in announcing to the lovers of experimental philosophy, that a Society has very recently been established at Leeds in Yorkshire, under the name of "The Leeds Philosophical Society," whose object is scientific research. The number of members is confined to twenty-four the first year, after which they will be regulated according to existing circumstances. Each member subscribes one guinea annually, in order to defray the expences

expences attendant on an institution of this nature, and in providing and keeping in repair such apparatus, as is found requisite for the elucidation of many questions requiring experimental proof. Should such subscription fall short of defraying the expence, each member is to contribute an equal additional sum: the same to be made known by the committee for the time being. A room is fitted up for the members, who meet every Wednesday evening. A spirit of emulation prevailing amongst them, those who possessed apparatus suited to the intent of the establishment, with marked pleasure lent it to the Society till provision shall be made for procuring the proper instruments by the funds of the encreasing Society. For the better conducting its affairs, a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, are appointed; a Committee is also formed which sits six months. Before the Society reduced itself to that systematic regularity which now characterizes its meetings, any member voluntarily lectured on such subjects as he was most familiar with, or thought proper to descant upon. But now the Committee for the time being appoints the Lecturer for the next evening, who is expected to lecture at the time appointed, or become liable to a fine. The Lecturer, when nominated, announces the subject of his intended lecture, which must be elucidated by actual experiments made during the lecture.

Your's, &c.

JOHN NORTHERN.

Leeds, August 4, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. IX.

LUCAN.

AFTER the great names of Homer and Virgil, the next in succession among the epic poets is Lucan. His Poem of the Pharsalia, the only work by which he is known, abounds equally in beauties and in faults. But it would be a waste of the reader's time, and of our own, to revive the question so often agitated, whether it be entitled to the name of an epic poem. Those who deny its claim to that distinction, assert that it is nothing more than a history in verse, a dry and uninteresting detail of military events, seldom relieved by the intervention of episodes, or by splendour of imagery. It may be admitted that there is very little of invention discovered in the conduct of the poem, and that its general plan is too historical to be accounted a regular epic. But the boundaries of the epopœa are not sufficiently ascertained, to authorize us to exclude a poem founded on great and heroic events, merely because it does not always coincide with the plan and formation of the Iliad and Æneid. It would be too scrupulous an adherence to rules to reject it entirely from that class of Poems. It possesses most of the properties and features of the epic. The subject is highly susceptible of grandeur and dignity; and the unity of object, the triumph of Cæsar over the Roman liberty, is uniformly preserved. The severity of critics has so far blinded their justice, as to make them forget that the Pharsalia is an unfinished poem, and that the defective state in which we now behold it, must be lamented as the misfortune, rather than censured as the fault, of its luckless author, who died in his 27th year.

M. Annæus Lucanus, the son of M. Annæus Mela, and of Acilia, the daughter of Acilius Lucanus, a celebrated orator, was born at Corduba in Spain, in the consulship of C. Cæsar Germanicus, and L. Casianus. But when only eight months old, he was removed to Rome, and there received his education, probably under the inspection of his uncle Seneca. His progress was so rapid, that his extraordinary talents soon introduced him to the notice of Nero, who appointed him quæstor, before he was qualified by age to accept that great office. He married Polla Argentaria, the daughter of a Roman senator, who was gifted with such uncommon endowments, that she is said to have revised and corrected the three first books of the Pharsalia. Her beauty and accomplishments are celebrated by Statius.

Lucan lost the favour of Nero, by too vain and eager a display of his mental superiority, by which that cruel and arrogant Prince was mortified and offended. He was imprudent enough to dispute with his master, the prize of poetry, and acquired the dangerous honour of obtaining it. At the celebration of the *Quinquennalia*, it was proclaimed, that Nero intended to recite the Story of Niobe, in a poem of his own composition. The style of the imperial poet may be estimated by the following bombastic specimen, exhibited in Persius.

Torva Mimalloneis implêrunt cornua bombis
Et raptum vitulo caput abiatura superbo
Bassaris, et lyncem Mænas flexura corymbis
Evion ingeminat; reparabilis adsonat echo.

But Nero, however contemptible as a poet, was the master of the world, and his rank, if not his genius, could exturt the applause of thousands. It was accordingly most liberally awarded him, and he awaited, with affected modesty, the certain disposition of the prize in his favour. But Lucan, who was present, refused his sanction, and entering the lists with his sovereign, recited a Poem on the fable of Orpheus, which immediately obtained the approbation, and bore away the prize of the judges. The bold impartiality which conferred it on Lucan, may prove, either that Nero had not yet begun to indulge that extreme of tyranny which he afterwards displayed, or that in those days of despotism and terror the voice of the magistrates was yet respected and obeyed. But the interest of Lucan with the Emperor was ruined, and he the next day received an order which forbade him to plead at the bar, or to recite verses in public. It may be supposed that a young poet, who was conscious of his superior genius, resented this barbarous and unmanly treatment, and that he omitted no opportunity of exposing the person and poetry of the Emperor to ridicule and contempt. In this imprudent conduct he is supposed to been encouraged by Persius.

But we are not informed by what motives he was induced to join the conspiracy of Piso, against the authority and government of Nero. His name was in the fatal list of the conspirators, but it does not appear that he took any active or conspicuous share in that unfortunate attempt. Tacitus (lib. 15.) merely says, that Nero endeavoured to repress his rising reputation, and had forbidden him to make any future ostentatious display of his merit. The rage of Nero, doubly irritated as an injured sovereign and a mortified poet, was perhaps glad to involve in the general proscription a man whom he personally hated. The conduct of Lucan, subsequent to the discovery of the plot, did not correspond with the boldness with which he entered it. He strenuously denied any participation in the guilt of treason. For the honour of an admired poet, it cannot but be wished, that the relation of Tacitus were destitute of foundation. When desired to name the person at whose suggestion he had conspired against the Emperor, while his accomplices named those by whose advice they had acted, he affixed the guilt on his own mother, Acilia. This circumstance has been by many attributed to the calumny of Nero himself, who was willing to asperse the memory of a man, whose fame he could neither rival nor endure. In the many fragments of the Life of Lucan, which still exist, this anecdote is not to be found. But Tacitus was not accustomed indiscriminately to adopt the reports of the vulgar; his grave and indisputable authority outweighs every other consideration, and compels our unwilling belief. Lucan was sternly ordered by the tyrant to prepare for death, with only the melancholy privilege of selecting the mode. He chose to have the arteries of his arms and legs opened in a warm bath. He supped chearfully with his friends, and then taking leave of them, with the greatest tranquillity, and the highest contempt for death, he submitted to the operation. Before he expired, he repeated, with great energy and emphasis, the following lines, so expressive of his own fate:—

Sanguis erant lachrymæ, quæcunque foramina novit
Humor, ab his largus manat cruor; ora redundant,
Et patulæ nares, sudor rubet, omnia plenis
Membra fluunt venis; totum est pro vulnere corpus. Lib. 9.

He died at the age of 26, in the year of Christ, 63.

In his earlier youth he wrote several poems, some of which are mentioned by different writers; such as the Combat of Hector and Achilles, which he is said to have composed at twelve years of age; the Fable of Orpheus; a Poem on the dreadful fire of Rome, in which it is thought he severely glanced at Nero, who was the suspected cause of it, though the innocent converts to Christianity were the innocent victims of his barbarity. Some books of Saturnalia, an imperfect Tragedy of Medea, and a Poem on the burning of Troy. Some have added to these the panegyric of Calphurnius Piso, which is yet extant; but it is rejected by most commentators as the production of a much later age. These, with his Pharsalia, are enumerated by Statius as composed by Lucan, at an age when Virgil had not yet ventured on his Culex.

There are few subjects more dignified, more capable of elevating the mind than the one selected by Lucan. Founded on great

great and recent events, it possessed every thing that could interest and gratify his readers. The war of Troy was a feeble incident, compared with the civil wars of Rome, where the greatest Generals, and the two most conspicuous men of their time, disputed between themselves the empire of the world. The fields of Pharsalia decided the contest between Pompey and Cæsar; and the same exploit which bestowed on the latter the laurel of victory, gave the last fatal blow to the expiring freedom of Rome.

Lucan, guided either by an abhorrence of tyranny, or by some other motive not so laudable, has uniformly ascribed the subversion of that republic to the sole agency of Cæsar. But it might have been attributed, not so much to the jealousy of Pompey or the ambition of Cæsar, as to the pride of the Patricians and the overbearing tyranny of the Senate. It did not occur to Lucan, that the gradual dissolution of the Republic, the internal divisions of Rome from the time of the Gracchi to the sanguinary days of Marius and Sylla, were occasioned by the dangerous policy and the usurped dominion of that arbitrary body. The senators were every thing, the people nothing. The successful resistance of the citizens, indeed, compelled the adoption of tribunes, till at length the perpetual struggle for popular ascendancy or aristocratic sway involved both the senate and the people in one common ruin. Exhausted by the bloody proscriptions of Sylla, the Romans, to use the words of Plutarch (in Vit. Pomp.) aspired only to shelter themselves under a mild and peaceful servitude! It does not appear to have been at first the intention either of Pompey or of Cæsar, to avail themselves of this disposition. Pompey might have assumed the sovereignty on his return from Asia, after the defeat and death of Mithridates; but when he landed in Italy, he dismissed his army, and retired to Rome as a private citizen. His jealousy of Cæsar, the instigations of his followers, and the popularity of his name, subsequently involved him in a contest to which his genius was unequal, and he soon yielded to the ascendancy of his rival. The ambitious designs of Cæsar unfolded themselves in a still more gradual and cautious manner. He acquired in as great a degree the affection of the people and of the armies. His valour, his activity, and his many virtues, in proportion as they excited admiration and esteem, rendered him the more formidable and hateful to the senate. His victories drew from them only a sullen approbation, or an equivocal applause. Had his just and temperate demands been complied with, he might contentedly have remained a citizen of Rome. But he was provoked by their unjust preference of Pompey; willing to be placed on an equal footing with him, he refused to submit to his superiority; exasperated by the pride of his rival and the impotent malignity of the senate, he hesitated in the midst of his victories, he presented the olive-branch while the sword was suspended over his own head; till, satisfied that his death alone would appease the malignity of his enemies, he passed the Rubicon, and Rome was enslaved.

From these observations, which are not inappropriate to our subject, it may be inferred, that the subversion of the Roman Republic had its cause, more in the capricious and arbitrary conduct of the Senate than in the personal ambition of Cæsar; and it might be added, that, in assuming the reins of government in times of such effervescency, he acted the part of a man disposed to heal the wounds inflicted by the civil wars, rather than as a warrior actuated by a desire of rule. The senate destroyed the fair fabric of the Roman freedom and greatness: and if it be asked why the barbarous Sylla lived secure, abdicated in peace and died with impunity, while the mild and clement Cæsar was basely murdered by friends and foes; it was, because Sylla gratified the pride of the patricians in the humiliation of the people, while Cæsar, by becoming the father of the people, destroyed the authority of the senate. Had Lucan considered his subject in this light, he would have rendered greater justice to the character of Cæsar. But he was either animated by the pure spirit of republicanism, or he regarded Cæsar as the guilty founder of monarchy, as the man who had prepared the way to the abhorred tyranny of Nero. He was too near the events which he describes, to delineate them with impartiality. Confounding the effect with the cause, he has drawn Cæsar as violent, as unjust, and as cruel as any of his successors. Indeed when we consider his own critical situation, and the universal slavery

very which prevailed in his time, the boldness of his style, the freedom of his sentiments, are almost inconceivable. The man, who under the reign of Nero could utter and inscribe such lines as these,

Proxima quid soboles, aut quid meruere nepotes
In regnum nasci? Pavidi num gessimus arma?
Teximus an jugulos? Alieni pœna timoris
In nostra cervice sedet,

might expect to be soon sacrificed to the jealous rage of the tyrant.

Thus furnished with a subject so splendid, and so interesting, how happens it that Lucan is less read than any other of the classics? that, while Virgil is perused, and reperused with increasing delight, the most laborious Latinists are seldom able to read a canto of the Pharsalia without fatigue and distaste? Why, with all the merit that incontestably belongs to him, does he enjoy a less degree of popularity than some other authors in many respects inferior to him? It may probably be, that his imagination, always delighting in scenes of grandeur, often mistook bombast for sublimity, inflation for strength. He had not that flexibility of genius which can adopt every variation of style, which gives to every object its peculiar and appropriate colouring. He did not possess that soundness of judgment which describes without exaggeration, and glows without tumour; his defective taste, or rather his total want of it, perpetually betrays him into a length and superfluity of detail, seldom compensated by beauty of expression, or animated description. For instance, that sublime and simple saying of Cæsar to the trembling pilot, when overtaken by a storm in their passage from Epirus to Italy, "Quid times? Cæsarem vehis!" is destroyed by Lucan in the amplification of a cold and tedious narrative. Every line being cast exactly in the same mould, he is as wearisome to the mind as he is monotonous to the ear. Thus most of his undoubted beauties are lost in the perpetual recurrence of faults, and the impatient reader, who must search for excellence through so many defects, is disposed to throw down the book in disgust.—That Lucan, however, possesses merit peculiarly his own, that he is often original, and sometimes great, will be seen in a more detailed account of the Pharsalia, which will form the subject of our next.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on a new and improved* METHOD *of* BUILDING GROINED ARCHES: *in reference to a* MODEL *made for practical* DEMONSTRATION. *By* GEORGE TAPPEN, ARCHITECT.

IT has long been experienced, and universally acknowledged, that the present established method of erecting groined arches is a very weak and imperfect mode of construction, and consequently extremely dangerous, and improper to be introduced into warehouses or such other buildings as require a much greater degree of strength and solidity than is usual, in order to support with more safety the immense weights and burthens which are constantly placed therein.

But notwithstanding this general opinion, I have never heard that any professional man, or other qualified person, has hitherto given himself the least trouble or concern in attempting to apply a remedy to the evil, by devising some more secure and judicious manner of constructing them; although it is unanimously confessed that such an improvement would be attended with considerable commercial advantage.

Indeed, upon the slightest investigation of the subject, the objections raised against this kind of arches, appear to be too well founded to require the smallest comment; as it must be manifest to every observer, the moment he examines them, that a very material part of the substance of the bricks, forming the groined angle is pared and cut away; first with an intent of producing additional length to the curve of that angle, by which the joints of all the brickwork are preserved on an exact level line; and secondly, from the unavoidable necessity of uniting and bonding the same into the face of the arch with which it is immediately connected. But what renders it still more objectionable, is, that when the crowns of these arches are loaded with stores or merchandise, the greatest pressure or momentum of the superincumbent weight has, by repeated experiments, been found to operate chiefly in the direction of the groins which are indisputably allowed to be the weakest parts of the arch.

Again, were the curvilinear angles of the groins viewed in a sectional representation, they would discover, thus applied, the poorest and most feeble of all forms; namely, that of a wedge placed vertically

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on its blade, or of a pyramid inverted without even the appearance of any direct lateral support: as is more fully and practically demonstrated by the separate fragment (made to a large scale) appertaining to the model of the common groined arches.

Thus having, I presume, sufficiently proved that the old or usual method of building the common groined arches is diametrically opposite to every sound principle of mechanical art or science; and no less contrary to the simple axioms of common sense, because they are found to be most inadequate in point of strength where force is most required, and most introduced where they ought never to be admitted; which perhaps results from this plain reason, that no others have ever yet been recommended as better calculated to supply their place:

I will, therefore, now proceed to give a concise description of my new method of building them, referring my readers, at the same time, to the consideration of the model made for that purpose; which though consisting of a single arch only, will nevertheless impart a competent idea of a continuation of them, where circumstances may render a multiplicity necessary.

Instead of the square piers, so commonly used, I have adopted octangular* ones, being essentially requisite to the principles of the new method. Also, they occupy, of course, less space on the ground than the square piers of the same dimensions taken transversely; nor are they so liable to be injured at the angles†, by the rolling of casks or removal of goods, as those which are square. The octagonal piers, measured across each way from the foot of the ribs, are four feet eight inches, which is the size of the square ones used in the tobacco warehouses of the London Docks. But the octagonal piers are attended with this superior and apparent advantage: in each of them there will be a saving of room, amounting to five feet eight inches; which arises from the truncation of the four triangles produced by the generation of an octagon within a square. That is to say, each of the square piers in the tobacco warehouses of the London Docks, though only the same size from out to out, occupy five feet eight inches more of the area or superficial contents of the warehouse than the octagonal piers: which sum multiplied by the number of them throughout the whole building, would amount to a considerable loss of room in regard to stowage. And here it ought particularly to be observed, that, though the octangular piers contain less substance, by cutting off the four angles, than the others, they are nevertheless much stronger owing to the straight direction in which the cross-ribs of the contiguous arches reciprocally support and resist each other, independently of the intervening spandrils which are to be brought up as usual to the level of the under-side of the crown of the arches: whereas the angles in the common groined arches, and which, as before observed, are the parts where the greatest effort of resistance ought to be made, have nothing else to rest upon than the most flimsey of all bases, namely an extreme corner of a square pier.

The distance of these octangular piers from each other, I have supposed to be twenty-one feet; which also tallies with the space observed in the tobacco-warehouses at the London Docks, and which has been proved by experience to be an advantageous distance between the piers, for the accommodation of various stowage, in large warehouses. At the same time, I only allude to these works as of national notoriety, and very justly of public approval, by way of datum; since it is clear to every understanding, that the new method, as well as the old, may be practised with equal ease to any dimensions, and with any kind of arch.*

I have intended the diagonal ribs to consist of two bricks and a half on the face, and two bricks in thickness; which may also be made larger or smaller, agreeably to the span of the arch, the size of the piers, or the ratio of weight designed

* They are called octangular, because they resemble the true octagon more than any other figure.

† By filling up the four-inch recesses between the backs of the ribs to the height of the springing course, the piers would become perfectly octangular; and consequently all the angles, by being obtuse, would be less liable to harm than they are even by this method: but some small space on the plan would be lost.

* Should any one prefer the cross-ribs to be semicircular, or any other sort of arch, instead of the elliptic ones observed in the model, then the filling-in arches will follow the nature of the curve, whatever it may be; but this difference in the choice of one arch produces no alteration whatever in the real principles of the new method.

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to be put upon them*. Now it is evident, by inspecting the model, that these ribs (springing not from a small corner, or edge, of a pier, but from the very heart and substance of it; made still more firm and immoveable by the counteracting agency of the opposite ribs, added to the weight of the solid spandrils above) must possess extraordinary strength and durability. They abut against a stout square key-stone placed in the central intersection: and by having to bear the largest portion of the weight (according to our previous lemma, they are to be worked throughout with solid unmutilated bricks, except such cuttings as may be necessary for bond alone; also, by receiving additional aid and support from the four filling-in arches, one brick and half in thickness, and the whole being well bonded, and thoroughly drenched and cemented together with strong flowing mortar, would, I have no doubt, be capable of sustaining upwards of twice the weight that the present common groined arches of equal thickness could support.

As the sum of the diagonal of the square is greater than the sum of one of the sides, so it is equally obvious that the girth of the elliptic cross-ribs must be greater than the girth of the semicircular arch; on which account, I found that it was not possible to keep the joints of the brickwork of the filling-in arches upon the same level as the joints of the brickwork composing the ribs, without cutting away and diminishing the real body and substance of the bricks, and thereby falling into one error by shunning another. But, as it frequently happens, that which at first appeared to be attended with considerable difficulty, ended in a novel expedient of connecting the ribs and the filling-in arches together, in a much better and more substantial manner than could possibly have been the case by any contrivance of making them coincide at the angles. That is, I was induced to set back the filling in arches four inches from the face of the ribs, which renders the cutting of groins totally unnecessary, and thereby occasions a considerable saving of expence, in point of labour to every arch, which, throughout an extensive warehouse, would amount to a large sum of money.

But what is still more desirable, and paramount to pecuniary considerations, is, that this method affords to the filling-in arches a most excellent and solid shoulder or abutment against the whole body of the ribs, as well as a better opportunity of bonding and tying the ribs and filling-in arches together in the interior part of the work, and occasionally on the face, as will more convincingly appear by consulting the separate fragment (on a larger scale) appertaining to the model first alluded to. By the inspection of which, every workman will perhaps be instantly satisfied that all the bond and connection that can be either useful or necessary to the work, may be obtained with the greatest ease, notwithstanding the joints of the brickwork of the filling-in arches and those of the ribs are not, generally speaking, upon the same level; though many of the courses, in the progress of the work, will accidentally come so. Now, had the filling-in arches been brought forward, so as to meet the angles of the ribs, there would inevitably have appeared, a continued joint, or line of separation, in the very worst place in which it could have happened, viz. the angles of the ribs; because, as before observed, the courses of the brickwork cannot be preserved altogether upon the same level. Therefore by setting back the filling-in arches, this practical deformity is not only avoided, but the arches themselves, instead of thrusting against the weakest part imaginable, that of an extreme angle, will, by this contrary disposition, exert all their impulse where there is the greatest power and substance to resist it.

Further, it may not be improper to observe that Dr. Hutton, in his Treatise on the Principle of Bridges, recommends the stones of the wall (or spandril) over the extrados of the voussoirs of an arch to be bonded into the stones of the pier, and with one another; because the pier will then carry part of their weight, and thereby oppose a greater power of resistance to the thrust of the arch. For the same reason, it would be equally advisable, alluding to the new method of building groined arches, to carry up, at the same time, the diagonal ribs, filling-in arches, and intervening spandrils, to the level shewn by the model, well bonding the whole together; and thence the arch is continued round till it meets the same substantial abutment on the other side; and thus, by the means of assuming a new chord, the central part of the fourteen-inch arch will bear nearly an equal proportion, even singly considered, with the thickness assigned by the ablest engineers to the arches of powder-magazines, and

* The filling-in arches may also be made thicker than specified by the model, wherever it may be thought necessary.

where the greatest strength is evidently necessary.

Lastly, the writer feels confident that, if the prejudice of old customs be not permitted to overcome truth and useful improvement, the several superior properties of his new method of erecting groined arches will be the means of bringing it into general practice, to the utter seclusion of the old system; since it has been proved that the octagonal piers occupy less space on the plan, which is an important object where warehouse-room is scarce and valuable: also the arches, by the introduction of the diagonal ribs, are much stronger; and there will likewise be a considerable saving of expence in point of labour, to every arch. So that, under these united impressions, he feels extreme satisfaction in presenting these explanatory remarks, with the practical model, to the consideration of the public in general, and of the architect and builder in particular.

N. B. The line or separation, appearing in the crown of the arch, as shewn by the model, is occasioned by its being made in four parts for the convenience of taking it to pieces if necessary; but which line or separation, will not, of course, take place in the real arch.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXIV.

What is the NATURE *of the* INTERIOR PARTS *of the* EARTH? *or of the great* MASS *of* MATTER *interjacent between its* SURFACE *of* CIRCUMFERENCE *and* CENTRE?

THE grand problem concerning the origin of things and system of the world, has interested the attention, and occupied the powers of philosophers in all ages; and various systems have been framed, so obscure in themselves and contradictory to each other, as to afford the cautious inquirer very little satisfaction; and, indeed, scarcely to do more than teach him a humiliating lesson on the weakness of human understanding. Of this problem we may say, in the language of Job, speaking of the nature of the Almighty, "It is as high as heaven, what canst thou do? deeper than hell, what canst thou know?"* On the more limited subject of geology, or an inquiry into the original formation of this terraqueous globe, and the causes which have produced its present structure and furniture, both external and internal, opinions are not less various and inconsistent. And of this question we may say, that if it is not "deeper, it is at least as deep as Hell;" for Hell, or Hades, has always been considered as situated in, or rather the same with, the "deep places," the innermost parts of the earth. These infernal regions have been allotted by the imaginations of men for the mansions of departed souls, whether in a state of enjoyment or suffering. The souls of men, if they were not raised to the rank of gods, or to the stars, were supposed, as well as their bodies, to descend into the earth, and to pass either into Elysium or Tartarus. A conceit of this kind we find common to the lively fancies of the Greeks and Romans, and the clouded conceptions of Fins and Laplanders. They who believe in a material and local Hell, a place of elementary, penal, and inextinguishable fire, generally suppose it to lie at the centre or in the innermost parts of the earth. Mr. Whiston, indeed, does not think any such Hell as could be formed by fire, fed with sulphur in the bowels of the earth, hot enough for the damned. He is of opinion, that the comets are so many hells appointed in their orbits alternately to carry the damned into the confines of the sun, there to be scorched by its violent heat, and then to return with them beyond the orb of Saturn, there to starve them in those cold and dismal regions. However, the generality of Christians are contented with an elementary, fierce, and everlasting fire in the central parts of the earth. In short, were we to be guided by either mythology or comments on the Scripture, we should be at no loss to give an account of the nature or materials that compose the internal parts of the earth. The infernal regions, according to the most common notions, bear a great analogy to those on its surface; only part of the former are much better and pleasanter than any we are acquainted with, and others much worse, dismal, and intolerable.

It may be thought somewhat curious, that the system of central fire, adopted as the scene of future torments both by Christians and Mahomedans, perfectly coincides with the most rational and satisfactory theory of the earth; but before we touch on this, it may be proper briefly to notice some other systems.

A conjecture has been thrown out that the habitable earth, for ought that we know, may be hollow, or a kind of vault. This, however, being merely imaginary, and unsupported even by any thing analogical in what we know of nature

* Job xi. 8.

ture, is unworthy of the smallest attention. Nor is much more due to those systems which suppose, at some particular period of time, the existence of a fluid and chaotic mass, in which various particles of matter would, in the general jumble, be mutually attracted by chemical affinities, and the heavier and grosser parts sinking towards the centre, form there a solid ball: for neither is it allowed, in philosophical investigation, to have recourse to arbitrary suppositions, nor are the different materials that enter into the composition of this terraqueous globe, as far as we have been able to penetrate, either by means of natural or artificial excavations, arranged according to their specific gravity.

Of the celebrated system of Buffon it may with truth be affirmed, that it is an ingenious combination of ideas and facts, though in some respects it is almost as miraculous and arbitrary as that of a fluid and chaotic mass. It supposes the earth to be a combined vitreous mass, consisting of a comet, and a proportion of the exterior part of the sun, which after it was sufficiently cooled in the lapse of time, perhaps hundreds of thousands of years, has gradually assumed its present form. From the phenomena of volcanoes, or frequent explosions of subterraneous fire, witnessed every day in different climates and regions of the earth, and from universal traces of the operation of fire, he concludes that the whole earth was once in a state of fusion. It still contains a central heat, though this constantly evaporates, and is gradually dissipated. There is in nature a scale of the degrees of heat whose upper extremity is the point where all fluids heated by the action of fire, and in a state of constant ebullition, would be volatilized: where the most fixed earthy particles, divided and attenuated by those of fire, would in like manner fly off in vapour; and by which, were it prolonged, the globe itself, though formed and consolidated by the power of gravity, would be destroyed by the expansive force of this element. The other point, at the bottom of the scale, is that where this force no longer animating nature, all living beings would perish, and every fluid substance be congealed; where the air itself, being deprived of its spring, would fall down upon the torpid earth, therewith to form but one dead and solid mass. Agreeably to this doctrine, Mr. de Buffon is convinced that several of the planets cannot now be inhabited: some by reason of an excess of heat; others by reason of an excess of cold. Jupiter, for example, still highly impregnated with fire, looks forward, according to Buffon, to the epoch of living beings, which he will not see for many thousand of years. The Frozen Moon has not a single inhabitant. The globe that we inhabit, heated up in some former period to the point of ignition, is gradually cooled down, though very slowly, by reason of its prodigious mass. The aged earth loses its internal heat in the course of time, as we, when we become old, lose that which gives us animation.

Prior to Buffon, Mairan was led, by certain observations on the earth, to maintain that it possessed, in itself, a heat not derived from the sun. He termed it central, because, as it propagated its genial influences to every part of the earth's surface, it seemed to act as proceeding from a central point: though he did not pretend, by this specification, to determine, like Buffon, either the place or the cause which produced those effects. Leibnitz did not hesitate to affirm that the earth owed its form, and the consistency of its matter, to the element of fire. Des Cartes, in his day, imagined that the earth, and other planets, were nothing but so many little incrustated suns.

Thus I have given an outline of the systems which divide geologists. These systems rest on the respective bases of *water* and of *fire*: and therefore, they who respectively maintain them are called *Neptunists* or *Vulcanists*.

According to the Neptunists, the central part of this globe consists of the stone known by the name of granite. This substance they consider as the *nucleus* of the globe. And it is upon this substance they think that all matters on the surface, and near the surface, rest. It consists in general of an assemblage of siliceous stones, such as quartz, schorl, and feldspat, which owe their arrangement to water. In the reign of a fluid and chaotic mass, the water, as the least heavy principle, must have purified itself, and arisen, through the other materials, by *filtration*; while the earthy principles must have been precipitated, and formed a mud, in which all the elements of stone were confounded. That there is a central body in the globe, which supports those parts that come to be more immediately exposed to our view, is agreed on both by the Neptunists and Vulcanists. The greater part of the Vulcanists likewise

wise agree with the Neptunists in thinking that this central body must be solid. But whereas the Neptunists consider the great *nucleus* of the globe as altogether *inert, or dead;* all the Vulcanists agree that it contains a principle of activity or motion. The adherents of Buffon think that there is still a motion and agitation in the central parts of the earth, though less violent than during the first periods of its ebullition, when it was formed by a comet sweeping off and receiving in its train a portion of the exterior part of the sun; though, to resume the metaphor, the blood that formerly boiled in the veins of the earth has become, and must gradually become, more and more sluggish.

Against both of these hypotheses of the origin, formation, and structure of the earth, either from a chaotic and fluid mass, or from the collision of a comet with the sun, there lies this insurmountable objection in the eye of sound philosophy, that they are, however plausible and ingenious, purely hypothetical and arbitrary. Neither chaos and confusion, nor an assumed event in the history and physiology of the heavens, is to be introduced into the order of nature, because certain things appear to our partial views as being in some disorder and confusion. Nor are we to have recourse to to a fiction of causes, when those which occur in our experience seem insufficient. In reasoning concerning any phenomenon, we ought to proceed from what we know, keeping still in view the unity, simplicity, and constancy, of nature in all her operations. *Similar causes*, as is observed by the great Newton, *are to be assigned to similar phenomena, nor are any causes to be admitted but such as are true and sufficient to account for the phenomena inquired into.* The meaning of this rule many philosophers have entirely mistaken, imagining that by *true* or *real* Sir Isaac only means such causes as really exist in nature, whether they have any actual concern in the production of any effect or no, and are not mere creatures of the imagination. Sir Isaac Newton's meaning is, that no cause of any event shall be admitted, or even considered, which we *do not know* to be actually concurring or exciting some influence in that very event. A commixture of the fiery mass of a comet with a portion of the sun is perhaps possible; and a ball of fire, after gradual refrigerations, may be sufficient to account for the most striking phenomena in the form, structure, and interior furniture of this globe. And this is a cause which exists in nature. But Newton would undoubtedly have rejected the system of Buffon for the same reason that he rejected the conducting spirits of Aristotle, and the vortices of Des Cartes; not because such a cause does not exist in nature, nor yet because it is inadequate for the wished-for explanation: but because we do not know that a comet was any how concerned in the phenomenon under consideration. As the assumption of a chaotic and fluid mass, and that also of a comet striking obliquely and carrying away in its train a limb, as it were, or spur of the sun, are both of them inadmissible in philosophical investigation, and ascribe an origin to the earth violent, accidental, and wholly out of the ordinary course of nature, so they do not give it any permanent existence. On the system of the Neptunists, the washing away of the matter of this earth into the sea, would reduce it to a level: it would be overwhelmed in water, and a period would be put to the existence of that vast inequality in its surface which is necessary to the production and support of plants and animals. On that of the followers of Buffon, the vital heat which they suppose to revive and animate vegetation, the support of animal life, must sooner or later be wholly lost, and become what they suppose the moon to be, one silent and dreary waste, one mass of ice. In all this there is something fugitive, monstrous, and unsatisfactory, because unnatural.

Yet neither the labours of the Neptunists nor the Vulcanists have been in vain. Their observations have led to a system in which the agency of both fire and water is admitted, and which provides for the permanent existence of the earth, in its present form, "the green abode of life;" a system which is already so well established by multiplied observation and just induction, as to be admitted by every one not tainted with inveterate prejudice, and which every day receives fresh confirmation; a system which attributes the structure of the earth to a cause existing in nature, and evidently operating towards the effect inquired into, and which displays the intelligence, goodness, and immutability of the Great Creator.

This system, from an examination of the internal characters of fossile bodies, maintains that the stratified parts of our globe, after being deposited by the wa-

ters of the ocean, have been consolidated by heat or subterraneous fire, and afterwards raised up by the expansive force of the same agent into the situations which they now occupy, whilst the unstratified bodies, such as basaltes, whinstone, and porphyry, having been brought into fosion by the same heat, have been forcibly injected among the strata; to which, therefore, granite is to be considered not of prior, as the chaotic mass men suppose, but of posterior origin.

As in the mineral regions the loose or incoherent materials of our land have been consolidated by heat, so upon the surface of the earth exposed to the fluid elements of air and water, there is a necessary principle of dissolution and decay for that consolidated earth, which, from the mineral region, is exposed to decay. The solid body being thus gradually impaired, there are moving powers continually employed, by which the summits of our land are continually degraded, and the materials of this decaying surface travelled towards the coast. The summits of the mountains are every where urged through the valleys by the force of running waters. The soil which is produced in the destruction of the solid earth is gradually travelled by the moving water; but, in the mean time, is constantly employed in supplying vegetation with its necessary aid. This travelled soil is at last deposited on the coast, where it forms most fertile countries: but the billows of the ocean agitate the loose materials upon the shore, and wear away the coast with the endless repetitions of this act of power, or this imparted force. Thus the continent of our earth, sapped to its foundation, is carried away into the deep, and sunk again at the bottom of the sea, in wich it originated.

Thus we see a circulation in the matter of this globe, and a system of beautiful economy in the works of nature. This earth, like the body of an animal, is wasted at the same time that it is impaired. It has a state of augmentation, and another of diminution and decay. It is destroyed in one part, but it is renewed in another; and the operations by which it is thus constantly renewed, are as evident to the scientific eye as those in which it is necessarily destroyed. Those various powers of destruction and renovation carefully attended to, serve to explain the common phenomena of nature; or rather, it is from those common phenomena or things which universally appear, that causes are inferred, on philosophical principles, for those effects. A system is thus formed in generalising all those different effects, or in ascribing all those particular operations to a general design or end, in which we may perceive either wisdom, so far as the end and means are properly adapted to each other, or benevolence, so far as that system is contrived for the benefit of beings who are capable of suffering pain and pleasure, and of judging of good and evil. The actual existence of final causes in nature (whatever may be thought of their priority to natural causes), strikes us as by a sensation, and is as obvious as any subject of perception.

The powers employed in the operations of this globe are light and heat, cold and condensation, electricity, magnetism, and subterraneous heat or mineral fire. By means of these powers, a never-ceasing revolution and intermixture of elements is kept up; a constant transition from fusion to solidity, and from solidity again to fusion. It is impossible within any tolerable limits to enter farther into the Huttonian system of geology in this place.* It may just be observed, that the principal objections made to that theory, arise wholly from want of attention to an essential part of it, namely, a modification of the effects of heat by superincumbent pressure. It is also observed since Hutton wrote, by Spallanzani, that the central fires animated by oxygen, must be modified by many other aëriform fluids.

Now, to apply all these observations on the theories of geologists, the *Neptunian*, the *Vulcanic*, and the *Huttonian*, which calls the aid of both these, inclining however more to the latter than the former, to our present question, the materials that compose the *Nucleus* of the earth, it appears on the whole,

First, that it is not an inert or dead mass, as is commonly supposed, but in a state of constant activity and fermentation. It is a grand chemical laboratory,

* For a fuller account of the Huttonian theory of the earth, the most satisfactory that has been proposed, as independent of every thing preternatural and miraculous, and going round and round with the wheel of nature, the reader must be referred to Dr. Hutton's own writings. But, before he dips into these he may, with great advantage, perase the excellent illustrations of this theory by professor Playfair, who confirms his theory by additional reasoning, and is even more to Hutton than Maclaurin was to Sir Isaac Newton.

producing

producing by various mixtures some of the grandest operations of nature. It is not a quiescent and torpid, but a busy and bustling scene.

Secondly, That it is not a solid or continuous mass of matter, as is also commonly imagined. By solidity, here is not understood that solidity which belongs to the elementary and original particles of matter, which are supposed to be unchangeable and incapable of actual or physical divisibility (if indeed there be any such,) but such a firm cohesion of parts as is not easily overcome or destroyed. When it is maintained that the nucleus of the earth is not one solid mass, *solid* is taken in the sense in which it stands opposed to fluid. Wherever there is heat there is expansion in every direction; and when violent, fluidity. But, that the internal heat of the globe is strong or violent, is deducible from volcanoes, its effects. The stupendous and terrible scenes of globes of flame, and fiery stones, forced to a prodigious height, mountains melted, and rivers of burning lava, attest the violence of that intestine agitation from which they flow.

Thirdly, The existence, the mighty power and violence, of internal fires in the earth, being established, it follows that they must be fed by an aliment adapted to such powerful and violent effects; and we know not of any other kind of aliment equal to such effects, besides oxygenous and other gases, in a state of liquidity or fusion.

Fourthly, The most common materials from which such gases are extricated, appear to be the oily substance, called petroleum or rock-oil and sulphur, of which last substance inexhaustible quantities are found in all volcanic countries. Petroleum is very often found in the cavities of limestone; sulphur is found sometimes pure, but more generally in combination with metals; in which state it is called pyrites or fire-stone; which is commonly defined to be sulphur saturated with metals. Almost all metals dug from the earth are combined with sulphur. In the pale-yellow pyrites, which contain chiefly sulphur and iron, so violent a fermentation is excited amongst the constituent parts of these minerals, when the quantity of them is considerable, that not only a sulphureous vapour and heat may be perceived, but that the whole kindles and burns intensely. The same phenomena are observable, and the same results are obtained by mixing well together and moistening a large quantity of filings of iron and powdered sulphur. This experiment exhibits, in miniature, the work that is going on in the great laboratory in the bowels of the earth.

But Spallanzani is of opinion, that in the more terrible eruptions of volcanoes, another agent is brought into play more energetic than the most powerful gases, even the gassification of glass. This is water, principally that of the sea, reduced to vapour. The subtilty or penetrating power of water seems to be more wonderful than that of air itself. It will pass through bodies impervious to the rays of light. It can subtilize itself in such a manner as to penetrate other bodies equally solid and compact, in which our eyes, though assisted by a lens of a strong magnifying power, cannot discover the smallest fissure, or minutest pore. The power of water to feed the flame, and increase the fierceness of fire, is known even to common blacksmiths; who, when they have occasion to raise the heat of their furnaces to the greatest intensity, besprinkle their fires copiously with water, so that to petroleum and sulphur we are to add water. It must be admitted, that all the knowledge we can obtain concerning the aliment of subterraneous fire is extremely imperfect. It is reasonable, however, from what we do know, to infer that it consists in the substances above-mentioned, though we do not know the manner in which they are brought into a state of ignition.

It is certain that the aliment of central fire is, when it burns, in very different circumstances from those of our furnaces, which cannot burn without the presence of atmospheric air, of which the subterraneous abysses, where volcanic conflagrations begin, are destitute. The islands that have been produced by the action of submarine volcanoes are almost innumerable; and new ones have been thrown up even in our times. We cannot reasonably suppose the existence of atmospheric air at so prodigious a depth below the sea, where the substances productive and elementary of volcanoes take fire. Here, however, we may be permitted to have recourse to the extrication and developement of oxygen gas. It is known that nitre, mixed with sulphur, burns rapidly, even in close vessels. Nitre, when heat is applied to it, yields a great quantity of oxygen gas; and sulphur has a strong attraction for oxygen. As oxygen is thus supplied, which is the only principle necessary to combustion, communication with the atmosphere

mosphere is unnecessary. The sulphur will burn till the whole oxygen, which the nitre furnishes, be consumed. It is not necessary, in the present argument, to assume the existence of nitre in the bowels of the earth, in such proportion to the sulphur therein contained as takes place in our gun-powder. All that is necessary to the present argument is, that ignition, or inflammation, may be produced without the communication of our common air. In so vast and various regions as the interior earth, a world within a world, there may be, and no doubt are, many powers and principles of which we are ignorant; or the same power may exist under different forms.

I shall here produce an example of this last case, which is applicable to the question in hand in other respects. Heat is occasioned by the rays of the sun concentrated, and likewise by the fluid of electricity concentrated. Both the light of the sun, and electricity are therefore elementary fire. Hence also we infer their identity, for two different substances cannot by any means produce constantly the same effect when put in the same circumstances; which, both light and electricity do in this case, merely by concentration, or discharging a great quantity of the fluid upon a small portion of matter. Farther on the subject of electricity, as it is connected with the present question, Sir William Hamilton informs us, that the red-hot stones thrown up by Vesuvius, 1766, were perfectly transparent; and he makes the same remark on the vast stream of lava which issued from this volcano in 1779. This appearance could not be the mere effect of heat, for mere heat with us will not make a solid body transparent. And these stones, we are sure, were not in a state of fusion, or the resistance of the air would have broke them all to pieces, even supposing, what is very improbable, that they were detached in such a state from the rest of the lava. For the transparency, therefore, we must have recourse to electricity, which, as appears by repeated experiments, has, in some cases, the property of rendering opaque bodies transparent. It is probable that volcanic fires take their rise from electricity:—though the internal parts of the earth may be inaccessible to the rays of the sun, here is a principle that pervades it throughout its whole extent, even the hardest metals, which are known to be the best conductors: a principle, as well adapted to the kindling of fire, as the concentrated rays of the sun. It may be proper on the present question, concerning the nucleus, to say something,

Fifthly, of the *density* of the earth. This is calculated from the observations of Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, at the Mountain Shihallion, in Perthshire, in the year 1774-5-6, and deduced as follows: The attraction of the mountain on a plummet was observed on both sides of it, its mass being computed from a number of sections in all directions, and consisting of stone. These data being then compared with the known attraction and magnitude of the earth, gave, by proportion, its mean density; which is to that of water as nine to two, and to common stone as nine to five; from whence, as well as from the considerations stated above, it may be presumed that the internal parts of the earth contain great quantities of metals. In short, from a general survey of the surface, and exploration of the internal parts of this earth, we are led to apply to the whole globe, what Milton says of a single mountain in the vicinity of Pandæmonium.

> There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
> Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
> Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
> That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
> The work of sulphur *

But lastly, the central parts of the earth, instead of being a place of torment, is the vital source of a beneficent heat, which revives and animates vegetation, and maintains life over the face of the globe. And, among innumerable instances of wise and benevolent designs, it may be observed, that, were the arrangement in the structure of the globe inverted, and masses of ore, which chiefly form the nucleus of the globe, placed above the different kinds of earth, the smiling face of nature would be changed into an arid desert. For, it is observed, that all kinds of metallic ores are inimical and destructive to vegetation.†

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* Paradise Lost, Book I. l. 670-74.

† On the materials dug out of copper and other mines which have been deposited and lain on the surface of the earth for half a century, there is not, at this day, the smallest appearance of vegetation. Wherever there are mines in mountains or plains, the soil above them is remarkably bleak and barren.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. X.

ST. MARY MATFELON, OR WHITECHAPEL.

AMONG the certificates returned by the rectors and wardens of various London churches to the lord treasurer's remembrancer of the Exchequer, in the second year of Edward VI., it is particularly stated that, by covenant with the abbot and convent of St. Osithe in Essex, the vicar or parson of Whitechapel was to recommend the said abbot and convent, every Sunday, from the pulpit to the prayers of the parishioners, as especial benefactors to the church.

NOBLE STREET.

In Noble-street, by Aldersgate, stood Shelley House, built by Sir Thomas Shelley, in the first of Henry IV. Sir Nicholas Bacon rebuilt it in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was called *Bacon House*. (See Pennant p. 251.)

ST. JOHN ZACHARY.

A. D. 1441. William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, from the paucity of grammarians in that age, founded a little hotel contiguous to King Henry the Sixth's College, at Cambridge, to be governed by a proctor and twenty-five scholars, all to be men studying the refinements of grammar; but, the year after, Bingham surrendered up his hostel to the king, who united it to his college of St. Nicholas, enlarging them both, and presenting thereto the church of St. John Zachary, (then belonging to Trinity-hall), in lieu whereof he gave to Trinity-hall the patronage of St. Edward's, in Cambridge: founding one fair college, for a provost, seventy fellows, three chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers, and a master, sixteen officers of the foundation, twelve servitors for the senior fellows, and six poor scholars: in all, one hundred and forty.

FENCHURCH STREET.

Hearn copied the following anecdote from a paper in the hand-writing of Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

"Of Daniel Rawlinson, my grandfather, who kept the Mitre Tavern, in Fenchurch-street, and of whose being sequestred in the Rump-time, I have heard much, the Whigs tell this, that upon the King's murder he hung his sign in mourning. He certainly judged right. The honour of the Mitre was much eclipsed through the loss of so good a parent of the church of England. Those rogues say, this endeared him so much to the church-men that he soon throve amain and got a good estate."

QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Here lived Mr. Edward Hudder, the famous pastry-cook, who died April 1739, aged 73. He is said to have taught near six thousand ladies the art of pastry; for which purpose he had two schools, one in Queen-street, near St. Thomas Apostle's the other near Furnival's-inn, Holburn. His head is prenxed to his receipts.

HERMITS.

That *Hermits* existed even within the limits of the metropolis in antient times, is an undisputed fact. Among the patent rolls of the forty-seventh year of Henry the Third, it is particularly stated that when the Bishop of Landaff made visits to London, he lodged within the precincts of the Hermit's residence at Charing. The Hermitage was dedicated to St. Katharine.

In 1298, according to one of the *inquisitiones post mortem*, the Prior of St. Mary Bethlehem held the advowson of the Hermitage at Cripplegate, which appears to have continued till within a short time of the dissolution of religious houses; for Ames, in his Typographical Antiquities, mentions three times, in 1514, 1517, and 1532, "The Fruit of Redemption, compyled by the Anker of London Wall, wrecched Symon." The Hermit of Highgate will be hereafter mentioned. It was however resolved by parliament, so early as the reign of Edward the Third, that the persons of old times calling themselves Hermits, were no other than vagrants and beggars.

In an old list of the chapels, churches, and monasteries in London, the following hermitages are enumerated:

"A anker*, a priest, in the chapell of St. Osmond, by Allhalowyn, in London Walle.

"A ankres, in a chapell, and a house of Seynte Botolfe, by St. Botolfis churche, without Byshopisgate.

"A ankres in a chapell, and a house of St. Clement, by Seynt Clementis church, without Temple Barre."

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.

The old church of Allhallows was engraved by Toms, in 1736. The upper part of the tower was of wood, and the body of the church of stone. At a very ancient period the rectory was in the gift of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity; but at the dissolution of reli-

* An anchorite.

gious

gious houses, it was bestowed upon the lord chancellor.

ALLHALLOWS, BARKING.

When the steeple of Allhallows, Barking, was rebuilt, in 1659, the churchwardens put over the clock an image of St. Michael, or rather an angel, sounding the last trumpet; a succeeding churchwarden, in 1675, removed it over the altar. The lecturer, Mr. John Saunders, performing a number of superstitious bows to it, and more ceremonies obtaining in this church (of which Dr. Hickes was vicar) than in most others in England, the churchwardens were indicted for it, and obliged to burn it. Saunders, the lecturer, defended it in two pamphlets, entitled "Apparitions of an Angel, one at the Old Bailey, and another at Tower-hill," which were answered by the upper churchwarden in a third pamphlet, with a quaint title. (See the Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. I. p. 616.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, ALDERSGATE STREET.

It seems to have been the common hall of the guild of the Holy Trinity, founded in St. Botolph's church, Aldersgate; to which belonged eight messuages, all below Trinity Hall. It was founded in the fifty-first year of King Edward the Third, and refounded by dame Joan Astley (sometime King Henry the Sixth's nurse), Richard Cawood, and Thomas Smith, for a master, two wardens, brethren and sisters; being of the value of thirty pounds a year. In the second year of Edward the Fourth, it was granted to William Harris, alias Somers. (See Strype's Stow. b. iii. p. 112.) The figures of a man in a fur gown, and his wife, praying, with an inscription under them, remaining in the east window, were engraved at Dr. Rawlinson's expence.

BUTCHER-HALL LANE.

Among the rolls of parliament of the third year of King Richard the Second, 1380, a petition occurs from the inhabitants of Smithfield and Holborn, against the butchers of this place (called, "La Bocherie pres de l'Eglise de Seint Nicholas dedeinz Neugate,") praying that some penal ordinance might be enacted to restrain the nuisance of throwing the blood and entrails of slaughtered animals into the channels connected with the River Fleet; and that the butchers might be forced to kill their beasts at "Knyghtesbrigg," or elsewhere, away from the annoyance of the people, under penalty not only of forfeiting such animals as might be killed in the "butcherie," but of a year's imprisonment. The prayer of the petition being granted, its penalties were enforced for several reigns.

HAGGERSTONE, IN THE PARISH OF SHOREDITCH.

This remnant of a village, now scarcely known but by its name, was once remarkable. It was in ancient times of sufficient consequence to be mentioned in the Domesday Survey, where it is registered as one of the manors of Robert de Gernon, who assisted the Conqueror in the invasion of the realm. The Norman scribes called it *Hergotestune*, probably from its vicinity to the Roman military road, or Ermin-street; the derivation of the name of which is somewhat similar. Hereman was Saxon for a soldier. Of its subsequent history, our written information is but scanty. In the reign of Richard the First it was called *Hargodelston*, and was held of Richard de Montfichet (the great-grandson of Robert de Gernon), by Nicholas de Bassingbourne, as the fourth part of a fee, whose son, Sir Thomas de Bassingbourne, for the consideration of thirty marks, conveyed his tenement here to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

From this period to the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, we find but one mention of it, in the 35th of Henry VIII. when certain messuages occur here as parcel of the dissolved Priory of St. Mary Spital.

From other documents, it appears, about 1572, to have been in the possession of Sir Roger Chobneley; and in the middle of the seventeenth century, to have passed into the Byde family. The lands in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, belonging to Thomas Byde, Esq. are particularly mentioned in a private act of parliament of 1725-6.

Not a vestige of any ancient building now remains here.

BEAUMONT'S INN.

The situation of Beaumont's inn, perhaps, is not now to be ascertained. It stood in the parish of St. Benedict, in the ward of Baynard's Castle, and belonged to Sir William Beaumont, knight, Viscount Beaumont; and was granted in the first year of King Edward the Fourth to Lord Hastings.

YORK HOUSE.

In ancient times there appears to have been a *York House* beyond Temple Bar, belonging, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, to the Duke of York. Perhaps it stood near the present site of York-street, Covent Garden. It is mentioned as follows, in an old manuscript

nuscript which has been already quoted: "A. D. 1411. 12 Hen. IV. In isto anno unus aurifaber London interfectus cum suo servo, nocturno tempore *in Hospicio Duc' Eboraci extra Tempillbarr* et jactata subt' pontem vocat'. Temple brygge."

LONDON PRISONS.

The following description is given of them in Donald Lupton's Characters of London, 1632.

"*Ludgate and Counters.*

"I le joyne all these together, because their natures are not much diferent, some of the officers make the places worse then they would be, if a man cannot by monies or good security pay his debts, yet hee may lye for them here: the prisoners are like apprentices, desire hartily to bee freemen: certainly, they have been men of great credite, for they have been much trusted; they hate three persons, an extream creditor, a cunning lawyer, and a biting serjeant: these three are all fishers, the creditor ownes the net, the lawyer places and spreads it, the serjeant fals and drawes it to a purse: the serjeant seems to be most of trust, for hee hath the whole businesse put into his hands, and if he can, concludes it: the lawyer next to him, for hee is trusted with the bonds: the creditor himself is of least note, for hee will not be seene in his owne business; yet the creditor is lord of the game, the lawyer is his huntsman, the yeoman his beagle, and the debtor is the wild hare. If he bee taken, most commonly hee is tamed in one of these meuses. A serjeant is worst when most implored, and a lawyer when most trusted; the creditor when without pity, and the debtor when prodigality and ill courses have procured this cage. The attourney and serjeant may be termed hangmen, they procure and serve so many executions. These places are fullest when men break their bonds, and make forfeitures; they may bee called dens, the serjeants lions, and the debtor the prey." *Ludgate* "is an ancient gate, yet not affected by citizens though a closet for safety. For the Counters, they teach wandring nightingals the way unto their nests, and learne them to sing the *counter*-tenor. The Counters seeme very courteous, for they will open almost at any houre in the night, they would not have men lye in the streets: wel, they are places that are too full, the more pitty that men eyther have not better estates, consciences, or manners, to pay their debts, and live uprightly and orderly."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WORKS *of* M. CANOVA, *the celebrated* ITALIAN SCULPTOR.

(*Concluded from p.* 48.)

THE works of Canova are so numerous that he can do no more than put the finishing hand to the performances which are executed in his shop. He is perfectly acquainted with antiquity, from having the works which it has left us read to him while at work, so that if it be not discoverable in all his productions, this is only to be ascribed to his particular taste.

His *Adonis* is an imitation of that in the Museum Pio-Clementinum, habited in the modern style. The indifference perceptible in his features perfectly corresponds with the idea we have been taught to form of him and forms a contrast with the ardent desire of Venus: but in representing that goddess, the artist has not been so happy as we should have expected; she has neither the graces, the beauty of figure, nor the expression of love adapted to her character. This group, of the natural size, belongs to the Marquis Berio at Naples.

The *Mausoleum of the Chevalier Emo*, executed by the order of the republic of Venice, is intended to adorn the side of a hall. On a tablet of white marble on which are represented the waves of the sea, appears a gun-boat, of the form of that invented by the Chevalier Emo, in his expedition against Algiers. The bust of the admiral is placed on a column about three feet high. At the base of this column, the Muse of History is engraving the name of the chevalier in letters of gold. The Genius of Renown is placing on the head of the bust a crown, the emblem of the glory which immortalizes the hero. This genius is executed in an affected and effeminate style, and the bust of the chevalier exhibits nothing remarkable.

The idea of Psyche, looking with satisfaction at a butterfly which she is holding by the wings, is executed with much grace: the butterfly denotes the character

ter for whom it is intended. It is probable that the antique statue of a child holding a bird furnished the artist with the idea of this Psyche. It is the property of Count Manghat Venice.

Canova, as we have observed, had executed very few performances in half-relievo. He resolved to attempt this species of composition. Sixteen basso relievos in plaster, composed by him, were to be seen in his work-shop in 1803. These were: Socrates saving the life of Alcibiades at the battle of Potidea; Socrates defending himself before the Areopagus; Socrates in prison, taking leave of his family; Socrates going to drink the hemlock; Socrates surrounded by his friends after his death; Briseïs taken from the tent of Achilles; the Death of Priam; a Procession of Trojan ladies; the young Phenicians dancing before Ulysses, at the court of Alcinoüs; the Return of Telemachus to the paternal habitation; Venus dancing with the Graces, in the presence of Mars; the Birth of Bacchus; the Death of Adonis; a School of Children; Charity distributing bread among the poor; the City of Padua represented under the figure of a female sitting.

The last of these is the only one that has been executed in marble; it decorates the council chamber of the senate of Padua. All the others are in plaster; and several of them embellish the palace of Prince Rezzonico. The *School* and *Charity* are placed in a school founded at the expence of that prince for the instruction of the poor. The basso relievo of Alcibiades was presented by the artist to the Academy of Lucca, of which he had been received a member. All these basso relievos are not of the same dimensions. The personification of the city of Padua is half as large as life. Most of them exhibit material faults in the manner in which the figures are grouped. The design is not marked with that ideal beauty which constitutes the charm of all the productions of art; the figures are destitute of grace and character, and in the form and disposition of the draperies we find no traces of the antique style. This last defect is particularly remarkable in the *Procession of the Trojan Ladies.* In the basso relievo of *Charity* the artist has introduced a figure which he seems to have intended to represent Poverty. It may be seen copied on a large scale, in the *Mausoleum of Christina of Austria.* The basso-relievo of *the City of Padua* is the best of all. The sitting figure is well grouped, its forms are well delineated and the drapery is executed with considerable art.

On examining these basso-relievos it is easily to perceive that their execution requires a particular talent, with which an artist, though an excellent statuary, may not be endowed It can scarcely be conceived that Canova could have fallen so far below himself.

The *Penitent Magdalen* is one of the most perfect of Canova's performances. In this beautiful statue he has followed only the inspiration of naive genius. Magdalen is at prayer on her knees; her body, bowed by the feelings of sorrow and repentance, is languishingly bent backward; her arms rest on her thighs. She holds a cross formed of two reeds tied together, and near her lies a skull. The greatest part of her body is uncovered: a coarse garment fastened round the waist falls to the middle of the leg. Her hair flows over her shoulders. Tears stream from her eyes, and sighs seem to issue from her half-opened lips. This posture announces the anguish of pungent remorse. Never was the artist so fortunate in the production of that languor and softness which he endeavours to give to forms. The eyes are so swoln with weeping that the eye lids are scarcely perceptible. This statue belongs to M. Deuveyrier of Paris.

The statue of *Hebe* produces a more cheerful effect. She is dancing on a cloud, at the same time that she is pouring out nectar for the gods. The two vases are of metal gilt. This performance displays the opening beauties of youth; full cheeks, breasts just beginning to swell, a figure replete with gaiety and innocence. The body is naked down to the waist. A light garment descending to the ancle does not conceal the graceful form of the thighs and legs. The only part that can be found fault with in this charming statue is the drapery, in which the talent of the artist has always found a rock. It belongs to the Marquis Albrizzi at Venice.

Canova has a style peculiar to himself in the arrangement of the hair. The ancients contented themselves with merely representing its directions, and, with the utmost simplicity imaginable, produced an effect replete with grace. Canova, from the desire of being more natural, is too minute; he forms the hair into two distinct portions, one of which hangs in ringlets, and the other smooth. These two parts alternate as in the figures of Correggio and Parmesano. The hair of Hebe

is

is more simple; it is only tied with a ribbon. The artist has attempted to express the variety of substances by the difference of tint which he has given to the body, leaving to the drapery the natural brilliancy of the marble. He has added gilded ornaments wherever he thought them appropriate. The zones and ribbon are gilded, and we have seen that the vases which the youthful goddess holds in her hands are also of metal. All connoisseurs will not approve of this method of Canova. The authority which he might derive from various statues of antiquity that were decorated with ornaments of a different nature from the substance of which they were made, loses much of its weight, if we consider that this practice was observed only with respect to statues placed in the temples of the gods, and that we never meet with it in those which had another destination. But, generally speaking, ought not far-fetched and trivial ornaments to be banished from an art, whose object is not so much to dazzle by something brilliant, as to leave a more profound impression by fixing the attention of the spectator on what is solely the production of genius.

But we are now going to observe Canova attempting subjects very different from those to which his genius would appear to invite him.

Hercules in his phrenzy precipitating Lychas into the sea, is one of the subjects which the artist proposed for himself. The principal figure is larger than the Farnese Hercules. The subject is truly tragic. The action is simple, and conformable with the rules of art. The phrenzy of the son of Alemene, and the melancholy fate of Lychas, form a good contrast, by means of the different sentiments which each of them inspires; but in this instance the part is not equal. Is Lychas able to make any resistance against Hercules, and is not interest converted into an emotion of horror at the barbarity of the hero? Besides, the artist has not exhibited Lychas in that situation in which the group would produce its principal effect. The hero almost entirely covers him, and in order to behold him on another side to greater advantage, you must relinquish the view of the face of Hercules. The manner in which he seizes Lychas, grasping his foot with one hand, and his hair with the other, is by no means natural. The dreadful cries which the unhappy wretch seems to utter, and the barbarous fury expressed by all the features of Hercules, exhibit a scene more horrible than pathetic. The figure of Hercules is faulty. The loins are too narrow in proportion to the breadth of the belly; and from the manner in which the hero seizes Lychas, it is impossible that he can throw him far. The poisoned robe which he has on his body, has the appearance of a plaster. This group belongs to the Duke della Miranda, at Naples.

The two pugilists Kreugas and Damoxenos, are superior in point of execution. Each stands on a different base, but they form essentially one group, because no object could be discovered in the disposition they affect, if they were separated. The history of these two combatants is related by Pausanias. Kreugas and Damoxenos had fought for a whole day without either of them being beaten; to decide the contest, they agreed that each should be at liberty to give his adversary a blow wherever he pleased. Kreugas discharged his on the head of Damoxenos, but without being able to knock him down. The latter, in his turn, required Kreugas to hold up his left arm; and struck him so violent a blow on the belly, which was stretched by this position, as to bury his first in the entrails of his unfortunate antagonist, who died on the spot. The artist has taken the moment in which Kreugas has raised his arm to receive the blow which Damoxenos is preparing to give him; but it is obvious that the circumstance is not happily chosen, for Kreugas, who retains on his left hand the hand employed by pugilists, seems rather to be the assailant, than the party assailed.

The artist has fallen into one principal error. From a wish to give his combatants members proportioned to the vigour which they announce, the muscles are frequently expressed with such strength that they seem rather indicative of clumsiness than of power and agility.

Whatever faults may be discovered in this group, so much is certain, that in none has Canova been so successful in the heroic style; if that term may be applied to the conflict of two pugilists.

In pursuing the works of Canova, we find a new group of *Cupid and Psyche*, in which he has partly imitated Psyche holding a butterfly. This group as well as the preceding is in the gallery of Prince Murat.

Cupid appears like a boy about twelve years of age; he is embracing Psyche, with an expression of the utmost tender-

ness. Psyche, with her left hand, grasps that of Cupid, on which she places a butterfly. The meaning of this allegory is, Psyche giving herself up to Cupid.

If it be easy to reduce a work full of faults to its just level, it is frequently impossible to bestow praises equal to the merits of an object; and we feel our inability to do justice to the admirable group of which we are speaking. Who could describe the enchanting graces of Psyche, the seductive figure of Cupid, their soft contours, the expressive and elegant countenance with which Cupid embraces the tender Psyche, that fire and innocent transport which animates their features. Never did modern art attain to such perfection in every thing that is calculated to form a model of whatever is most graceful, tender, and amiable. The most exquisite unity pervades this composition. The invention and execution are equally admirable, and all the parts of the performance vie with each other in point of perfection. Without pretending to find the least fault with Psyche, it may nevertheless be asserted that Cupid seems to be of a composition still more divine. The spectator admires the former, but he returns to the latter with increased enthusiasm. The hair of Cupid is somewhat stiff, and the drapery of Psyche rather common: and these are perhaps the only points on which the most rigid critic could animadvert.

About the same time that the pugilists were exhibited in his shop, a *Palamedes* between six and seven feet high made its appearance. This statue represented a young man naked, reclining against the trunk of a tree. In his right hand, which is half open, he holds some dice, and in his left the hilt of a sword, which rests upon his arm. Every one knows that to this hero is ascribed the invention of dice, and of the Greek alphabet, some characters of which are inscribed on the blade of the sword. This statue, which was designed for a counterpart to Perseus, was thrown down and broken by the inundation of the Tiber, which, in 1805, penetrated into the work-shop of Canova.

It was in 1796 and 1797 that this artist executed the model of the *mausoleum of the Archduchess Christina of Austria*, wife of Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen. This monument was erected in 1805, in the chapel of the Augustin church at Vienna, which also contains the tomb of the Emperor Leopold II. executed by Zauner.

On a square base of Carrara marble, four palms in height, and thirty-two in length and breadth, rises a marble pyramid, to the height of about twenty-eight palms. The entrance to the monument, which is at the base of this pyramid, is placed upon two steps, and grows narrower towards the top. On the architrave is this inscription: *Conjugi. Optimæ. Albertus.* On the field of the pyramid, which is above the architrave, the artist has represented a female figure, as large as life, intended for Celestial Happiness, who is soaring towards heaven with the medallion of the archduchess. Opposite this figure, is that of a young child, or a Genius, who is likewise flying and holding a palm-branch in his hand. About the medallion, which is surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of eternity, are these words, *Maria. Christina. Austr.* All this part of the mausoleum is in relievo.

On the steps of the pyramid on the right is a scroll of white marble, which reaches to the entrance of the mausoleum. This scroll serves as a general base for the combination of the six figures which appear in front; they are disposed in two groups, forming a funeral procession.

The principal figure of the first group represents Virtue. She is clothed in a long tunic. Her hair, encircled with an olive garland, falls down her shoulders. She is holding the urn which contains the ashes of her whose loss she deplores. On either side of her are two young females carrying torches. Their hair falls in ringlets down their backs, and they incline their heads in a languishing attitude towards the ground. Their dress consists of long tunics, covered by a mantle, which reaches down to the waist. This group is close to the entrance of the tomb, toward which the faces of the figures are turned, so that you can only see their backs. A garland of flowers, which enwreaths the urn, is supported at the two ends by the children who accompany Virtue, and it serves to unite more closely the figures composing this first group.

The other is at some distance to the right, on the step which leads to the tomb. The principal figure is a female, who appears somewhat younger than the former. She represents Charity. She advances with her head inclined; sorrow is depicted in her countenance, and her hands are crossed on her breast. An old blind man takes hold of one of her arms; he is conducted by a poor little girl, five or six years old, with her hands joined, and her head inclined. The old man

raises his head towards the mausoleum with all the expression of the most profound grief. To the left, on the lower step, a winged genius, under the figure of a young man, reposes near a lion, on whose mane he rests his arm. His eyes are fixed with a look of deep dejection on the arms of the house of Austria, which is placed beside the entrance of the tomb. His left hand rests on the arms of the house of Saxe. The lower part of his body is slightly covered with a long mantle, which falls down upon the last step.

This mausoleum, it must be obvious, differs exceedingly from the modern tombs, executed since the sixteenth century. This idea of a funeral and theatrical procession is absolutely new and original. The artist had before formed the design for a monument of this kind, which was to have been erected at the expence of the Venetian republic, to the memory of Titian. The genius of Art bore the urn. Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, accompanied the procession, and were distinguished by their peculiar attributes. The revolution prevented the execution of this monument; but it will easily be perceived how much superior this allegory was to that of the mausoleum of the Archduchess Christina. How are we to know that the first figure is designed to represent Virtue? And if the olive crown is sufficient to dispel all doubts, how happens it that we find another Virtue in the figure belonging to the second group? But that, I shall be told, is Charity; and the first female denotes Virtue in general. Here then is an abstraction, and the attributes of that abstraction are personified. We here observe virtue considered in an abstract manner, and in a concrete manner. These subtleties, indeed, throw a great obscurity over the sense of the allegory; and if the virtues may be discovered by certain attributes which individually characterize them, it is difficult to find any that combine in their general appearance all the characters which are adapted to virtue, taken in an abstract and general manner.

The spectator cannot discover the interpretation of the allegory conveyed in the third group, representing a Genius reclined upon a Lion, except by an investigation and analysis equally subtle.

"It is well known (says M. Van de Vivere) that the Archduchess was the wife of Duke Albert, of Saxe-Teschen; that this prince held one of the highest ranks in the armies of the house of Austria; that he always manifested the utmost tenderness for his consort; that in the fortitude of the deceased he always found the greatest alleviation of the sorrows incident to life; that he was inconsolable for her death; that the recollection of her greatness of soul can alone sooth the grief occasioned by her loss; finally, that to the memory of this illustrious consort he has caused this magnificent mausoleum to be erected: all these circumstances are expressed in this group in a most admirable manner. Duke Albert, represented by the Genius, is the first figure that attracts the eye. His drapery consists of the chlamys, and he appears overwhelmed with grief; he reclines against the lion, the emblem of courage, and casts an expressive look upon the arms of the house of Austria, while he holds in his left the escutcheon of Saxe. No artist that I know of ever made a more ingenious use of the two coats of arms of the husband and wife than M. Canova. In general, they have no connection with the main performance; but in this instance they are closely connected with the symbols which they serve to explain, and form essential parts of the composition. The lion resting his head on the arms of the house of Austria, demonstrates that he is emblematical of the courage of the archduchess, a branch of that house. The escutcheon of Saxe, placed below the sub-basement of the pyramid, is in the second place, and indicates that the mausoleum was erected by a prince of the house of Saxe; and that nothing might be left defective, these two coats of arms are united by the strength of conjugal love, a delicate and charming allegory."

It is nevertheless impossible to repress our astonishment that ideas so subtle and refined should have entered into the composition of a mausoleum, which ought to combine with the profundity of the sentiments it excites, as much simplicity as grandeur and perspicuity in the allegories; so that it is not till after long and tedious research that the spectator is enabled to comprehend the meaning of this ingenious composition, and to admire this group, of which the reader has just seen such a brilliant eulogy. It is impossible to assign any character to the genius; the figure itself affords no clue to an explanation; and you must previously be informed that it is intended to represent Duke Albert.

Let us now notice another defect which cannot escape the connoisseur. It is this:

this: The principal group is seen only from behind, and necessarily loses great part of the effect which it ought to produce. The marble scroll is likewise too prominent an object; you cannot but observe that it was contrived merely for the purpose of joining the two groups, which would otherwise have left the spectator in doubt with respect to the unity of their design.

How just soever these censures may appear, the numberless beauties which this mausoleum presents, the superior talents it announces, the idea in itself extremely affecting, of the Virtues shedding tears on the ashes of the princess, who cherished them in her heart, grief delineated with admirable truth, the same sentiment as varied in its expression as the age and character of the figures, the beauty of the forms, the art displayed in the draperies, the moving countenances of the persons, the magnificent figure of Celestical Felicity soaring towards the mansions of everlasting bliss, the contrast formed by the mild joy which animates her features, and the sorrow and regret depicted in those of the others, a thousand perfections which at once strike the eye of the spectator; in a word, every thing concurs to raise this mausoleum above all the modern productions of the kind, and to consign it to posterity as a work which cannot fail of forming a brilliant epoch in the history of the art.

The two girls carrying flambeaux are placed in an admirable manner: they form with Virtue the most beautiful group imaginable; it is the innocence and the candour, and the majestic gravity of Virtue. The expression of their faces is artless as their hearts. The drapery, though it does not appear studied, is formed with perfect art, and its simplicity adds charming graces to the persons. Charity advances with a noble and touching air. The sorrow of a child is characterized with the greatest truth in that of the girl who follows her; and the old man would form a perfect contrast, were he represented in a less ignoble manner, so as not to destroy part of the charm resulting from the view of all the other figures, which are noble and replete with grace. The artist would probably have proved more successful in producing one uniform impression by means of the general assemblage of his characters, if, instead of representing a mendicant, he had merely introduced an old man, who would not have led the imagination of the spectator to the ever trivial and disagreeable ideas of poverty.

The lion and the genius are executed in a superior style. The genius presents a perfect model of all the beauty of figure, and the charms of physiognomy which distinguish youth; his countenance is natural, and adapted to the sentiments of sorrow impressed upon his features.

It is by the exquisite general effect of his figures, in the concurrence of all the parts in the expression of the same character, by the purity of the taste, the truth of the details, the finish of the execution, that Canova has afforded an opportunity of estimating the improvement which the art has received from the impulsion of his genius, of the immense distance which he has left the artists of several preceding centuries behind him.

Towards the conclusion of 1797, Canova executed the statue of *the King of Naples* for the Museum *degli Studii* at Naples. The model was scarcely finished, when Rome and the kingdom of the two Sicilies were involved in the revolution which changed the face of Europe. Vandalism was about to vent its fury on this statue of a king, but Cupid, Psyche and Hebe, which were at the same time in the workshop of the artist, preserved this new performance from destruction, by screening it from the eyes of the furious conquerors.

The king is represented of colossal size, and armed in the antique manner with a helmet, cuirass and buskins, like those of the Roman emperors. He is extending his right hand to bless his people, and with his left holds up the mantle which descends from his shoulder and falls down to his feet, forming folds contrived with great art and elegance. The face is a striking likeness and replete with dignity. Upon the whole this statue is one of the best of Canova's productions. It was executed in marble in 1803.

During the years 1798 and 1799, when the political troubles which agitated Rome suspended the progress of the arts, Canova accompanied prince Rezzonico, in a tour through Germany and Prussia. On his return, he passed some time at Venice, where he designed an altar-piece with which he intended to embellish the church of his native village. It is a *Dead Christ*, near whom are *Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, with God the Father appearing amidst clouds in the sky.*

The first model submitted to the public eye after Canova's return to Rome, was that

that of *Perseus*, which he executed the following year, in marble, for the Pio-Clementine museum. This statue fills the place formerly occupied by the Apollo Belvedere; the author has impressed upon it all the perfections of his art, and it has contributed in an extraordinary degree to extend his reputation.

The pompous eulogies which have been lavished on this statue, the enthusiasm with which it has inspired connoisseurs, as well as mere amateurs, are a manifest proof of the influence of the beauties of a performance, devoid however of unity, of character, and of general design, upon the judgment of the present age. The public forms two classes of spectators, one of which admire out of imitation, and others fancy they discover in the object which they are criticizing such beauties as must call forth their approbation. They know theoretically some of the principles which constitute the perfection of a work, but they are incapable of making a just application of them, and without entering into a profound investigation of what they commend or condemn they judge at random that one part merits the censure, and another the applause which they lavishly bestow upon it.

The first source of error arises from this circumstance, that the critic has not an accurate idea of the object which the artist had in view, and of the impression which he was desirous of producing. This point, the only one that is capable of directing the judgment, being once lost sight of, can it be surprising, if he errs as widely in his censures as in his commendations?

If Canova's Perseus presents perfect beauties in the figure and the high finish of the execution, the same cannot be said with respect to the conception of the subject. In the opinion of his admirers, Perseus is no other than Apollo represented under the aspect of a warrior; but this very compliment indicates an error on the part of the artist, who ought to make an essential difference between the expression in the character of a god, and in that of a hero.

The first requisite of a perfect work, is certainly that it should display in a precise manner the character which is adapted to it. In Canova's Perseus, the disposition of the head, and of the left arm and hand holding that of Medusa, the right hand resting upon the sword, and the whole attitude of the upper part of the body are the same as in the Apollo. In a word, no difference is to be found except in the arrangement of the legs. In the Apollo Belvedere the body rests on the right leg, which is advanced before the other. Perseus, on the contrary, advances the left leg and holds back the right. In consequence it does not exhibit the admirable contrast which gives such graces to the countenance of Apollo, and the statue bears entirely on the left side, which produces a very bad effect when viewed in profile. The breast is broader in Perseus, the thighs are exact copies of those of Apollo, but the legs are somewhat thicker. These differences give an air of originality to the performance of Canova. The face does not announce the character of a hero; it is a soft, effeminate figure, apparently contemplating his own beauty with great complacency. Besides, the head is so turned, that to bring it naturally to the same point cannot be done without straining the muscles of the neck. It is impossible that, in this state, Perseus can look at the head of Medusa. Thus the celebrated Perseus of Canova, so admirable in the execution of its parts, does not present a well-defined unity of action and character; and according to the remark of a critic, it seems to be rather a collection of statues than a single statue which you have been admiring. The shoulders, the back, the lower part of the body, the thighs, the feet exhibit a thousand minute beauties in the figure, the softness and pliancy of the flesh. The muscles also are expressed with admirable effect. In all these respects the execution leaves nothing to be wished, and it is this superior perfection that enchants all the admirers of the statue of Perseus.

The form of the helmet transgresses against the truth of costume, for it resemsembles that of Paris and Mithras; and every one knows that, according to the fable, Perseus received that which he wore from Orcbus.

Instead of the trunk which supports the Apollo Belvedere, Canova has contrived a long drapery which falls down to the ground, and forms exactly such angles as any kind of stuff which has just been unfolded.

The *Mars Pacifer*, the model of which was exhibited in Canova's workshop in 1809, may be considered as the companion to Perseus. This statue has the same faults as the other; Mars is holding in his right hand an olive-branch; behind him his helmet rests upon the trunk which serves him for a support; the sword is

suspended

suspended by the side. If Perseus is not a hero, Mars is neither a hero nor a God. He displays neither the boldness, nor the courage, nor the least trait which characterises the god of war. As the other parts of the statue are not executed after good models, it does not even possess the advantage of beauty in detail; the figure is upon the whole heavy and without equilibrium. The upper part of the body is excessively large: in a word, this performance is not worthy of Canova.

In 1802, this great artist was invited to Paris, to execute the *bust of the Emperor Napoleon*, designed for a colossal statue of that monarch. If this bust be merely considered as a portrait, the physiognomy is exceedingly expressive, and the strongly marked character which it exhibits at first sight, announces no ordinary man. The arrangement of the hair is perfect. It is difficult to find among all the busts of antiquity, a head which indicates such force, such greatness of soul, such consummate genius. If the artist has been desirous to present under these features the perfect model of a hero, he has accomplished that object with the utmost ability and success; nay he may even be said in this performance to have eclipsed all the productions of his genius. When we compare with this bust those of the Chevalier Emo, Pope Clement XIII. and the King of Naples, it is impossible to conceive them to be the work of the same artist. It is unfortunate that the rest of the statue belonging to this bust falls short of its perfection; we observe in it the same want of character and energy for which we have censured the other statues of the heroic class by the same artist; and these defects form a very disagreeable contrast with the idea of grandeur and sublimity which the physiognomy of the hero excites.

This statue, including the base, is fifteen palms in height. The emperor rests with his body advanced upon the right leg; in his right hand he holds a globe, on which is the Goddess of Victory; the head is turned to the right and consequently the whole figure takes the same direction. The left leg stands back very far. The arm is bent at the elbow, and is supported by a spear. Above the arm is fastened a mantle which descends to the legs; it forms a great number of folds and fills the space between the body and the arm which holds the spear, every where else the statue is absolutely naked.

It will readily be perceived from this brief description, that there is no contrast in the attitude of the hero, and that the artist has fallen into the very same error as in that of Perseus; and it is impossible to find one single point of view in which it presents an agreeable aspect. The movement of the figure does not mark any well defined circumstance; for it does not absolutely rest on the right leg, and you might even fancy that it totters. There is moreover a manifest contradiction in the attitude; from the disposition of the legs, the figure appears to be walking, whereas the manner in which it supports itself upon the spear is adapted only to a person in repose.

The artist in giving his hero a costume in the antique style, ought also to have given him a character appropriated to it. In this respect he had but two methods of proceeding, and the ancients furnished him with numerous models for the purpose. These were, either to preserve the resemblance of the face of the hero, and to form an ideal model for the rest, or to copy the individual, and to represent him in some circumstance calculated to inspire the highest idea of his person.

Canova adopted neither the one nor the other of these methods; he exhibits neither the ideal character of a hero, nor the real character of the individual. To this essential fault are added others which are common to his other works. The breast is large and heavy, the body is too long, the loins are too small; the arms, the hands, and the feet, have no distinct character; the head is not in the middle of the shoulders, and the left shoulder does not produce a physical effect consistent with its disposition. Upon the whole, this statue is very large, without any air of grandeur. The folds of the mantle are arranged with too much minuteness, and in a manner inconsistent with the principal idea of the subject. There is no connoisseur but what infinitely prefers to this statue that of the King of Naples executed by the same artist.

Canova has since executed several other works:

A copy of the Venus de Medicis, for the museum of Florence.

A Venus coming out of the Bath, covering her bosom and thighs with a drapery.

A statue of the Princess Borghese, half naked, reclined on a couch, resting her head on one hand, and holding an apple in the other.

A bust of Pope Pius VII.

A bust of the Emperor Francis II.

A monument

A monument for Volpato, the engraver, a friend of the artist's.

Theseus vanquishing a Centaur.

This last group is superior to those of Hercules and Lychas, and The Two Pugilists. The figure of Theseus is sketched in a bolder manner, and, though the position in which he appears announces extraordinary efforts, it is nevertheless natural, and has nothing exaggerated. The centaur is down upon his fore legs, and is endeavouring to rise again by the exertion of his hinder ones. Theseus presses with his knee the human body of his antagonist, and is preparing to strike him upon the head with an enormous club. One of the Centaur's arms stays that of Theseus, and the other rests upon the ground. The hero has not any point of support. His mantle projects behind, either by the effect of the motion, or because it is blown by the wind. But this drapery is heavy, and impedes the movements of the hero. The action is represented at a moment which inspires less fear than horror, since there can no longer exist any doubt respecting the fate of the Centaur. Besides, the spectator sees less of the monster, which might justify the fury of the hero, than of the human part of the Centaur, which is calculated to excite pity rather than any other sentiment.

Having followed Canova through the career of sculpture, let us now trace him through that of painting. The following are the pieces with which he has enriched that art.

A naked Venus, as large as life, reclining on a bed and holding a mirror. A young and beautiful girl served him for a model. This picture has been engraved.

Another Venus, likewise naked, in a different attitude. She is asleep and a satyr crowned with vine-leaves is peeping at her.

The three Graces embracing, the figures of half the natural size.

A Mother with three Children, one of whom is lying in her lap, while the two others are playing about her.

A naked Female going to dress herself.

Cephalus, weeping over the corpse of Procris.

A lute-player.

Two heads, larger than life, after the manner of Giorgione.

The portrait of an old man, after the manner of the ancient painters.

His own portrait.

The examination of these pieces confirms the idea we have wished to give of the talents of the artist. The paintings of sculptors generally display in the harshness of the figures the spirit of their favourite art. This may be particularly observed in the productions of Michael Angelo; but Canova is an exception to the general rule, and his manner resembles that of Bernin, who gave his figures more delicacy and elegance, than precision and character. The pictures of our artist are in general weak, the composition is vague, the figures soft and destitute of animation. They might be taken for the performances of a female, rather than the productions of the vigorous pencil of a man; but in regard to colouring Canova is sometimes superior to professed painters. We discover in it the excellent principles of the Venetian school. The colours possess the highest degree of local truth, and melt into one another with much softness. The contours are not marked in a manner sufficiently prominent; the figures in the back-ground are lost, or seem to be enveloped in clouds; the faces are always replete with grace, but destitute of character; they announce those soft souls which are always ready to be affected, and to fall into extacies of a vague sensibility, without being able to tell what it is that excites those emotions in their bosoms.

The choice of the subjects likewise corroborates the idea of the peculiar tendency which we have thought we discovered in Canova, to the tender and the pleasing. He rather possesses the art of colouring than of painting, including under the latter denomination the rigid art of design. It is precisely those subjects which ought to exhibit something of indecision in the character, that Canova meets with the greatest ability; and to this must doubtless be ascribed the perfection of the group of Cupid and Psyche, represented standing. The numerous faults he has committed in the representation of heroic persons, evince that he is out of his proper sphere, and that art cannot always supply the deficiencies of nature. On comparing his different productions, we are continually led back to the same idea for the determination of his talent, and from the perfection of the works which are in his way, we may still more correctly ascertain the limits of those departments of the art in which he does not rise above mediocrity.

A considerable resemblance may be found between the moral character of this artist, and the taste which he displays

in his works. Canova, lives wholly in his art. To his astonishing activity we owe so great a number of productions in the space of twenty-three years; and the last works of his chisel manifest by their superiority over those which preceded them, that he still aspires to a higher degree of perfection. His moral qualities will, doubtless, contribute to augment the interest which he cannot fail of exciting as an artist: a character replete with mildness and good-nature, an amiable frankness, integrity, extreme modesty amidst triumphs and marks of honour procured him by his talents, disinterested and generous sentiments, a heart disposed to benevolence and uninfected by jealousy of the success of others. Here are assuredly abundant subjects for the proudest eulogy. So many virtues, independent of talents, are so seldom found combined in one and the same individual, that they alone might suffice to raise Canova above the level of ordinary men. What more can be said in commendation of the character of this celebrated artist? His brilliant success, so likely to excite the envy of his brethren, has never awakened their hatred; and his good-nature, while it captivates hearts disposed to love, at least disarms those which are strangers to that sentiment.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

HISTORY OF THE SEVARAMBIANS.

PLATO set the example of describing an imaginary commonwealth, in order to teach the real world how to legislate. The heroic delineations of the poet, whether they respect individual character or social combination, awaken imitations in that direction, and are often the causes of practical improvement.

The French have many attempts at political novel-writing, Telemaque, Sethos, Belisaire, and especially "The Year 2440." We have only the travels of Gaudentio di Lucca, and the History of the Sevarambians.

Who wrote this last book?

The question being thrown out the other day in a literary party, one person said it was Mandeville's, and another said it was written by the Maurice Ashley, who translated Xenophon's Cyropædia. Both seemed to rely on vague tradition and uncertain hearsay.

Probably some of your correspondents can solve the question on more satisfactory data, and name to us the author of this remarkable political romance. Community of goods, property in women, worship of the sun by joyful festivities, are the prominent features of the imaginary legislation. The book hangs in hand, but is worth reading.

LESLIE'S SYNONYMS.

The author of this book tells us that a coiner of new and hard words is called a *logodædalist*: this is making the name an echo to the sense, and supplying at once an example and a definition.

A PAPIST.

We are a steady people: terms of abuse continue fashionable among us very long. Voltaire says: "On inprima, au sujet du celèbre Pope, pour l'honneur de la literature, et pour avancer les progrès de l'esprit humain, plus de cent libelles, dans lesquels on lui prouvait qu'il était athée, et, ce qui est plus fort en Angleterre, on lui reprocha d'etre catholique."

A PROTESTANT.

Cardinal Polignac, passing through Rotterdam, desired to see Bayle. And are you a Lutheran, or a Bucerist, or a Calvinist? enquired his eminence. I am a protestant, replied Bayle, for I protest against them all.

LINES OF VIRGIL HAPPILY APPLIED.

A German newspaper, describing the civilities shown by our princess royal to Bonaparte, preparatory to an intermarriage with his family, and to the acquisition of a regal dignity at his hands, quoted these words from the Æneid:—

Lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ
Regifico luxu.

ARTHUR OF BRITANY.

The first edition of *Artur de Bretagne* is in quarto, and was printed at Paris with black letters in 1502. A second edition bears the date of 1543 and a third of 1584. This romance of chivalry is ascribed by Tressan to the historian Froissard.

A NEAT GALLANTRY.

The Comte de Tressan having received a kiss from the young Marchioness de B—— aged only fourteen, thus celebrates the event:—

"Mes

Mon cœur de ce baiser frissonne ;
Et c'est trop tard qu'il s'apperçoit,
Que c'est l'amitié qui le donne,
Que c'est l'amour qui le reçoit.

MILDNESS OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS TOWARDS SLAVES.

In the Spanish West Indies the slaves have Saturday to work for themselves, and Sunday to pass in recreation, or in worship. This practice is imitated from that of the primitive Christian church. Pseudo-Clemens, Constitut. Apostol. lib. viii. c. 33. thus records the order: "Ego Petrus et ego Paulus constituimus, ut servi quinque diebus operentur, Sabbato vero et Dominicâ quiescant, vel ferientur in ecclesiâ propter doctrinam pietatis. Sabbatum enim diximus cretionis habere rationem, Dominicum resurrectionis" Further, a great annual holiday is conceded to the slaves: "Magnâ hebdomate totâ, et eâ quæ illam sequitur, servi otiantur."

All the steps, by which slavery or vassalage was abolished in the antient world, deserve close notice; as it may be hoped that our colonial possessions will ere long be engaged in conferring a similar benefit by a speedier process.

PROPHECY OF CARDANUS.

Cardanus was the bastard son of a woman of condition, and born at Pavia, in 1501. It was said that his mother, in order to conceal her shame, attempted in early infancy to destroy him by a poisonous beverage which injured his intellects. He was, however, expensively educated, and became a proficient in judicial astrology, and mathematical science. He published many books, obtained a pension from the pope, and died in 1576. He calculated his own nativity, found he should die of hunger, and starved himself to fulfil the horoscope. In his book *De Rerum Varietate*, which was printed at Basil in 1557, the following prophecy occurs: "Necesse est anno Christi MDCCC. magnam mutationem futuram esse in Christi lege." This announcing before hand a revolution in the Christian church, a second reformation, for the beginning of the nineteenth century, is one of those curious coincidences between expectation and event which superstition might mistake for preternatural.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY.

It is of no consequence to a man who is going to be married what words the priest mutters over him: whether the benediction be in the name of the Virgin Mary, or of the guest at Cana, or of the collective Trinity. But it is of much consequence to a conscientious man what words *he* is called upon to use. In the following passage, if a man has made a settlement on his wife, or happens to be an Unitarian, his tongue must faulter. "With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee worship: and with all my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE PERCIVALS.

To the readers of chivalrous legends it is well known, that Joseph of Arimathea came to settle in Brittany, and brought with him from Jerusalem the very cup, which Jesus Christ employed at the farewell-supper, and handed round with the celebrated words: "This is my blood." The cup was never dry; but always contained some of the *Sanguis realis*, or real blood of Christ; and for this reason came to be called the Sang-real, or Sangrale. The descendants of Joseph of Arimathea had the guardianship of this cup, and also of the real lance, which the centurion Longinus plunged into the heart of Jesus, while he hung upon the cross. A supernatural power was inherent in both these relics; in so much that they could be kept only by such as preserved their virginity. A miraculous disease always fell upon the keeper of them, as soon as he had broken the vow of chastity: and it was only by transferring them to pure hands of the same sacred family, that a recovery could be obtained from heaven.

In the time of our King Arthur this sacramental cup and this deicidal spear were in the keeping of a king of Armorica, who, having fallen in love with a fair pilgrim, that came to worship the precious relics, was punished for his frailty, by the spear's falling upon him, and inflicting a wound, whence blood and water incessantly trickled.

Arthur was desirous of possessing these relics, which were known to bring spiritual blessings on the country to which they belonged, to preserve its churches from pillage and pollution, and to strengthen the authority and reputation of its prince. In order to learn how to procure them, Arthur went to consult the dead body of Merlin, which retained the appearance of life, and uttered oracles from the tomb. Merlin declared that the time for the conquest of the Sangreal was come; and that one of the knights of Arthur was the predestined proprietor. A curious catechism was proposed; and it was found that of all the knights of the Round Table, only Sir Percival of Wales had preserved his chastity inviolate; and that he alone could hope to achieve the

conquest of the Sangreal, which was in the keeping of his kinsman.

The story of his enterprize, which completely succeeded, forms the subject of one of the most extensive romances of chivalry. The prose edition of the romance of Pereaval le Galois, printed at Paris in 1530, ascribes the previous metrical romance to one Messenier. The only known manuscripts of the metrical original ascribe it to Chretien de Troyes, who flourished about 1190. The German translator ascribes it to Guyot.

ROLLIN, AND BISHOP NEWTON.

Two books have lately been reprinted very undeserving of that honour. Rollin's Ancient History, and Bishop Newton's work on the Prophecies. Both these authors hold up Herodotus as a fabler; Xenophon's Cyropædia as history; Isaiah's Oracles as applying to the siege of Babylon by Cyrus, and not to that by Darius; and Darius as having preceded Astyages: four notorious and fundamental historic blunders.

OBERON.

How much nonsense the annotators of Shakspeare would read, in order to explain phrases which were obsolete because they were improper. How little pains they have taken to trace the sources of his plots and to complete the fables of his mythology. What do the notes to the Midsummer Night's Dream tell us about Oberon? Hardly any thing. Yet Oberon is mentioned in three different romances of chivalry, Huon de Bordeaux, Isaye le Triste, and Ogier le Danois.

ANECDOTE OF FOX.

Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church; but when the preacher uttered sentiments which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad brimmed hat, and take it off again when a welcome train of doctrine recurred. If he had sitten long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding propositions, or fulminations, continued, he would slowly rise, and silently walk out. It was for purposes of habitual protest that the quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on. This is a decorous protest; and it might not be amiss, now that sermons so horribly intolerant are daily dinning in our ears, if the friends of political equity were occasionally to put their hats on at church, or in obstinate cases quietly to walk out.

INGENIOUS QUOTATION.

One, who had an inflammation in his eyes, sent for a surgeon to bleed him, and solicited the operation in these words of Gray:—

Dear is the light, that visits these sad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops, that warm my heart.

PYM AND POPERY.

At the beginning of the Long Parliament a cry of "No Popery" was much heard in this kingdom. One of the oddest expressions of alarm was the following simile of Pym. "Popery," said he, "may be compared to the dry bones of Ezekiel; which first came together from afar, then sinews and flesh grew upon them, afterwards the skin covered them, and lastly, breath and life was put into them." The comparison is yet more applicable now. Popery is indeed become a heap of dry bones; and the very priests are at a loss which to select as worthy to become the skeletons of a reanimated church. Sinews and flesh will not grow upon them, without long industry and governmental patronage. The eventual recreation must assume a new, a glossy, a glorified skin. And the whole apprehended process resembles more the imagery of a visionary than the foresight of a prophet.

Nature is wont to supersede decay by analogous reproduction: what has been comes no more.

THE PASSIONS.

Sober passions make common men: says Diderot. If I await the enemy when my country is in danger, I am an ordinary citizen. If the peril of a friend leaves me aware of my own, I have but a circumspect friendship. Is my life dearer to me than my mistress, I love but like my neighbours. Governed passions degrade extraordinary men. Constraint annihilates the grandeur and energy of nature. The superstitions, which society calls in to controul and moderate the impulse of our feelings, are impediments to excellence. Behold yon tree, it is to the luxuriance of its branches that you owe the freshness and extent of its shade: you will enjoy it until winter shall strip away its foliage. Had it been pruned, when young——

ORIGINAL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO HOPE.

IMITATED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI,
BY MARIANA STARKE.

SWEET, Hope! Benignant pieseot from above,
Friend to the wretch who owns no friend beside;
Parent of Comfort, gentle nurse of Love,
On earth our treasure, and to heav'n our guide!

Thou who, when Conscience dooms my guilt-stain'd soul
To the dark cavern of the fiend Despair,
Cast all my anguish, all my fears controul,
And bid me trust a Saviour's grace to share!
Thro' fev'rish life protect me, guardian Pow'r;
Nor trembling flee, in that portentous hour
When Death's inverted torch shall meet my sight;
But bear thy suppliant to the realms of day;
Nor quit me, till thy semblance fade away
Mid rapt'rous Certainty's refulgent light!

SONNET TO THE CICALA *.

FROM THE SAME.

FAVOUR'D Cicala! thou, whose transient days
Th' ambrosial tears of balmy Morn sustain;
Contented on thy native woods to gaze,
No thought aspiring fills thy breast with pain.

As Ceres' herald, comes thy artless song,
With welcome sounds the peasant's ear to greet;
And while thou rov'st the yellow plains among,
No sportsmen rude dare rifle thy retreat.

Thou scorn'st the peasant's riches to destroy;
To prey on others' wealth ne'er gave thee joy.
Vocal, abstemious, unoffending fly!
Blissful thou liv'st, while summer-suns appear;
Peaceful thou di'st, ere wintry storms be near;
A death so tranquil scarcely is to die.

THE LEGEND OF BACCHUS & ARIADNE, A DRINKING SONG.

BACCHUS landed on an island
Where he Ariadne found,
Who the lowland and the highland
With her waits did fill all round.
Chorus of Echoes. Fill all round.

Curst be Theseus! she was shrieking;
Tempests, vent your rage on him!
Rocks, contrive his vessels breaking!
Surges, fill it to the brim.
To the brim.

On a broken plank then let him,
Ocean, plough an endless rout!
And, if raging thirst beset him,
Splash thy brine for drink about.
Drink about.

Why lament your vile despiser?
Why for such a lover pine?
Says the god, and softly eyes her,
Nymph forget to love and whine.
Love and wine.

Or if it too hard be for thee
Cupid's ardors to subdue;
Let them feed on one more worthy,
Haste thy arms to fill anew.
Fill anew.

Once, said she, I dwelt in gladness,
Minos' darling, Creta's boast;
Heroes lov'd me then to madness,
I was all the princes' toast.
The princes' toast.

But I fled my father's palace,
Welcom'd Theseus to my arms,
Made him drunk in pleasure's chalice;
Now he loaths my yielding charms.
Yielding charms.

Yet since thou art young and amorous,
And inclin'd to be my swain,
I will not be idly clamorous,
But consent to kiss again.
Kiss again.

SHENSTONE.

[*The late Mr. Greaves, of Claverton who was the friend and executor of Shenstone, was the author of the following inscription for an urn, erected in his garden to the memory of that poet.*]

ON A WOODBINE OR HONEYSUCKLE WHICH INSTINCTIVELY CLASPED ITS TENDRILS ROUND AN URN TO THE MEMORY OF SHENSTONE.

AMIDST these laurels ever green,
And ivy mantling round,
Poor Shenstone's votive urn is seen,
And consecrates the ground.

This limpid stream, that murmuring falls,
And winds those shades among,
His Leasowes to our mind recalls,
And sweetly plaintive song.

The woodbine here its sweetest flowers
And rambling shoots confines:
And round the urn, 'midst vernal showers,
Its sheltering foliage twines.

These roses, though they rarely view
The sun's all-cheering ray,
Yet, to the bard so justly due,
Their annual tribute pay.

Fon

* The Cicala, which somewhat resembles our English Chafer, is said to live only during the hottest months of summer, and to feed entirely upon air; it sits on a tree singing all day, in fine weather, and with a voice so loud as to astonish every person who sees the diminutive size of the insect.

N.B. I think not, this Sonnet of Maggi's is [illegible] from Anacreon. M.S.

Yon jessamine tho' so remote,
Its blossoms sweet as fair,
While pendant o'er the urn they float,
Perfume the ambient air.

Each fragrant shrub to poets dear,
Or pleasing to the sight,
Round Shenstone's urn assembled here
Their balmy sweets unite.

Yet sweeter far his verse was deem'd,
More beautiful his grove:
While he himself, by all esteem'd,
Claim'd universal love.

Tho' ere life's noon his glass was run,
Yet gain'd he endless fame:
Yet on the eve of ninety-one
How humble is my name!

My life's prolong'd full many a year
Beyond life's usual space;
Yet, ah! in that long life, I fear,
Heaven few good deeds can trace.

But, as I've cherish'd in my breast
A love of all mankind,
I may, 'tis hop'd, among the blest
An humble mansion find.

THE BLIND BARD OF MELES.

INSCRIBED TO THE REV. W. H. DRUMMOND, ON HIS POEM OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

OH, for a warning voice like thine,
Among Bohemia's hills to sound,
Or down the deep majestic Rhine!
To wake the nation's slumb'ring round,
Or from old Jura's cloudy cone
On wings of thunder borne along,
To shake the tyrant on his throne,
And paralyze the bloody throng!
Alas! o'er Europe's mournful plains
His syren tribes have sped before,
Her torpid genius lies in chains,
A victim to the wizard's lore.
And Fate's relentless doom they taught *,
To render all resistance vain;
And Pleasure's rosy bands they brought,
To soothe the woes of mental pain.
And hark! around Britannia's coast
The soft enchantments load the gale;
To lead the soldier from his post,
By fatal charms to Circe's vale.

Thus o'er the Cyclad Isle of old
From Eastern climes the dæmon flew;
And wav'd aloft his wings of guld,
And shed pollution's dulcet dew.
The Son of Hades and of Night
From Eastern climes dismis'd the foe;
To put all manly Thought to flight,
And lay the pride of Virtue low.
He thought to quench the mental beam,
And many a conquer'd soul despoil'd:
At length, by Meles' haunted stream,
A sightless bard* his purpose foil'd.
O yet, by Meles' haunted shore
Methinks that sightless bard I see;
When Pleasure to Circean lore
Attun'd her Lydian minstrelsie.
Now, startled by her clanging lyre,
Her votaries left the melting dance;
And Freedom's unextinguish'd fire
From every eye was seen to glance.
"As Priam's artful son (he cry'd)
Allur'd the Spartan Queen away,
So Eastern guile, by dæmons ply'd,
Will make your manly worth a prey.
"And when, beneath the viewless foe,
Your hardihood is lull'd asleep,
A tyrant's hand will strike the blow,
And print the dire example deep.
"*You* will forget the lesson soon,
But other tribes the lay will hear:
Athens will hail the glorious boon,
And grasp the Marathonian spear.
"Thermopylæ's† immortal name,
Wafted along the tide of Time,
Shall wake again the godlike flame
In many a distant age and clime.
"On Erin's‡ shore the battle's roar
Is heard beyond the rolling wave;
The Minstrel band intrepid stand,
And point to glory, or the grave.
"Thermopyla immortal name
The Northern echoes shall renew;
When with her mountain sons of Fame,
Freedom assails the hostile crew.
"Hark! on the Caledonian‖ targe
The sound of combat rings afar;
The Grampian spears begin the charge,
And stem the thund'ring tide of war.
"But other climes and other times
Shall see the glorious day return;
The fiery god shall ride the flood
On bickering wheels in triumph borne."§
Thus poesy can touch the chord
That wakes the soul's responsive glow;
And courage hears the magic word
That nerves the hand to strike the blow.

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* Alluding to the combined effects of Fatalism (propagated by a certain set of writers) and what are called sentimental compositions. The author of these lines has not seen all that has been written on the subject of Love in late times, such as the Lyre of Love, the Pleasures of Love, &c. We are also promised the Philosophy of Love. Nor will he venture to criticise on them, unless by two words, "Caveat emptor!"—that voluptuous kind of poetry adapted to what was celebrated in ancient times by the name of the Lydian Measure, and noted for its deleterious effects upon the mental powers.

* Homer, born by the river Meles.

† Homer's works, collected by Lycurgus, may have been supposed by poetical licence to have contributed to the victory of the Spartans at Thermopylæ.

‡ Battle of Clentarp, in Ireland, where the bards attended in the field to celebrate the deeds of valour of their countrymen.

‖ Battle of Bannock Burn, §and Trafalgar.

Perhaps

Perhaps even Bronte's awful shade,
Well pleas'd, may listen to thy strain,
And wave the visionary blade,
And point to glorious deeds again.
O for a warning voice like thine,
Amid Bohemia's hills to sound,
Or down the long majestic Rhine,
To wake the nations slumbering round!
Or from old Jura's cloudy cone,
On wings of thunder borne along,
To shake the tyrant on his throne,
And paralyze the bloody throng!

TO MY CLOCK.

O LITTLE monitor of Time,
Too oft I hear thy warning bell;
Too often, with a silent tear,
I hear each hour's expiring knell.

While pain'd I mark thy moving hand—
What deed of virtue can I boast?
Thou sayest not what I have gain'd,
Thou only tellest what I've lost.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have already received notice of the establishment of some Village Libraries on the plan detailed in our last Magazine, and we shall take an early opportunity to communicate the particulars of such establishments. We have the satisfaction to find that the President of the Board of Agriculture honours them by his particular sanction and recommendation.

It is determined that the Account of the Travels of Lord Valentia, in Asia and Africa, shall appear early in the ensuing winter, forming three elegant volumes in quarto, each illustrated with from twenty-five to thirty engravings. This work, in every point of view, claims a higher degree of public interest than any original book of Travels that has appeared in England for many years past.

The Queen and the five princesses lately visited a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan, established by the Hon. Mrs. Harcourt, at Clewer, near Windsor. They staid near an hour and a half in the school-room, greatly admiring the plan of education, and delighted with the order, the happiness, and the improvement of the children. They left it with many expressions of the high gratification they had met with in this little field of benevolence, and not without subscribing liberally to the institution. The school was opened and organized by two young men from Mr. Lancaster's Free School in St. George's fields.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, proposes to publish in five volumes quarto, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert. In this edition it is intended to reprint the whole of Herbert, and to insert in their proper places his corrections and additions; copious notes, biographical and bibliographical, will be given so as to form not only a history of printing in England, but a history of English literature; English bibles, chronicles, early poetry, plays and romances will be particularly described; accurate and well executed fac-similes of the types and devices of the early printers, and a number of curious wood-cuts from rare books will be added, with a view to afford an illustration of the progress of engraving in Great Britain and Ireland; an account of the private presses in England; a list of books printed at the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge; and of those printed by Ruddiman, Bowyer, and Baskerville. It is intended to strike off sixty copies of this work on imperial quarto, each of the volumes of which will have three extra plates.

Miss Owenson has just finished a work on the State of Rustic Society and Manners, in the remote province of Connaught, which will be published in a few days, under the title of "*Sketches.*"

Mr. Vancouver's recent Survey of Devonshire, is almost completed at press, and will be published within the current month. The Survey of Cheshire, by Mr. Holland, and of Inverness-shire, by Dr. Robertson, will appear in October, completing twenty-five counties in England and Scotland, of which statistical accounts will have been published by the Board of Agriculture.

A Translation of Millin's Journey in the South of France, will appear in the Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels.

Dr. Beddoes has a work ready for publication, entitled Researches Anatomical and Practical on Fever, as connected with Inflammation.

Messrs.

Messrs. DULAU and Co. of Soho-square, intend to publish an English edition, with impressions of the original plates of the magnificent work now printing at Paris under the title of *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne*. Every lover of literature will wish them success in so splendid an undertaking.

Miss PLUMPTRE has issued proposals for publishing an English translation of Schmidt's classical History of Germany; the work to extend in English to five volumes, in quarto, at two guineas each.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE has made considerable progress in a work, to be entitled, "A Portraiture of Society," as taken from a view of the assemblies, associations, institutions, societies, meetings, and clubs in and near the metropolis, whether religious, charitable, literary, philosophical, political, commercial, convivial, or recreative. This work will be interspersed with criticisms, anecdotes, and biographical sketches, and will be embellished with select views of the most beautiful and magnificent halls in London and Westminster, and with portraits of well known public characters.

The Rev. Richard BURNETT, of Bungay, intends to publish in an octavo volume, various English and Latin poems, translations, &c. to which will be prefixed an Essay on the composition and structure of Latin verse.

Mr. George DOUGLAS, author of a translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press, a Set of Mathematical Tables, including Logarithms of numbers from 1 to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 100,000,000, or more if necessary; tables of natural and artificial sines, tangents, &c. and of natural and artificial sines to every degree, minute, &c. &c. Directions for their use and application, are given along with them.

The Buchanan Sermon on translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, preached by the Rev. Mr. Wrangham, before the university of Cambridge last May, will make its appearance very shortly, accompanied with notes and illustrations.

The Lectures on Painting, delivered by the late John OPIE, esq. R.A. at the Royal Academy and the Royal Institution, in the years 1806 and 1807, are proposed to be published in quarto, accompanied by a portrait of the author, engraved from a painting by himself.

Dr. HALLIDAY of Halesworth has in the press, Observations on the Causes and Consequences of Emphysema, which will make its appearance early in September.

Some experiments have been made at Hudson's Bay with frozen quicksilver. It has been reduced to sheets as thin as paper, by beating it upon an anvil, with a hammer both at the same temperature as the quicksilver. On plunging a mass of frozen quicksilver into a glass of warm water, the latter was immediately frozen, the glass was shivered into a thousand pieces, and the quicksilver became fluid again.

A new edition of Professor PLAYFAIR'S Illustrations of the late Dr. Hutton's Theory of the Earth, with very considerable additions, is preparing for the press.

A new edition is in the press of Quarles's Meditations, called "Judgment and Mercy for Afflicted Souls." Besides the Editor's Preface, a Life of Quarles, written by his widow, and a Portrait of the Author, will be prefixed.

Two volumes of Sermons, written by JOHN M. MASON, D.D. pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church at New York, will soon make their appearance in London.

It is intended to publish in the course of this year, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long Life of David SALMON, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Commodore Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. This narrative will contain an account of the vicissitudes and toils of nearly a century on sea and land, in various parts of the world.

The Lansdown Library of Manuscripts has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, being £1925. Mr. Planta the principal librarian of the Museum estimated their value in the following manner:

	£.
Burleigh and Cecil Papers, 120 lots, at 10*l.*	1,200
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10*l.*	500
Twenty-seven volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l.*	270
One hundred and fifty volumes, at 5*l.*	750
Nine hundred and eighty-five ditto, at 2*l.*	1970
Forty numbers of royal letters, at 5*l.*	200
Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings	80
	£4970

The Petty Papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

Mr. TOWNSEND, proposes to publish a Work entitled, "Vis Veritatis, or the Progress of Truth;" containing the Elements of Government, in a description of the origin and nature of moral agency, and

and its effects on the government of families, associated bodies, provinces and kingdoms.

The various Works of the late excellent Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich, are about to be published in an uniform manner, in six volumes octavo to which will be prefixed the Life of the Bishop, written by the Rev. W. Jones.

The number of persons who visited the British Museum in 1805, was 11,989; in 1806, 11,824; and from January to June 1807, 6315.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, &c. announces the Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of the last war to the end of the present year 1807, to be published by subscription, in four large volumes, quarto. Besides maps of the countries which have been the theatres of war, and plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, these volumes will be embellished with portraits of all the commanders-in-chief, and of every other general who during the above period has been admired for genius or talents.

M. Fourcroy, Professor of Chemistry, at Paris, having published an enlarged edition of his "Philosophy of Chemistry," a Translation of it by Mr. W. Desmond, is in the press.

The second Part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of quack medicines; copies of the specifications from the patent office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of quacks, &c. &c., will be published on the first of October next.

A new edition of Langborne's Plutarch, with some corrections of the Text, the Four Deficient Parallels supplied, considerable additions to the Notes, new Tables of Times, Coins, &c. by the Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. is nearly ready for publication.

Early in the month will be published, a new edition of Dr. Stanhope's Translation of "*Thomas à Kempis, on the Imitation of Christ.*"

The Rev. W. Shepherd, the author of the Life of Poggio Bracciolini, has in the press, *Dialogus an Seni sit Uxor ducenda*, which was written by Poggio, about the year 1435, and deposited in the royal library at Paris, where it was transcribed by Mr. Shepherd during the interval of peace in 1804.

The number of pits at work together at Castle-Comer in Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what is usually called Kilkenny coal, was in the year 1800, sixteen; many years have elapsed since twenty-four were at work, and the smallest number that has been known is twelve.

It is proposed as an object highly important in a commercial point of view, to make a small establishment on the now almost depopulated island of Otaheite; and to render it useful in the navigation to and from Botany Bay, as a place where ships may procure abundant supplies of pork and vegetables. The king of Owhyhee is making himself master of the other Sandwich Islands; is improving them to the greatest prosperity of agriculture and population; is ambitious of making them seats of manufacture and commerce; and even proposes to open a trade to Nootka Sound and Bengal.

It is a curious fact that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army; and there is reason to believe that the trade which they introduced into Britain, was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the Christian era. The long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the twelfth century, and we find that since the days of Edward III. British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

In the year 1770, there was only one stage-coach to London, and one to Liverpool, which went from or came into Manchester, and they set out only twice a week. There are now twenty-seven distinct coaches which run from Manchester, of which eighteen set out every day, and eight others three times a week, to their different places of destination. In the year 1754, a *flying coach* was advertised, and it promised in the following words, that "However incredible it might appear, it would actually arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." The distance is one hundred and eighty-five miles, and the journey is now performed by the mail-coaches in about thirty hours, and on some occasions it has been travelled in twenty hours.

Mr. Charles Bell's Lectures commence on the 2d of October, at his Anatomical Rooms and Museum, No. 10, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, and offer every accommodation to the student of anatomy and surgery.

Dr. Badham's Lectures on the Practice of Physic, Chemistry, and the Materia

teria Medica, will be commenced on Thursday morning, 7th of October, at eight o'clock, and continued at the same hour.

Dr. Reid's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will recommence on Monday the fifth of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square: where, the remainder of the Course will be delivered at ten o'clock in the morning of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until its conclusion.

The Lectures at the adjoining Ho-pitals of St. Thomas and Guy, will commence as follows:

St. Thomas's.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery; by Mr Cline and Mr. Astley Cooper. Thursday, October 1st, at two o'clock.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Astley Cooper. Monday, October 5th at 8 in the evening.

Guy's.—Practice of Medicine; by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry. Friday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock.

Chemistry; by Dr. Babington, Dr. Marcet, and Mr. Allen. Saturday, October 3d, at 10 o'clock.

Midwifery, and Diseases peculiar to Women and Children; by Dr. Haighton. Monday, October 5, at 8 in the morning.

Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica; by Dr. Curry, and Dr. Cholmeley. Tuesday, October 6, at 8 in the evening.

Physiology; or, Laws of the Animal Economy; by Dr. Haighton. Wednesday, October 7th, at 7 in the evening.

Experimental Philosophy; by Mr. Allen. To begin in November.

Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases; by Dr. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Marcet.

N.B. These several Lectures are so arranged as not to interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction.—Terms and other particulars may be learnt of Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as Pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has granted a remarkable charter to the colony of Scotsmen, who have been settled in the mountains of Caucasus for the last four years. The rights and privileges accorded to these people, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with the Evangelical Society of Sarepta. They are to have the additional allotments of land as near as possible to the village which they have already founded. Of these his majesty secures to them the perpetual possession, promising that no part of the tract allotted to their community shall ever pass by sale, mortgage, bill of emption, or any other pretence into the occupation of strangers. They are exempted from all imposts or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they, instead of the poll tax, are to pay fifteen copecks of rent for each acre of arable land, and to pay their proportion of the land tax, and to remain exempt from all other imposts, from the civil and military service of the state, and from the billeting of soldiers in any of their villages. The free exercise of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal affairs and police of their settlement, shall for ever be administered by a magistrate, chosen from among themselves. His passports will be n sufficient authority for them to travel and traffic in every part of the empire, but not for leaving the country. The chief magistrate is not without special permission, to admit to the privileges of a colonist any Russian subject, but is at liberty to receive as settlers, Kabardans, Circassians, and every other description of Mahometans and heathens, being free people, and taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty. These may also become converts to the religion of the colony. The colonists may also buy and keep Kabardan, Circassian, and other Mahometan and heathenish slaves. They may freely exercise every sort of trade, art, or manufacture, and, within their own limits distil and vend spirituous liquors. The colony is placed under the special protection of the civil government of Caucasus.

GERMANY.

Mr. Wilberforce's view of Christianity has been translated into the German language at Frankfort.

M. Ritner has published at Dresden a print to the honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large oriental landscape, in which is placed the monument of that poet. It is intended to be followed by three others to Schiller, Herder, and Kant.

It is asserted in a German journal that there are beavers in Westphalia on the banks of the Lippe, and that they continue there in spite of the endeavours of the inhabitants to destroy them. This appears, it is said, very evidently from the great

great number of trees which are fallen on the river sides. The question arising from this fact, if admitted, is, whether these beavers live in societies, in pairs, or solitary?

FRANCE.

Messrs. DESCOSTILS and HASSENFRATZ, have found from repeated trials, that the mineral commonly termed *spathic iron* is extremely variable in its degree of fusibility, and that it produces a metal of very different qualities. M. Descostils is of opinion, that the difficult fusibility of some specimens proceeds from the magnesia which enters into their composition, since all the infusible kinds of spathic iron he had analysed, contained this earth; and even when he added a portion of it to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. Hence, he explains the effect of exposure to air and humidity, in facilitating the fusion of these minerals, from sulphuric acid being formed, by the decomposition of pyrites, and dissolving the magnesia. M. Hassenfratz, on the contrary, rejects this theory, and contends, that he has examined several kinds of infusible spathic iron which contained no magnesia in their composition; and he explains the action of air and moisture, from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral. We promise our readers an early account of the experiments undertaken by these two ingenious chemists, in order to decide this important metallurgic question.

The first and second volumes of the Asiatic Researches have lately been translated into French, and printed at the imperial printing-office.

Coal is actually worked in forty-seven departments of France, and indications of its existence have been traced in sixteen others. The yearly produce from the mines of thirty-four departments has been estimated at 77,600,000 quintals. More than 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

It is well known that various substances diffuse, under different circumstances, a phosphoric light more or less vivid and permanent. Such are the fluate of lime, and some kinds of phosphat of lime, when thrown in powder on heated bodies. The Bologna phosphorus, after being exposed to light, emits it again in the dark. Some sulphurets of zinc, when strongly rubbed with hard bodies, rotten wood, certain fishes, and other animal substances, when in a state of putrescence display also similar phenomena. The physical and mathematical class of the French National Institute has proposed as the subject of a prize, to be adjudged on the first Monday of January, 1809, the following question. "To ascertain, by experiments, the relations which subsist between the different modes of phosphorescence, and the cause to which each species is owing, excluding from examination the phenomena of this kind which are observed in living animals." The prize is a gold medal of the value of three thousand francs. The memoirs must be transmitted to the secretary of the Institute, previous to the first of October, 1808. The same class had proposed at its last public sitting but one, as the subject of a prize to be adjudged on the 26th of June, 1807, the following question. "To determine, by anatomical and chemical experiments and observations, what are the phenomena attendant on the torpor which certain animals, such as marmots, dormice, &c. undergo during winter, with respect to the circulation of the blood, respiration, and irritability, and to ascertain what are the causes of this sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals?" The memoirs ought to have been sent to the secretary of the Institute before the 21st of March, 1807; but as the change of the period of its public sittings does not permit the class to adjudge the prize till the month of January, 1808, it extends the term, during which, essays can be received till the first of October, 1807.

M. SAGE, a Member of the Institute, gives the following curious account of the soporific effects produced, by the exhalations of saffron. This plant, it would appear, is cultivated in great abundance in Gatinais, one of the former provinces of France, and is gathered during the autumn. The farmers after carefully collecting the flowers, spread them on linen cloths, in their dwelling-houses. In the evening the females are employed in picking off the pistils, the odour of which produces the most alarming effects on the nervous system. The disease induced in this way is termed by the inhabitants, the *soporific fever*, and with which they are never affected but during the saffron harvest, which usually lasts one month. The narcotic effect of this odorous emanation greatly resembles that produced by opium; it is capable of occasioning death, especially in feeble patients and children. Like the affection produced by opium, it is most effectually combated by the employment of vinegar, of which the following facts afford a confirmation. Madame G——— being in the Gatinais saw a child laid out for dead, but who, in fact, was

was only affected with that species of torpor produced by the odour of saffron flowers. She happily succeeded in recalling the infant to life, by means of vinegar, gooseberry water and the employment of friction with flannel dipped in a little vinegar. M. Sage himself once succeeded in relieving a person from a similar comatose state, who had been affected by remaining a long time in a garden abounding with poppies. He also relates the following remarkable circumstance which occurred in his residence on the fourth of the present month. About half past one o'clock in the afternoon, the thunder was attracted by the *paratonnerre*, or conductor, erected on the top of his study, at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. On hearing a violent and rumbling noise, but very different from that produced by a thunder-clap, he observed to the person who was with him, "The thunder approaches us." At the same moment, a woman who was standing near the chimney, in the kitchen adjoining his appartment, was terrified by the appearance of an extremely vivid light filling the whole funnel of the chimney, which is only ten or twelve feet distant from the *paratonnerre*. This kitchen is only lighted from the top roof, by four squares of glass. At the same instant, a violent shock was perceived not only in M. Sage's study, but also in the kitchen. The rapid succession of the noise and flashes of lightning excited in his mind an apprehension lest the *paratonnerre* might in some respect be defective; on examination, however, its bars were found to be in a perfect state, as well as the conductor, which terminates in a well. From these circumstances M. Sage concludes that the *paratonnerre* must have been insufficient to carry off all the electric fluid, and had allowed a part of it to escape. It is much to be wished that similar observations could be obtained on this subject, as they would most probably enable us to ascertain whether several *paratonnerres* may not be necessary on the same building, or whether some method might not be discovered to improve and render them more perfect.

Our Paris correspondent informs us that the heat has been extremely intense during the whole of this summer, and that tempestuous weather has occurred less frequently than usual. Among the complaints at present most prevalent in Paris, are catarrhal affections, which, however, have, in general, readily yielded to the use of mild diluents, slightly acidulated, the occasional application of vesicatories and leeches to the pained parts of the chest, and similar means. Among young females, chlorotic affections probably occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather, have been also unusually frequent. In the treatment of this disease, medicines, instead of proving productive of benefit, have appeared rather to aggravate the complaint. The exercise of dancing in a moderate degree, while care is at the same time taken not suddenly to check perspiration, the use of tepid and acescent drinks, &c. have been found more useful in alleviating it than the prescriptions of the apothecary. Owing to the state of the atmosphere, consumption appears likewise to have proved very destructive. Besides the use of lowered air, the employment of fumigations with fir-shoots, on the supposition that the tuberculous affection did not extend beyond the bronchiæ, has tended greatly to relieve the patients, and retard the malady. As this disease has of late greatly increased in frequency, it will, he hopes, attract the particular attention of the faculty.

The quality of iron, it is well known, differs very materially according to the mines whence it is drawn, and the forges wherein it is prepared. M. VAUQUELIN has lately undertaken a series of interesting and important experiments in order to discover the causes of this difference. With this view, he not only analyzed the ores, and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it, and the scoriæ, or other refuse separated from it. In consequence of this examination, he discovered in the slimy iron ore of Burgundy and of Franche-comté, besides the oxide of iron, silica, alumine, lime, oxide of manganese, magnesia, and chromic acid. M. Vauquelin ascribes the bad quality of certain kinds of iron to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia; and he hence observes, that it should be the first care of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. Besides these valuable practical remarks, this ingenious chemist, from finding that the composition of this mineral, but more especially of the sublimed matter adhering to the furnaces, greatly resembles that of atmospheric stones, has taken occasion to suggest a new and plausible theory of this suprising phenomenon. The only difference, between the sublimed matter and these stones consists in nickel being found in the latter. As a considerable portion of this sublimed

matter

matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vauquelin, conceives it possible, that it may concur towards the formation of aërolites. The only difficulty attending this explanation, seems to be how these sublimed metals could enter into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses, as several of the stones in question.

HOLLAND.

A journal called the True Hollander, is published at the Hague in the French language which gives an account of the politics, literature, science, and the fine arts of Holland. This journal, from the circumstance of its being in French, is rendered much more interesting, because more accessible, than if it were written in the Dutch language.

ITALY.

At Castiglione, in the kingdom of Etruria, there is a lake of about two leagues in diameter which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which after evaporation leaves, 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

According to a recent census of the population of Rome, the number of inhabitants is diminished in a very striking degree; it is at present only 134,973 persons of every age and condition. It was in 1788 upwards of 165,000, and in 1794 it was more than 167,000. The principal diminution appears to have been first perceived in 1798, in which year the number of inhabitants was 151,000.

The *Museum Borgianum* at Rome is now become one of the most considerable which remain at this time in that city. It was founded by the uncle of the late Cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and contains among a great number of curious articles, a manuscript of the second century on a roll of Egyptian papyrus which has been described by Schow; an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining in the dialect of that people; twelve Etruscan vases anciently used in sacrifices; these have been engraved and published under the cardinal's direction; upwards of 5000 Greek coins; more than a thousand Cufic coins, the most remarkable of which have been described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several manuscripts in the Arabic and Syriac languages, &c. &c. As secretary to the society of the *Propaganda*, Cardinal Borgia established in the printing-office of that institution, often at his own expence, the number of founts of types of foreign languages. Among others he gave a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic Grammar, and also promoted that of the language spoken by the Curds, of which Garzoni was the author.

PORTUGAL.

There are upwards of two hundred warm springs in this country; and it deserves to be particularly remarked, that the greater number and the hottest of them issue from granite.

On the little river Prisco a lead mine was discovered in 1740; but though the ore yields 92 per cent, and the vein is very large, it has never been worked with permanent advantage, owing to the injudicious interference of government. A colliery at Capo de Buarcos will probably be lost to the public from bad management and neglect, some of the works being already under water.

There is only one iron-foundery in Portugal, which is under the direction of Antonio Braga, who has introduced some important improvements in the process of converting the ore into metal. M. Braga also discovered plumbago at Ventizello, but he was enjoined by that suspicious government to desist from his researches.

AMERICA.

The strata of coal in Virginia lie near the surface of the earth, and are very thick. One stratum was lately discovered of the astonishing thickness of forty-two feet, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

It is not much known, that vessels of considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburgh, on the river Ohio. One of the principal dockyards is on the Monongahela. The timber employed in the construction of these vessels is the white oak *(quercus alba)*, the red oak *(quercus rubra)*, the black oak *(quercus tinctoria)*, a species of walnut *(juglans pinnut)*, the cluster cherry-tree *(Cerasus Virginiana)*, and a species of pine which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a lighter wood. The cordage is manufactured at Redstone, or at Lexington in Kentucky, where there good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. There were lately a three-masted vessel on the stocks at Pittsburgh, of 260 tons, and a galliot of 90, which, when finished, were to go down to New Orleans, on the Mississippi, a distance now ascertained with great precision to be

be 2100 miles, with a cargo of the productions of the country.

The province of New Brunswick, in British America, contains many millions of acres, frequently stretching down to the water's edge, covered with forests, from which the best masts of the second size may be obtained in any number. It also abounds in coal and lime, and has inexhaustible mountains of gypsum, or plaister of Paris, an article made use of for manure in the United States, and the annual expenditure of which, where the farmers, from the exhausted condition of their lands, can scarcely obtain any crops without it, is declared on the most respectable authority to amount to upwards of 150,000 tons annually.

At the town of Carver, in the province of Massachusets, there is a pond, which contains such quantities of iron ore, that 500 tons have been taken out of the water in a year. Upon the stream that runs from the pond is a furnace, and the iron made from this ore is mentioned as being of superior quality.

There were fifty sail of American ships in China last year, who took from thence to America from eight to ten thousand tons of tea, a great part of which finds its way to Europe. Canton is full of American adventurers, many of whom retire with large fortunes in a few years; there are at least a dozen who have been resident for a year or two, and have already realized considerable sums.

WEST INDIES.

The total population of the Island of Trinidad amounted in 1797, (the time the English took possession of it) to 17,718 persons, of which number 2,151 were white people, English, Spanish, and French; 4,476 were Mulattoes, or people of colour, of different countries, French, Spanish, &c. 10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians. The proportion of whites was English, 610; Spanish, 505; French, 1,036. In the year 1801, the population had increased to 24,239, and in 1802, it was 28,477, of whom 2,261 were white people, 5,275 free coloured people, 19,709 slaves, and 1,232 Indians.

In the island of Cuba neither wheat, olives, nor vines, are grown. Every article of clothing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufacture of any kind in it. In 1792 there were exported to Spain, 30,000 cwt. of tobacco, besides that consumed in the country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 5000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced into Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English some families came over from St. Augustine, and brought some hives with them, and in a short time they encreased so much that the sugar-plantations became endangered. In this island there are six hundred sugar mills, from which more than 500,000 cwt. of sugar was exported to Europe. There is not one navigable river in Cuba, but only small rivulets and streams; there are one hundred and forty-eight lakes, which contain fish, and there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* INSTITUTE *in* 1806, *by* M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY *to the* INSTITUTE.

TO trace a rapid sketch of the labours of the mathematical class to exhibit them in a few words, without however, omitting any thing that might deprive the authors of the esteem, or gratitude which they so well deserve; to display their discoveries in as plain language as possible; to clothe their difficult and abstruse researches in a garb, that may at least render their importance evident, if it be impossible to detail their merit; such is the task, M. Delambre has undertaken, and which he flatters himself he has partly fulfilled.

However valuable may have been the contributions this year in the department of the natural sciences, the zeal, we are informed, of the mathematical class has neither been less ardent, nor less successful. Even those of our associates, says M. Delambre, who, from the time of their long services had acquired a right to pass their days in tranquillity, have shewn their usual energy and activity.

Thus respecting the new measurement of a degree in Lapland, when it was thought requisite to ascertain the cause of the error, which appeared to have been committed

committed in 1736, M. de Lalande endeavoured, from his long experience, to point out the way that might lead to the desired explanation. He has suggested, that, at this period, they were wholly ignorant of the use of the proof-telescope. This instrument is so convenient and simple, that we might be induced to believe its invention to be nearly of the same date as the application of sights to sextants and quadrants; it is however more modern than might be supposed, and is generally employed without our inquiring, as is too often the case, to whom we are indebted for the discovery. It is mentioned for the first time in De Lalande's Astronomy, edition of 1764. In order to verify the parallelism of telescopes, Bouguer recommends the employment of two sights, which ought to be made reciprocally to change places, with the view of ascertaining if they are of the same height. He himself employed a much more imperfect method, and one which could still less bear a comparison with the proof-telescope of M. De Lalande, which is now universally adopted. M. Delambre professes himself ignorant, whether Graham might not employ similar means to verify his sextant; Maupertuis makes no mention of it in the chapter in which he treats of the verification of this instrument, and from this negligence may be partly explained the error imputed to him.

This measurement of a degree in Lapland, has furnished M. De Lalande with the subject of a second memoir, in which he demonstrates the necessity of attending to the level in taking observations at a great distance.

The eclipse of the 16th of June last created great interest among the astronomers of Paris; it was, however, one of the senior members of the class, M. Messier, who alone succeeded in observing it. The clouds parted for a moment, and permitted him to view its commencement, which he observed at 4h. 52′ 43″. He was also enabled to measure three phases, for the accuracy of which, however, he does not pledge himself.

The atmospheric variations, which prevented us observing the eclipse, likewise proved unfavourable to the observation of the solstice, but as this could be supplied by the observations of the preceding and following days, a sufficient number of observations has been collected to correct those [illegible] during the last ten years.

[illegible] who is worthy to be [illegible] with [illegible] Messier and Mechain, has, we are informed, discovered two comets, and calculated their elements. The same calculations have been made by Biot and Arago, according to the method of Laplace. M. Legendre failed not to embrace this opportunity of verifying the formulæ, which he published last year. We then observed, that there are few methods which might not prove inconvenient, and somewhat inaccurate, under certain circumstances. This has in fact been the case in the present instance. But M. Legendre has found in his analyses sufficient resources to obviate the difficulty, which had not been foreseen in his first Memoir, and to simplify the general solution that he had given of the problem. M. Legendre has, besides, been occupied with a more important question, though its applications be less common; this memoir is entitled: *Analyse des triangles tracés sur le Spheroide.*

The first astronomers, who measured the earth with any degree of accuracy, considered it as a sphere, of which the radius is of an immense magnitude, in comparison with the small intervals which they proposed to estimate. The longest side of the triangle which entered into these operations did not exceed 60,000 metres, and the difference of a similar arc to the right line joining its extremities was scarcely two decimetres, or one three hundred millionth part. It was believed then with some reason, that we might consider as right lines the triangles of which the curve was so little evident.

In the latter operations, when the object was to determine more exactly the difference between our globe, and a perfect sphere, they carried their attention much farther. The triangles formed on the surface of the earth were considered as very small portions of a sphere which, throughout the extent of each triangle, was sensibly confounded with the spheroid. Does this supposition, which is more accurate than the former, admit of all the precision that might be expected; and since it is a spheroid which is to be measured, wherefore have not the triangles been estimated as if they were spheroidical? This question, says M. Delambre, is so natural, that it must have presented itself at once to the astronomers employed in this operation, and to the numerous literati, throughout Europe, who examined and judged respecting the merit of their labours. In the first meeting of the commission, a learned foreigner, M. Tralles, remarked that the bases of Me-

[illegible]

lan and Perpignan, could not be simply considered as arcs which were entirely in the same plane, but as curves with a double curvature. The same remark had been made by Clairant more than fifty years ago, but it was always believed, that the effect of the double curve could only become sensible, when the intervals were much greater than those given by direct measurement, and it was hence concluded, that the consideration of the spheroid would only render more intricate, calculations already too complicated, without being of the smallest utility. In fact, the spheroid is not much less different from the sphere, than the sphere itself is from a plane. Now the sphericity of triangles only introduces into the calculation terms of the second order for the angles, and of the third order for the sides. It was therefore natural to suppose that the terms dependant on the spheroid, should be of a higher order, and still more insensible by their extreme minuteness. But though no person had yet written on this subject, we ought not to conclude that they have remained contented with vague considerations, and a simple probability. This point is discussed in the article *Calcul de Triangles*, in the second volume of the *Meridienne*, now in the press; we trust it will be there found demonstrated, by simple and elementary considerations, that the difference between spherical and spheroidical angles is not $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second in the largest of our triangles, and that the double curve scarcely changes one centimetre in the length of the greatest of our sides. These results, we are informed by the reporter, were previously confirmed by M. Legendre in his learned analysis. To these geometrical considerations respecting the figure of the earth, we should next proceed, says M. Delambre, to give some account of the geographical researches, that have been recently made, respecting the immense plain in the interior of Africa, by M. Lacepede; and those on Persia, and the communication of the Black sea, by M. Olivier; but as these works, which more particularly belong to the physical class, have already been analyzed by M. Cuvier,* we shall proceed to consider the Memoir of M. Raymond on the Measurement of Mountains by Means of the Barometer.

In our report of 1805, we observed, that there was scarcely $\frac{1}{100}$ of difference between the co-efficient of M. Laplace in his calculation of the height of mountains by the barometer, and that which M. Raymond deduced from numerous observations of this kind, which he made in the Pyrenees. Some recent experiments have entirely done away a difference, which could only proceed from the uncertainty either of the barometrical observations, or of the former experiments on the weight of the air and mercury, which M. Laplace had assumed in his calculation. M. Biot has lately repeated these experiments with such minute attention to all the particulars, that he finds the co-efficient ought to be diminished, nearly $\frac{1}{100}$, so that the agreement between the two methods is complete. On the one hand, we behold, continues the reporter, the geometrician relying on facts observed in the cabinet, and deducing from them a formula for measuring the height of mountains; and on the other, an observer taking for a basis the known height of a mountain, and the effect it produces on the elevation of the mercury in the barometer, and inferring from it the relative weight of the mercury and the air, and finding the same quantity which had served for the foundation of the calculations of the geometrician. These comparisons which are daily multiplied, in the application of the analysis; these identical results, obtained from such contrary processes, and drawn from such different phenomena, afford proofs to which the most obstinate and sceptical must yield their assent.

This important result is not, however, the only merit of this memoir of M. Raymond. In it, we are informed, will be found, the means of distinguishing the circumstances, which are favourable, or unfavourable, to these kind of observations. The author arranges them under three different heads. The influence of *time*, of *stations*, and of *meteors*. With respect to the first of these, the heights taken in the morning and evening are always too small; from whence it follows, that they should be made towards the middle of the day, a condition which is easily fulfilled. The influence of stations, is equally real, but not so easily remedied In all cases, however, the portable barometer, and the barometer of comparison ought to be observed in stations where the local circumstances are the same. Great distance does not always prove an obstacle; for example, M. Raymond has remarked, that his observations in the Pyrenees, compared with those made by M. Bouvard in the Imperial Observa-

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. xxiii. p. 592.

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ratory, afford nearly similar results, while the same observations of M. Bouvard, compared with those of M. Raymond, made at Marli-la-ville, indicate from one day to another differences from four to eleven metres in the relative height of the two stations; from which we may conclude, that the use of the barometer, for measuring heights at a short distance, is not so certain as when the two stations are at a greater distance from each other. The influence of meteors always tend to diminish the apparent height, and observations made during a storm are never to be depended on. From all these considerations, it follows, that, in order to obtain the exact height of a mountain, it is not sufficient to take indifferently a medium between observations made at different times and in different seasons, as such a proceeding would evidently expose us to error.

We shall not at present attempt to give any account, proceeds M. Delambre, of the large and extensive work which Messrs. Biot and Arago have nearly brought to a conclusion, since M Biot has himself read an extract from it during the present sitting. There was also read during the same sitting, a Memoir by Count Rumford, On the Adhesion of the Molecules of Water. But the reporter only notices the principal results of the experiments made by this learned philanthropist upon the *dispersion of the light of lamps, by means of screens and globes of ground glass.*

The facility with which we distinguish objects, does not depend solely on the intensity of the light, by which they are viewed, but likewise upon the shades; if they are simple and well defined, the vision is distinct; but, on the contrary, if the light arrive from several sides at once, there will be several shades which confound and enfeeble the light, so that we see indistinctly, however great may be its brilliancy. A proper distribution of light is therefore not only important in point of economy, but also for the preservation of the eyes.

The direct rays of a lamp from a double current of air fatigues the eye; and Count Rumford proposes, with a view of remedying this inconvenience, the adoption of different kinds of screens, and the employment of ground glass globes. What renders the use of these globes less common is the prevalent opinion that, in this way, a great portion of the light is lost. No person has hitherto, M. Delambre observes, at least in France, endeavoured to remove this prejudice. Count Rumford, however, demonstrates by an experiment, simple and easy to be repeated, that the loss is absolutely trifling. The surface of the ground glass being full of furrows and asperities, presents to the light numerous smooth planes differently inclined, which disperse the light, render it milder, and distribute it in such a manner that it falls more uniformly on every part of the object we wish to enlighten.

This advantage is not the only one derived from the employment of ground glass. According to Count Rumford, by its substitution for polished glass in our windows, the light would be more equally diffused in all the apartments, from the top to the bottom of the building. This would prove particularly useful in large cities, where the narrowness of the streets, and the height of the houses, prevent the light from entering, except in an oblique direction.

The Memoir is concluded by the description of a lamp, which is so constructed that we do not perceive any direct rays, while it sheds a mild and equal light over every part of a large hall, without leaving any of it in shade, though the reservoir containing the oil be circular, and the cylinders which disperse the light, be placed in the center.

When treating of this invention, M. Delambre justly observes, that what renders all the researches of Count Rumford particularly valuable, independently of the accuracy of his experiments, and the profound knowledge which he displays, is, that his labours are directed towards objects of public utility. We should give a very imperfect idea of the labours of this class, continues the reporter, were we to omit noticing those works which have been produced by the different members in the course of the present year. Some of our sittings, he continues, are dedicated to receiving the memoirs of those learned men, who have not yet been received as members of the Institute, and among whom we contemplate with satisfaction many, who will one day add to its celebrity, and extend the boundaries of science. The reports of the commissioners appointed to examine their works, or the inventions respecting which the government have required the opinion of the class, are themselves frequently very important memoirs, in which are displayed equal impartiality and erudition, in discussing

cussing the theories, or inventions, and ascertaining what really belongs to the author, and what has been borrowed from the learned of other countries who have been previously engaged in similar investigations.

The limits prescribed to this sketch permit us merely to mention the reports on the particular solutions of differential equations, presented by M. Poisson; on the new demonstration of the principle of virtual motion, by M. Ampere; upon a new method of raising water to a great height, by M. Bradet, engineer to his Majesty the King of Bavaria; on the experiments which M. Peron, a corresponding member, has made respecting the comparative physical strength of savages and Europeans, and from which he draws the surprising result that there is no comparison in this respect between civilized and savage man, and that the advantage is altogether in favour of the former.

Among the inventions approved by the class, are a spinning-wheel by M. Bellemère, by which the labour performed in a given time, on an ordinary wheel, may be doubled; a loom for brocades and ornamental stuffs, which from the simplicity of its mechanism has been deemed proper for a model, and the inventor has received a suitable reward from the government; a stocking-frame, of which the advantages are pointed out with so much perspicuity and distinctness, that the class has ordered the report of the commission to be printed, in order to serve as a history of the art; and in fine, another stocking-frame by M. Favreau Bouillon, who has reduced all the labour to the simple balancing of two levers; this loom may be wrought by a very feeble man, or even by one who has only the use of a single arm. Among the numerous inventions, M. Delambre informs us, he has only enumerated those which have a direct application to the common arts and purposes of life.

Since its last public sitting, the class has printed the first volume of the Memoirs presented to it by learned foreigners; and the sixth volume of their own Memoirs. The succeeding volumes will, we are informed, appear every six months, reckoning from the first of July last. They have also published the first volume of *La Meridienne de Dunkerque, base du Systeme metrique decimal.* This work will contain all the proofs and the methods of calculation which have fixed the two fundamental units of the metrical system, the *metre* and *kilogramme.*

Several members have produced new works, or new editions of works, already known, in which will be found many important additions. Thus M. Legendre has published a sixth edition of his Geometry, and M. Lacroix a second edition of his Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Astronomers are now in possession of Tables of the Sun, in which, for the first time, the attraction of all the planets are taken into account.

In short, M. Lagrange has prepared a complete edition of his *Calcul de Fonctions*, a truly classical work, respecting which it would be here superfluous to speak to the mathematician to whom it must be perfectly familiar, and of which it would be impossible to convey, in a few words, an adequate idea to those who are unacquainted with the subject. Similar reasons, we are informed, by M. Delambre, induced him merely to notice the Supplement, published by M. Laplace, to his *Mécanique celeste*, and in which he gives a complete theory of capillary attraction. For the first time we see these phenomena, apparently so contrary, reduced to the same law; the ascension and depression between two planes explained by the same analysis, which accounts for the analogous phenomena observed in tubes; the numerous results of this theory are perfectly identical with those of the earliest and most accurate observations, as well as with those of Messrs. Haüy and Tremery, recently made for the express purpose of submitting this new theory to the most rigorous proof.

It would be an error to suppose, concludes M. Delambre, that these intricate researches had no other object, but that of overcoming a difficulty. Throughout all nature, as well as in physical science, an universal dependence prevails; there is no phenomenon, which on being properly understood, does not throw light on some other. Thus for example, the theory in question has already determined a very important point in meteorology. A variety of opinions formerly prevailed, respecting the mode of estimating the height of the mercury in the barometer. While some reckoned from the base, others calculated from the summit of the convexity. This last method is much more accurate, though it still gives less heights than those which result from the

pressure of the atmosphere, a difference which is produced by capillary action. The author points out two methods of correcting this inaccuracy. The one is analytical, and the other, which will doubtless be preferred by the greater number of observers, requires only an easy experiment, and a very simple calculation. By both of these methods, results more readily comparable may be obtained.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM SPEERS' (DUBLIN,) *for a new Method of Purifying Fish Oil, and of applying the Refuse to useful Purposes.*

THE object of this invention is the refining not only of fish-oil, but of the oils obtained from all animal substances, and also from expressed vegetables. The mode of performing this is by mixing the oil with an infusion of tannin. Mr. Speers recommends the tannin of oak-bark, but he says any tannin whether natural from oak or other barks, or artificial, such as those described by Mr. Hatchett, in the Philosophical Transactions will answer the purpose. The mode which he prefers is the following: take equal quantities of oil and soft water; in the water infuse and agitate for a day or two about one-tenth part of its weight of tannin; it is then to be drawn off fine, and the oil and water to be mixed and boiled for some time, and then set by to cool. The tannin will, by means of chemical attraction, unite with the gelatine or mucilage, and being heavier than oil will sink below it; but being lighter than water, it will swim above it; in other words, this refuse matter will be found between the oil and the water. The oil is first to be drawn off and then the refuse matter may be obtained. This matter the patentee recommends to be applied to the formation of cements and stucco; or to the composition of paints and varnishes; or to the composition of an excellent blacking for leather, which will by that means be made water-proof.

MR. JOHN PROSSER'S (HOLBORN,) *for various Improvements upon Smoke Jacks.*

These improvements upon smoke or air-jacks, are as follow; that is to say: The first improvement consists in making the box, case or body of the single smoke or air-jack, to extend to the whole length from or near the centre of the inside of the chimney to the outside or breast thereof, and inclosing the spindle, and terminating at or near the chain-wheel. The second improvement consists in raising the said spindle and chain wheel, in a slanting direction, above the centre of the worm; by which the oil flows above the top carriage of the worm, without the assistance of pipes or tubes, the box, case, or body, being one entire piece, except the top, which is screwed or fastened on to remove at pleasure, continued from or near the centre of the flue to the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which the oil put in the box, case, or body near the chain-wheel runs round, and incloses the whole work. The third improvement consists in making the chain-wheel of brass or iron, instead of wood, and of placing in the groove or space in which the chain runs, tags and holes, thereby effectually preventing the chain or chains from slipping. We have in the figures representations of the several parts, of which the improved box is called the compound and skeleton air-jack, because it contains various wheels, pinions, or cranks, connected with the first worm-wheel, or the axle thereof, and continued any length as the situation of the chimney, flue, or place in which it is intended to be fixed, may require. It is called skeleton, because the body may be made nearly as small as two inches wide, by from four to eight or twelve inches deep, and it is called an air-jack, because, like the others, the air is more the first moving power than the smoke. The fly may be made to any size according to the flue. The advantages of this form of the box are great, and are as follow: Suppose the jack is fixed in a very small flue, or in the funnel of a ship's stove, then, in the usual way, the body of the old jack almost fills up the flue or funnel crossing it, being from nine to twelve inches wide in the box, and thereby preventing the fly from being easily taken up and down, and greatly checking the draft, whereas in this it is the reverse; the box, case or body, being made as narrow as two inches, a trifle more or less, and continued on from or near the centre

centre of the flue, through the breast of the chimney to the outside in any direction, either on the right or left side, or in the centre of the fire-place, as the situation of the chimney may require, and of any depth from four to twelve inches, according as the diameter of the wheels may require; and of any length, according to the optional number of wheels. The advantages will farther appear in a double jack, which comes out in the centre of the breast of the chimney, and extends to the right and left hand; as in the old way three bevil gear wheels are required, but in this way one wheel only is fixed in the middle of the spindle, which runs to the right and left, and working in and with those in the narrow box, and will answer the end of the three bevil gear wheels, placed in the old way; and to each end of which may be added a chain-wheel. The boxes, cases, or bodies, are supplied with plate covers, and screwed down or fastened to the boxes, cases, or bodies, by means of screws, screwed into the edge of the boxes, cases or bodies, or other like fastening, and each cover has a small hinge at or near the chain-wheels on the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which means oil, or any substitute for oil, may be introduced, as occasion may require, without ascending the chimney. The boxes, cases, bodies or covers, are made of cast iron, or any other metal, being first made in wood, wider at the top than the bottom, in order to give ease to the founder in moulding. Where and when cast-iron ones cannot be procured, then make them of sheet iron, or copper, or other proper metal.

MR. CHARLES RANDOM DE BERENGER'S (HART-STREET, BLOOMSBURY,) *for a certain Animal Substance, and Method of preparing and manufacturing the same, whereby the said Substance becomes applicable as a Substitute for Horse and other Hair, now used for the stuffing of Cushions, Mattresses, Carriages, Sofas, Chairs, &c.*

The said article or substitute for horse-hair is manufactured of the hair or coat of hogs (not of the bristles or mane of the hog, but of the hair of its body in general); long hair of large hogs is the best for the purpose, but even that of pigs may be made use of. After killing the hog, the hair is to be scraped off as at present it is; then washed and cleansed, and thrown into lime water, where it may remain from one to two days. Though the immerging in lime water is not absolutely necessary, it is nevertheless desirable, as thereby every fleshy substance is destroyed, and putrefaction completely prevented. It is then washed in cold water, and twisted into a cord of about the thickness of a goose quill, which cord is forced into a tin, glass, or other tube, while it is twisted; the tube to be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and from fifteen to thirty, or more inches in length, though the length is immaterial. This cord will readily coil itself round in the inside, and a stick should occasionally be introduced to force it quite tight. When full, these tubes must be corked up close at both ends; and when a sufficient number of tubes are filled, they are to be placed in a copper of boiling water, where they should continue for two hours, the water boiling the while. The hair is then taken out of the tubes, and left to cool in solid pieces; these are afterwards unpicked, when the hair will be quite curly. It is then loosely thrown into large earthen pans, with fine dry sand at the bottom, and a layer of dry sand is sifted on every layer of hair, till the pans are filled; they are then tied over with brown paper, and put into a hot oven, where they may so remain for three or four hours. The heat must not be sufficient to burn the brown paper, but nearly so. After the sand is quite cold, it is passed through a sieve, and the hair will be found fit for use, having obtained a good curl and fine elastic power, being also perfectly clean and incapable of engendering any vermin.

N. B. A small wheel, or other machine, commonly used for twisting, may also be used for twisting the hair together, to put it into tubes; either in this case, or when twisted with the fingers, the cords so twisted need not be long. The hair should be damp to be twisted.

MR. ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTE'S (ST. DUNSTAN *in the* WEST,) *for a Machine for casting Types, Letters, and Ornaments, usually made use of in Printing.*

This invention is thus described by the patentee:—I construct a vessel of iron, or other fit material for containing type metal in the fused state, and keeping it at the proper heat for casting; and I make in the side or sides of the said vessel, one or more apertures, out of which the fluid type metal is suffered to flow at the time of casting. The operation of casting is performed by applying a mould

a mould for casting letters or types, either singly or more than one at the same time, or other articles for printers' use, into one of the said apertures, which at that instant, by means of a lock or valve, or any other well-known similar contrivance, is opened, in consequence of which the metal suddenly flows into the mould, and applies itself to the matrix or matrices, with a force which is greater or less, according to the height of the level surface of the type metal, in the vessel first before-mentioned, or according to the magnitude of such additional pressure as may be applied. And though the said aperture or apertures may be made on any side of the vessel, yet I give the preference to a surface or face, which shall be nearly horizontal, so that the fluid metal shall spout upwards into the mould, and I prefer, as the most simple and easy method, that each aperture shall be kept closed by a plate of metal lying upon the said horizontal surface, and well fitted thereto: and that I make and fashion the lower part of my mould flat and true, in order that the same may be applied in like manner, and slided along upon the horizontal surface, to receive its charge of metal; after which, the mould being again drawn back, the plate of metal, by means of a weight or spring, or other well-known agent suitable to the purpose, is made to follow the mould and close the aperture, by resuming its first situation; and, in order that the said motions and effects may be performed and produced without any particular skill or attention in the workman, I make and apply guides, sliders, stops, or pins, for confining, directing, and limiting the said motions, as will be sufficiently obvious and intelligible to artists employed in works of this nature. And moreover, in order that the fluid metal may rise with sufficient force into the mould, I make my vessel of such a figure that the quantity of type-metal intended to be contained therein at any one time shall have its upper surface sufficiently high above the level of the aperture or apertures, before-mentioned; and I form my vessel of the figure of a box or closed receptacle, having a pipe or tube rising out of the same, so that the pressure afforded by the statical action of the metal in the said pipe or tube, shall produce the desired effect at the aperture or place of casting; or otherwise, I produce or increase the said pressure, by the statical action of water, or any other fluid which may be used by the well-known means, to compress a body of air against the surface of the type metal, for the purposes aforesaid: and the said machines, consisting of vessels so fitted up together with the moulds and other parts respectively, as before described, may be used by one or more workmen to cast different letters and sorts at the same time, from the same mass of metal; but in case different metallic mixtures should be required to be used, or in case local circumstances should render it needful that the workmen should be considerably distant from each other, recourse must be had to a number of distinct and separate machines of my said invention.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

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Critical Opinions and Complimentary Verses, on the Poems of H. Downman, M.D. particularly on those addressed to Thespia; edited by a Friend. To the above are added Verses, occasioned by the Death of Lieutenant General Simcoe, and of the Rev. Archdeacon Moore. 2s.

Luctus Nelsoniani; or, Poems in the Latin and English Languages, written on the Death of Lord Nelson, for the Turtonian Gold and Silver Prize Medals. Royal 4to. 1l. bound.

TRAVELS.

The British Tourist; or Traveller's Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, including accurate Descriptions of every Part of the United Kingdom: and comprehending the most celebrated Modern Tours through every Part of the British Islands, particularly those of Pennant, Twiss, Wyndham, Johnson, Hutchinson, Bray, Sullivan, Young, Shaw, Newte, Hassell, Moritz, Robertson, Skrine, Grant, Holmes, St. Fond, Barber, Bingley, Carr, &c. With several recent Tours, communicated to the Editor by intelligent friends, illustrated with Maps; by William Mavor, L.L.D. 6 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

A Journey from Madras, through the Countries of the Mysore, Canara, and Malabar; performed under the orders of Marquis Wellesley, Governor General of India, for the express Purpose of investigating the State of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce; the Religion, Manners, &c. &c. &c. in the Dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the Countries acquired by the Honourable East India Company, in the late and former Wars, from Tippoo Sultaun; by Francis Buchanan. 3 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s boards. Fine, 9l. 9s. bound.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Origin and Description of Bognor, and an Account of some adjacent Villages, &c. &c. with a View; by J. B. Davis. 5s boards.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster, with Plates. 5s. 8vo. bound.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons, on different Subjects; by the Rev. John Howlett. 3 vols. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Sermon, on the Translation of the Scriptures, into the Oriental Languages, preached before the University of Cambridge, May 10, 1807; by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, 3s 6d.

A Sermon, delivered before the general Baptist Assembly, at their general Meeting in London, May 19, 1807; by A. Bennett. 1s.

Lectures on the last four Books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from internal Evidence. In Three Parts, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, at the Lecture established by the Provost, and senior Fellows, under the Will of Mrs. Anne Donellan; by the Rev. Richard Graves. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, at the Annual Visitation of that Diocese, in the year 1807; by George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester. 8vo. 1s.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Maltese Melodies, or National Airs and Dances, never before published; to which are added basses for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Dedicated to Miss Willan, by Edward Jones, Harp-master and Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.

TO these Maltese melodies, which are usually performed by the Maltese musicians at their carnival, and other festivals, Mr. Jones has added a few characteristic Italian airs and songs, as also a selection of Norwegian tunes, the whole of which form a neat pocket volume. Many of the airs are of a character as distinct as they are pleasing; and the whole forms a collection so purely national, rare, and valuable, as to render the public indebted to Mr. Jones, for his taste in selecting, and industry in publishing, a work so much calculated to gratify ingenious and scientific curiosity.

Numbers Eight and Nine of "Recreation." 1s. 6d. *each.*

These two numbers, the first of which contains the French air "J'ai vu Lise hier au soir," keep pace, in point of general attraction, with the former parts of the work. The movements are conceived with taste and worked with skill, and the eloquence of some passages is well relieved by the boldness and brilliancy of others. We believe the plan of this publication will limit it to twelve numbers. Should the remaining three equal those which have already appeared, the whole will form a handsome volume of highly pleasing and useful piano-forte music.

Hope. Selected from Essex's Op. 8. *Composed for and Inscribed to the Ladies at Winchester House, by T. Essex.* 1s. 6d.

The melody of this song is remarkably easy, and natural in its cast: we, however, cannot profess ourselves satisfied in every instance, with the accent. At the words "Hope sets him free," in the third line of the second page, Mr. Essex has been, we must be allowed to say, too negligent in this particular, and thereby admitted a considerable draw-back on the general merit of his composition.

A Medley Divertimento, for the Piano-forte. Selected and composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s.

Mr. Mazzinghi, in this Divertimento, has afforded the hearer sufficient variety, without violating that concordance, or connection of ideas, which should ever be preserved in regular and original composition, and should not be neglected even in the *medley*. The series of airs is formed with taste, and from well-selected *parts* results a graceful and engaging *whole*.

"Come Jockey, Sweet Jockey." Sung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 1s.

A pleasant, light, country cast of air pervades this song, and gives it a character at once striking and attractive. The Scotch style is well preserved throughout, and though we hear passages that our great grandfathers were not unacquainted with, yet by the novelty of their succession, a modern effect is produced, and the new *assemblage* tempts us to forget the age of the materials.

"Cupid refusing Love," a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lieutenant Colonel Egerton, by Domenico Briscoli. Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, of the Royal College of Pieta de Turchini of Naples. 3s.

This sonata, a copy of which has reached us from the house of Goulding and Co. Dublin, comprizes a pleasing variety of movements. With the rondo, "Love United," we have been much gratified. The ideas are appropriate and connected, and the general effect bespeaks genius aided by judgment.

"Ah! Within my Bosom Beating," a favourite Song. The Words by Mrs. Robinson. The Music by G. G. Ferrari, Esq. 1s 6d.

Mr. Ferrari has thrown much taste and interest into this little air. The passages, though not remarkably novel, are new in their succession, and produce an almost original effect. The *expression* is particularly happy, and the easy graceful turn of the idens will not fail to please every cultivated ear.

"The Squeeze of the Hand," sung with unbounded applause by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. The Words by Mr. L. Button. 1s.

The melody of this ballad is free and playful, and well expresses the sense of the words. The passages are accommodated to the general compass of the female voice, and are too familiar in their style not to be found easy of acquisition.

"Love

"Love and Folly," a Ballad. Composed by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This ballad, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is written with an ease and simplicity analagous to the style of the words, and does credit to Mr. Major's judgment. Where little is sufficient much ought not to be done; and we listen to the *few* artless notes given to "Love and Folly," with a pleasure which we could not have derived from a more elaborate melody.

Andante and Waltz, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss G. Thellusson, by T. Haigh. 1s.

This is one of those little productions of the day, which not being destitute of fancy, attach the attention of the juvenile practitioner, contribute to keep the finger in action, and promote the earlier stages of execution.

The Favourite Air of "Down in the Valley." Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Miss Tyrell, by J. W. Holden. 1s. 6d.

This pleasant and popular little air forms, as here presented to the public, an attractive and improving exercise for the Piano-forte. The passages are disposed with particular convenience for the juvenile hand; and the execution is free, smooth, and familiar.

Mr. Jacobs has published his collection of Hymns and Divine Songs, from the poetry of Dr. Watts, of the speedy appearance of which we spoke in our last number. We have ventured to anticipate its claims to public favour, and in our next shall give our comment on the general character and merit of the work.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

John Webb Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and British Resident at the Court of Scindia, where he died November 1804. *Engraved by C. Knight, from a Sketch by Hinkey, and published by C. Knight.*

THE vignette to this print represents the monument executed by Mr. Flaxman, and erected to his memory at the expence, and by the order, of the governor and principal inhabitants of Madras. The portrait is as large as life, and portraits of this size have not been generally eminently successful; which has often been owing to the artist having been accustomed to engraving heads on a smaller scale, and adhering too much to his usual style. Mr. Knight having been accustomed to engravings of this size, is upon more certain ground, and has here displayed his usual judgment and taste; for it is a very fine print, and does credit to the abilities of the artist.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York; Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. Painted by Henri Villiers, engraved by L. Schiavonetti, and published by Colnaghi and Co.

This pair of prints are (with permission) dedicated to their Majesties. They are small ovals, painted with taste, and engraved in chalk, with the utmost care and praiseworthy attention.

A Portrait of General Lord Lake, engraved by by R. Cooper, from a Picture painted in India by Mr. Place.

This print represents General Lake, and his son, Colonel Lake, in the battle of Laswari, at the point of time when the General had his horse shot under him. A picture of an English general at so perilous a moment, would, from that circumstance only, create an interest in the heart of every Briton; but this print has some other claims to attention, and is well engraved in the chalk manner.

Thomas Dibdin, Esq. W. Owen, R. A. pinxt. Engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

We often see a portrait, which is admirably painted, engraved in either a coarse and careless style, or finished in such a miniature manner, that the spirit of the original has totally evaporated; and we see as frequently the time and talents of a good engraver wasted in copying from a vile original daubing, that was not worth the trouble of transferring to the copper. In the above, Mr. Young had before him a very good portrait; in his copy he has succeeded, and, by a happy union of fidelity and spirit, produced a very fine print.

Mr.

Mr. Rae, of the Theatre Royal in the Hay market, in the Character of Sir Edward Mortimer, in the Iron Chest. De Wilde del. Published by T. P. Dawson, Brydges-street, Covent-Garden.

In the delineation of this portrait, Mr. de Wilde has displayed his usual taste and ability; and the engraving, which is in chalk, makes an uncommonly characteristic and pleasing theatrical print.

Mr. Buckler's Series of Cathedral Churches. A North West View of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield; drawn and etched by J. Buckler, and engraved by R Reeve. Published by J. Buckler, Bermondsey.

This cathedral, which is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, is drawn in the accurate and masterly style which has distinguished the preceding part of this series; and the aqua-tint engraving has an impressive richness of effect that we scarcely ever saw equalled. It is (with permission) dedicated to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

A South West View of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, drawn and etched by the same Artist, and engraved by F. C. and G. Lewis.

The lightness and elegance of this fine structure, are admirably transferred to the print, which, as well as Mr. Buckler's design, is worthy of the publication of which it forms a part. It is (with permission) dedicated to the Lord Bishop, the Dean, and Prebendaries, of the cathedral.

Four Plates, Hare-hunting; Four Plates, Pheasant-shooting; Heister Lilme pinxt., Engraved and published by Reeve, No 7, Fire-street, Oxford-road.

To a very numerous class of respectable individuals, prints of these and similar subjects are extremely interesting. These are engraved in aqua-tint, and though in some respects they are rather carelessly executed, and are consequently, in some little points not quite so correct as they might have been, yet considered on the whole, they are pleasing and extremely spirited.

Preparing for the Chace. Breaking Cover. The Chace. The Death.

The subjects of these four prints will be deemed equally interesting with those of the sets which precede them, by the numerous class which we have there alluded to. They are designed and engraved in aqua-tint by R. Pollard, and F. Jukes; and published by R. Pollard, Braynes'-row, Spa Fields. As furniture prints, they rank high, being agreeable and lively in the effect, and the subjects being treated in a manner that will certainly be pleasing to those amateurs to whom they are principally addressed.

Sailors carousing. J. Ibbetson pinxt. W. Ward sculp. Dedicated (with permission) to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, and published by J. Lunnel, Strathan-street, Charlotte street.

This is a very good mezzotinto, and though the humour is rather coarse and vulgar, it will probably be popular and please a large number of those persons who are not too fastidious to object to a seasoning of buffoonery, being mixed up with the wit of a delineation in which the subject may perhaps very fairly admit of it.

Charon's Boat; or, the Ghosts of All the Talents, taking their last Voyage. Gillray del. et sculpt.

In this very ludicrous print, Mr. Gillray has displayed such a portion of irresistible humour that the warmest admirers of the characters that are satirized, will be compelled to smile at the whimsicality of the ridicule. The general effect is forcible and spirited.

The Picture of the Death of Lord Nelson, by Devis, which has lately been exhibited at Messrs. Boydell's, has been much inspected, and is so universally approved, that it is not necessary to enter into any particular enumeration of its merits in this Retrospect. The print from it will be published in as short a time as it can be properly completed; and of the manner in which it will be executed, we have every right to form great expectations, from the known abilities of Mr. Bromley, who, we have been told, means to devote his whole time to the completion of this engraving.

Mr. Ackermann has just published the *Sixth Number of Progressive Lessons, in Landscape, &c.* and this number is in a more finished style than any which have preceded it, and thus advancing by degrees, seems to be better calculated to improve the young practitioner in the Fine Arts, than any other method that has or can be adopted.

He is preparing for publication a work in imperial quarto, of a very singular description. It may be denominated a Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster, containing views, principally interior, of the most remarkable buildings, with short descriptions and figures, of a rank appropriated to the scenes in which they are introduced. The designs will be the joint production of two very eminent artists; the figures are by Mr. Rowlandson; and the architectural

part by Mr. Puget. Many of the prints are in a forward state, and those which we have seen are in a very superior style; but we have not room to enumerate the particulars in this Retrospect.

Mr. J. T. Smith, whose Antiquities of Westminster we noticed in the last Retrospect, has engraved ten additional plates from drawings, communicated to him by subscribers to the work. These he means to publish, and among them are, a curious plan of the Palace at Whitehall, as it was at the time of King Charles the Second; and a bird's-eye elevation of the same, exhibiting all the apartments of the King and Royal Family, as described by Grammont. Of this there is no other view that can be depended upon; that engraved by Hollar was from a view taken on the river, and displays it only as it appeared from the water; the views here given comprehend the whole building. Charing Cross, exhibiting a view of Cromwell's Palace, which stood on the site of Mr. Drummond's, the banker. The Decoy in St. James's Park, with the Tea-drinking Room of William the Third. Two Views of the House of Commons; one, its original appearance in the reign of Edward the Third; and the other, as it was previous to the late alterations. A Plan of the Lanes, Alleys, &c. occupying the site of Parliament-street, Bridge-street, &c. made by order of the commissioners for building Westminster-bridge.

The British Gallery in Pall Mall has been opened with some select specimens of the Pictures of the old Masters, for the study and improvement of young artists.

A print of Achilles, frantic for the loss of Patroclus, rejecting the consolation of Thetis, from a painting by G. Dawe, to which the gold medal was adjudged by the Royal Academy in 1803, is about to be published.

A print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved by Mr. A. Cardon, from a picture painted by P. J. de Lootherbourg, taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierrepont, will shortly be published by the engraver.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Hypochondriasis	11
Mania	1
Melancholia	2
Hysteria	5
Typhus	3
Scarlatina	2
Asthenia	14
Hæmoptysis	1
Dysenteria	1
Diarrhœa	13
Cholera	7
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	4
Epilepsia	1
Angina	2
Paralysis	3
Morbi Infantiles	17
Morbi Cutanei	13

Cases of semi-insanity still continue to occupy a large share of the Reporter's professional attention.

Vicissitude, in this species of indisposition, constitutes one of the most remarkable points in its character. There is no radical distinction between the furor of madness and the gloominess of melancholy; they are found in the same individual, frequently and often regularly alternate, like the shades of even-

ing which succeed to the radiancy of noon.

The variations of this disease in many cases recur as punctually as the hot and cold stages of an intermittent fever. There is a frightful hilarity which portends the certainty of subsequent depression. This remark applies by no means exclusively to the unequivocally and nominally insane, but likewise to those whose constitutions are impregnated with the seeds, without their characters having as yet been tainted with the ignominy of madness. It is meant to refer more particularly to those minor degrees, those faint and scarcely discernible shades, those infant and evanescent approximations towards mental disorder, the existence of which might elude the vigilance, or be concealed from the sagacity of any but an experienced and well-educated eye.

Sudden and apparently causeless elevations, and equally abrupt and unreasonable declensions of vivacity, mark a morbid condition of the intellectual frame. A sober cheerfulness, a temperate happiness, an evenness and tranquillity of the mind, are circumstances which not only indicate

indicate the actual possession, but are necessary to secure the protracted continuance of its integrity and health.

Permanence is inseparable from moderation. Every act of violent passion is unwholesome, and tends to fritter away the materials of which we are composed. An indulgence in a paroxysm of impetuosity is not sufficiently considered in the relation which it bears to the well-being of the body. An irascible man is not aware how much injury he does to himself, by that unmanable impulse of resentment which would lead him to do an injury, or inflict an insult, upon a real or imaginary foe. No person was ever angry with another, without having reason afterwards to be angry with himself. If the mind does not move upon a level, there is always danger of its being overturned.

The process towards disorganization is sometimes rapid, but more frequently tardy in its course. The mental fabric is sometimes thrown into ruins by a single and an unanticipated blow; but in the majority of instances, many pulls, and frequently reiterated concussions are necessary, previous to the last crash of dilapidation.

Constant engagement in these cases, however unpleasant or implicated with solicitude, is better than entire absence of anxiety or occupation. There is no kind of air which is worse than a vacuum. At the same time it should be remarked that, more especially in this grand part of trade, many cases of intellectual derangement almost daily originate from the cares of commercial speculation: the Stock Exchange alone has been found more productive of insanity, than all the other gambling-houses combined in either the eastern or the western district of the metropolis. How many bankers and merchants have fallen martyrs to the Consols, or the victims of Omnium!

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
August 26, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ABSOLEM William, Leicester street, straw hat manufacturer. (Wild, Warwick square

Butcher Henry, Myrtle, sadler. (Berry and James, Walbrook

Castle George, Sculcoates, builder. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Cond William, Caterton street, merchant. (Gregory and Co Maiden lane

Cassell William Lambert, Thames Ditton, carpenter. (Simpson and Co. Temple

Davenport William, Marsden, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane.

Pilcock Thomas, Macclesfield, grocer. (Hall, Macclesfield

Fenderston Philip and John Hodgson, the younger, Christchurch, distillers. (Webb St Thomas street

Gair Samuel, Kingston upon Hull, cabinet maker. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Grover Richard Town-Malling, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Giles David, Birmingham, currier. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant. (Glenn, Garlick hill

Heddiard Benjamin, Bruton, Somerset, Linen draper. (Mitchell Union court.

Hollyoake John, Brixton row, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Duke's court

Hughes Thomas, Bennett street, victualler. (Langley, Pinmhirst street.

Hoad William, Farcham, butcher. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane

Jackson Joseph, Newington Causeway, brush maker. (Alcock and Co. York street

Lloyd Samuel, Paddington, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Lund, Benson, Spofforth, flax dresser. (Rosser and son, Bartlett's buildings

Lees William, Liverpool, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Lewis William, Bristol, hosier. (Blandford and Co Temple

Mackean Archibald, Winchester street, merchant. (Billington, Fenchurch buildings

Mordue Thomas, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Megginson, Hatton Garden

Mann James, Warwick, grocer. (Smart and Co. Staple Inn

Mackin Matthew, Southampton, jeweller. (Allen, Clifford's Inn

Martinnaut Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman. (Willett and Co. Finsbury square

Mitchell John, Union street, leather seller. (Hughes, Friar yard

Meadley Richard Kingston-upon-Hull, patten maker. (Pykes and Co. New Inn

Nesbit Thomas, High street, Borough, china man. (Twyshm and Co. Temple

Nelson Charles, Brixton, coal merchant. (James, Gray's Inn Place.

Peacock John, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Rowe and son Bartlett's buildings

Philipps John, Star Brewhouse, brewer. (Batchelor and Potts Serjeant's Inn

Parkes William, Derby, coal merchant. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn

Roxburgh James, Winchester street, Insurance broker. (Hayard, Cornhill court

Stratham Samuel, Edwyn Stratham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hosiers. (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn

Wood James, Burnley, apothecary. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk.

Walmesley Robert, Whalley, cotton manufacturer, (Hurd, King's Bench Walk

Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler. (Fletcher and Co Bloomsbury

Watkin John, Sculcoates, rope maker. (Rossir and Son, Barnett's Buildings

Worthington Samuel, Manchester, innkeeper. (Jackson, Hare court

Williams William, Oxford street, linen draper. (Dubbin and Co, Crane court

Willmott Daniel, Whitehouse street, dealer in spirits. (Wilson, Devonshire street

Ward John, Stockton, ship owner. (Rowntree and Co. Stockton

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson, John, Birmingham, ironfounder, August 18

Ashcroft George, East Whitton, Woolstapler, August 22 final

Barker William, Newark-upon-Trent, woolstapler, August 27

Birt William, Blackman street, Linen draper, August 28

Bullock Stanley, Manchester, calico printer, August 27

Burton Thomas, and Thomas Bently Burton, Leicester, bankers, August 25 final

Bishop William Yealand Conyers, merchant, and John Joseph Bishop, Leighton Hall, merchant, September 12

Burton John, and Jesse Hirst, Manchester, timber merchants September 9 final

Burton Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 9

Bloxam William, New Road, cooper August 28

Blatchford, Peter, Lifton, miller, August 25

Bannes

Bennett, Joseph, the elder, Batley, and John Bennet, South Muse, merchants, September 8 final
Cape Thomas, Lincoln, carpenter, August 29 final
Clegg James, Shadwell, mariner, September 19
Cantrell William, Burton upon-Trent, druggist, August 26 final
Colvile John, Cheapside, linen draper, September 5
Carrington John Manchester, hardwaremen, septem er 5
Crandal John, Clapham road, carpenter, November 7
Tilly Thomas Chichester, linen draper, August 27
Dove James Newmarket, grocer, september 26
Daniels Joseph Eltan, Coleman street merchant, October 24
Field William, Bath, upholder, August 11
Fetlock Frederick Bartholomew, and Joseph Merry, Birmingham, porter dealers, September 12 final
Gent Aaron Birmingham grocer, August 31
Green Thomas, and James Jackman, Exeter, hoslers, September 5 final
Harrison, Samuel Pendleton, dyer, August 28
Huntington samuel, Chester, linen draper, August 26
Heyes John, Wigan, linen manufacturer, August 31
Hunt Benjamin Brighthelmstone builder August 31
Harding Ann Bristol, haberdasher, sept 16
Howland Thomas, Thame, carrier, November 7
Jones John, Manchester, manufacturers, September 2, final
Jackson John, Thurmond, Lambeth, stockbroker, September 22
Kite Charles, Watford surgeon, September 8
Lambert William barnabas, Manchester, grocer, September 1
Leggard Charles, Westbromwich, iron master August 24, final
Lamb Henry Layton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, September 22
Mortimer William, Wivenhoe, malster, August 20
Nicholas Markham Howden, grocer, August 31, final
Ormond George, Winchester dyer, August 29
Pugh Abp Chatham shopkeeper, August 25, final
Parsons Thomas Marchmont place, builder August 8
Pow John, Worcester, builder August 29 final
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, September 15
Pudhall John, and William Hebson, Birmingham linen drapers August 26
& charles Abel, Oxford street, linen draper, September 26
Sheridan John Robert Ingram court, ship owner, September 12
Smith James Charles, Bowling Green lane, victualier, August 9
Smith William, and Jasper Atkinson the Younger, Aldermanbury merchants, December 2
Strotzer Andrew, Tokenhouse yard, factor, September 19
Stone William, Borough hop merchant, August 18
Shipton John Yeovil vintner, August 25, final
Sengwick Weston Dawington, grocer, November 24
Sizer John, Manningtree, shopkeeper, September 24, final
Smith Richard, Ashbourne, stationer, September 7
Tarn William, Shopwes mouth, glazier, September 7
Weaver Aulbert Gray's Inn lane victualler, August 22
Wood Thomas, Bury woolstapler, August 27
Walker William Chancery lane, dresser and chapman, August 25
Waters Joseph Sturminster Newton, grazier, September 10, final
Williams James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, September 5, final
Yates Samuel Wood street, merchant, September 23
York Thomas, Derbyshire, marchant, September 5, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 14th of August the first Sessions of the new Parliament closed with the following Speech, made in the name of his Majesty, by the Lords Commissioners:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command, from his Majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and di igent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must, at this advanced season of the year, be so peculiarly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much chearfulness, for the current year; and when he considers the provision you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognising the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be discouraged or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and People will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will be always ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence

independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain, against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and the true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

The British government, apprehensive lest by the intrigues and influence of France a league should be entered into by the naval powers of the North, and our commerce shut out of the Baltic, judged it necessary to send a powerful naval and land force to take possession of the Island of Zealand, and of Copenhagen. Accordingly on the 26th of July, the first division of the expedition sailed. The land forces amounted to upwards of thirty thousand men, under Lord Cathcart and General Baird, and the naval to twenty-four sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Gambier and Sir Home Popham.

SWEDEN.

The young King of Sweden is now the only Potentate on the Continent of Europe who refuses to bend his neck to the domination of Bonaparte. After the Treaty of Peace between Russia, Prussia, and France, this heroic Monarch issued the following spirited proclamation:—

Proclamation of the King of Sweden.
In the Fortress of Stralsund, 1807.

"German soldiers!—A German Prince still speaks to you, who has never forgot what is due to honour and duty. Still his voice hails you, to remind you that you are a nation destined to honour and independence, but not to infamy and oppression. Your Princes have forgot the loyalty of their ancestors; they have forgot that Germany is but one state, and the Germans but one nation: they have exposed you to the most infamous destiny, to promote the abhorred principles of the Corsican Napoleon Bonaparte. Shake off, then, in God's name, the ignominious bondage; never can a more favourable opportunity occur to turn your arms against the oppressors of your unhappy country. From the ramparts of Stralsund, the only independent Burgh remaining in Germany, which has bid defiance to time, thousands will descend, and unite with you in your deliverance."

PRUSSIA.

Eighty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.
"*Konigsberg, July* 12.

"The Emperors of France and Russia, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial Palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The Journal which contains an account of what passed between them, will be very interesting to both nations.

"At half past four, the Emperor Napoleon having received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to take his leave, set out for Konigsberg, where he arrived at ten at night. The King of Prussia went to Memel.

"Yesterday the Emperor Napoleon inspected the port of Konigsberg, in a boat manned by the Imperial Guard. To day his Majesty will review Marshal Soult's Corps, and at two o'clock to-morrow he will set out for Dresden.

"The number of Russians killed in the battle of Friedland amounts to 17,500, the prisoners to 40,000; 13,000 of whom have already passed through Konigsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warsaw. —Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia, without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Konigsberg. Those in France are to be formed into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be cloathed and armed.

"The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsit on the 9th. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia will be exchanged here this day.

"The Plenipotentiaries charged with these negociations were, on the part of France, the Prince of Benevento; Princes Kurakin and Labanoff, on the part of Russia; on the part of Prussia, Field Marshal Count Kalkreuth and the Count de Goltz.

"After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English expedition is mentioned, and at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden. Besides, we may remark that the army of observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the Grand Army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was, therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interest. But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt only to be slaughtered by the Arabs, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that cabinet is tormented.

"The peace of Tilsit puts an end to the operations of the army: notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable that the Continental blockade will not prove a mere sound.

"The Porte is included in the Treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an Anti-christian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe.

"The

"The Adjutant-Commandant Guilleminot is gone to Bessarabia, where he will communicate to the Grand Vizier the intelligence of the peace, and the liberty given to the Porte to take part in it, as well as of the conditions of the Treaty, in which the Porte is interested."

Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia.

Article 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia.

Art. 2. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe, the mark of Pregoitz, the Ukermark, and the New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the circle of Kottbuo, in Lower Lusatia, the Duchy of Pomerania, Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the county of Glatz, the part of the district of Neisse which lies to the north of the road from Driesen, Schneidemuhl, and to the north of the line passing from Schneidemuhl, by Waldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of Bromberg, Pomerelia, the island Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia, and to the north of the circle of Culmer; finally the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Cosel, and Glatz, and in general all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are. The town and district of Graudentz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Prussia acknowledges his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his Majesty the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

Art. 4. His Majesty the King of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possessions of the Sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said Majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who in future shall become members of the said confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.

Art. 5. The present treaty of peace and amity shall be in common for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his Majesty the King of Holland, and for the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his imperial highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

Art. 7. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty, to the Kings, Grand Dukes, and Dukes and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the Duchies, Margraviates, Principalities, Counties, and Lordships, and, in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed by his Majesty the King of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

Art. 8. The Kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 9. The arrangements which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favour he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.

Art. 10. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may acquire.

1. To all territory, without exception, situated between the Elbe and the Rhine, and, in general, to all not described in Art. 7.

2. To all possessions of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the house of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe.

On the other hand, all rights or claims of the States situate between the Rhine and the Elbe, to the possession of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as they are defined by the present treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

Art. 11. All negotiations, conventions, or treaties of alliance that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any state on the left bank of the Elbe, and which have not been broken by the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.

Art. 12. His Majesty the King of Prussia cedes the circle of Kottbusi, in Lower Lusatia, to his Majesty the King of Saxony with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

Art. 13. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for ever possession to all provinces formerly constituent parts of the kingdom of Poland, which have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland and the country to the West of Ancient Prussia, to the East of Pomerania, and to the New Mark to the north of the circle of Kalm, and a line which passes from the

the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidemuhl, and passes along the boundaries of the circle of Bromberg, and the road from the Schneidemuhl to Driesen, which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Paraschken, and Schwerkorzy, shall in future be in possession, with all the rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Art. 14. His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in like manner for ever possession of the City of Dantzic.

Art. 15. The provinces which his Majesty the King of Prussia renounces in the 13th Article, with the exception of the territories mentioned in the 18th Article, shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his Majesty the King of Saxony, under the title of the Dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that Duchy, and be consistent with the tranquillity of the neighbouring states.

Art. 16. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the King of Saxony, through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two Sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 17. The navigation of the River Neitze and the Canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.

Art. 18. In order to establish as much as possible natural boundaries between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Bug to the Mouth of the Lossosna, and a line which passes from the said Mouth, and along the Channel of that River, the Channel of the Baber to its Mouth, the Channel of the Narew from its Mouth to Suradz, the Channel of the Lissa to its source near the village Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzeck rising near that village; and the Channel of the Nurzeck, itself to its Mouth; and lastly along the Channel of the Bug up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian Empire.

Art. 19. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles in circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony, and to be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

Art. 20. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, nor his Majesty the King of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imposts whatever.

Art. 21. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic shall be shut up during the present maritime war, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

Art. 22. No individual, of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the King of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the Duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatever, shall, either with regard to his person, his estate, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, shall be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken either in a political or military point of view in the events of the present war.

Art. 23. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the King of Prussia prior to the 1st of January 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and in particular, no individual of the Berlin Civic Guard, or of the Gens d'Armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever; or in his rank or dignity, nor in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subject to any enquiry.

Art. 24. The engagements, debts, or obligations, of any nature whatsoever, which his Majesty the King of Prussia may have contracted or concluded prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, dominions, domains, estates, and revenues, which his Majesty cedes or renounces in the present Treaty, shall be performed and ratified by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

Art. 25. The funds and capitals which belong to private persons, or to religious bodies, civil or military associations, countries which his Majesty the King of Prussia, or which he renounces by the private treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the Bank of Berlin, in the chest of the territory of naval trade, or in any other manner whatever in the dominions of the King of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached, but the proprietor of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same; and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due, at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds. The same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian Majesty by virtue of the present treaty.

Art.

Art. 26. The archives which contain the titles of property, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts, seated in the above-mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by Commissioners of his said Majesty within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to Commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left banks of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all countries which their said Majesties and the City of Dantzic are in future to possess by virtue of the present compact.

Art. 27. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment is to be made from any Prussian Port for the British Isles or British Colonies; nor shall any ship, which sailed from England or her Colonies, be admitted into any Prussian Port.

Art. 28. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said country.

Art. 29. The prisoners of war taken on both sides, are to be returned without any exchange, and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Art. 30. The present treaty is to be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Konigsberg by the under-mentioned in the term of six days next ensuing the signing of this Treaty.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July, 1807.

(L.S.) Signed C. M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento.

(L.S.) Signed Count Kalkreuth, Field Marshal.

(L.S.) Signed Augustus Count Goltz.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 12th of July.

AMERICA.

An unfortunate dispute has arisen between this Country and the United States of America. Some seamen deserted from a British squadron on board an American frigate, and it was refused to give them up. The American soon after put to sea, and was followed by one of the British frigates, fired into and obliged to surrender the men. This incident has excited much clamour in America, to meet which the President has been obliged to issue the following Proclamation. In the mean time an amicable negociation has been commenced between the two governments.

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Washington City, July 2, 1807.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured, by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the Belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of a general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the Belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limits of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effects: and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have either seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark

mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual controul of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities especially given by law, to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them, or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided, nevertheless, that if any such vessels shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their Government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

T. JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Rotherhithe and Croydon Canal, which was begun about five years ago, is now nearly finished. It commences at the town of Croydon, passes over Penge Common, crosses the road leading from London to Sydenham, close to that town, where a bridge over the canal has been erected some time. It then runs along the east side of Sydenham Common, Forest Hill, and Nunhead, until it crosses the Deptford Road, near the New Cross turnpike, on the London side. Within the last three months a commodious bridge has been erected over the canal on this part of the road. From this, down to Rotherhithe, the canal has long since been cut, and scarcely any thing is now wanting to set it working, but the completion of the towing paths. To obviate the difficulty of obtaining water, along the elevated grounds, over which the canal passes, between Sydenham and New Cross, several large reservoirs have been formed. The chief of these is on Sydenham Common, where it has more the appearance of a large lake than a pond. It is an excavation of an oblong form, occupying upwards of thirty acres, and is several feet above the level of the canal, from which it is about fifty yards distant, and into which the water can be convey-

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ed through sluices whenever it is required Such is the descent near the Deptford-road, notwithstanding the great depth to which the cut was made, that within the space of a quarter of a mile, there are no less than nine or ten gates, at each of which there are reservoirs to catch the rain, and collateral cuts near the bottom to receive the springs. This canal will considerably facilitate the communication between the metropolis and the counties of Surrey and Kent.

Statement of the quantity of ale brewed in the London district, by the six principal houses between the 5th of July 1806, and the 5th of July 1807:

Stretton	17,465
Charrington	15,556
Goding	8,549
Webb	7,739
Sharp	7,200
Hale	6,145

The proprietors of the Golden Lane Brewery have tried the experiment of lighting a street by Coal Gas Lights. The furnace which supplies the gas is in the Brewery in Golden-lane, from whence a pipe proceeds that runs along the walls of the houses of Golden lane, and passes round the corner along the houses of Beech-street; from this main pipe other pipes proceed at right angles to the lamps, each of which has an aperture in its lower extremity to receive the pipe appropriated to it; after entering the lamp, two or three small holes, made in the end of the pipe convey the gas, which being kindled gives a very brilliant light The pipes are furnished with cocks at different places, by which the supply of the gas may be regulated as thought fit. Eleven lamps are supplied in this manner, seven in Golden-lane, and four in Beech-street. The lamps are on an average at about twenty yards asunder, and the last about seven hundred feet from the furnace. In Golden-lane the single row of lamps completely illuminated both sides of the lane.

MARRIED.

M. T. P. Asperne, son of Mr. Asperne, bookseller, Cornhill, to Miss Ann King, of Walworth.

John Rodbard, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset, to Mrs. Making, late of Covent Garden theatre.

At Isleworth Captain Richard Dawson, of the third foot, to Miss E. T. Hall, of Stonehill.

Lieutenant Colonel Leigh, of the tenth Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Byron.

At Bagley, Henry Rooke, esq. of Withington, Wilts, to Miss Nettlefold, of Stepney.

[illegible], Hearnaline, esq. of South[illegible] to Miss Searle, of the same [illegible].

[illegible] John Caithorp, of Gosberton, [illegible] Barnes, daughter of Mr. [illegible] minster.

By special license, at Lady Lismore's, Charles-street, Berkeley square, William Cavendish, esq. to the Hon Miss O'Callaghan, daughter of the late Lord Lismore.

Mr. James Gilman, of Highgate, surgeon, to Miss Ann Harding, of St. George's-row.

At St. James's church, C. Mac Arthur, esq. purser in the Royal Navy, to Miss Reid, only daughter of John Reid esq of H. M. ship Queen.

Thomas Alsop, esq. of the Tower, to Miss Bettesworth, of Golden square.

At Kensington, Sir James Innes Ker, bart. to Miss Harriet Charlewood, second daughter of the late Benjamin C. esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

At Woodford, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart. to Miss Frances Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley bart.

Mr. Basil Francis, of the Hon East India Company's service, to Miss Hannah M'Millan, of Gower-street, Bedford square.

DIED

The *Marquis of Granby*, the infant son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.

In York street, St. James's, the *Right Honourable Sarah Cavendish* Baroness Waterpark of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of the late Right Honourable Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. She was the only child and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, esq. who was lineally descended from Bradshaw, the President of the Tribunal which condemned Charles I. to death. She married Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. the 5th of August, 1757, and was created Baroness Waterpark on the 14th of June, 1792. She is succeeded in the peerage by her eldest son Sir Richard C. bart. now Lord Waterpark Her third son the Honourable Augustus Cavendish, assumed the name and arms of Bradshaw in 1790, pursuant to the will of his maternal grand father, and is at present member of parliament for the borough of Honiton.

In Argyle street, *Sir Archibald Edmonstone*, bart. He was created to that title on the 3d of May, 1770, and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Edmonstone, bart. who is one of the six clerks in chancery.

At Hampstead, *Timothy Lane*, esq. F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, fellow and tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The Rev *Thomas Freeman*, aged 82, rector of St. Martin's, vicar of St. Paul's, and 47 years minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

Edmund James Moody, esq. aged 32, of the navy office, eldest son of Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. commissioner for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Brentford, Mr. *Henry Norbury*, second son of Mr. P. Norbury, printer

At Woolwich, Mr *Henry Gilbert*, cadet in the royal military academy.

The Right Honourable *Catherine Baroness Howard De Walden and Braybrooke*, aged 60. She was the daughter of William Clayton, esq. of

of Harleyford, Bucks. and the relict of the late Sir John Griffin Griffin, who was called up to the house of Peers by writ of summons, as Lord Howard de Walden, in 1784, and afterwards created Lord Braybrooke. She died without issue.

At Clapham, *Lady Tibbs*, relict of Sir Benjamin Tebbs, knight.

In Milbank-street, Westminster, *William Tinner*, esq.

Richard Hamer, esq. of Nottinghill, aged 42.

At his house, St. John's, Southwark, aged 65, *Thomas Allen*, esq.

Mr. Joseph de Boffe, aged 58, of Gerard-street, Soho, importer of foreign books; he was a native of Geneva, and from the probity of all his transactions, has died regretted and esteemed by all who knew him. His extensive business devolves on his son, who, during the latter years of Mr. De B. has been in partnership with his father.

William Golding, esq. of the Borough, aged 60.

In Brook-street, *Richard White*, esq. general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 21th regiment of foot. His promotions in the army were, colonel May 16, 1781; major-general, April 28, 1790; lieutenant-general, January 26, 1797; General, April 29, 1802; and colonel of the 21th regiment, November 13, 1793.

At Edmonton, aged 66, *George Tatem*, esq.

At Hendon, *Alexander Bigge*, esq. of New Broad street.

At Hackney, *Daniel Furber*, *D.D.*

Mrs. Chapman, wife of William Chapman, esq. of Pentonville, in the 47th year of her age.

At Brompton, the *Duchess of Gloucester. Further particulars will be given in our next.*

At his house in Tottenham court road, aged 76, *Mr. John Walker*. In the early part of his life he adopted the theatrical profession, and acquired considerable reputation in Ireland and in many provincial stages in this country, and was for some years an established actor on the London boards. He was chiefly successful in parts of sententious morality and blunt humour, and was conspicuous for his merit in the performance of Downright, in the comedy of Every Man in his Humour. Having always a strong propensity to philological studies he quitted the stage, and published several valuable works on Grammar and Elocution, of which he was many years a distinguished teacher. In 1774 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A general Idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, on a Plan entirely new," and soon after published the Dictionary which may be considered as his great work. It is a production of prodigious labour, and of such high merit as to remain a standard book in this country. It is characterized by extensive knowledge, unwearied diligence, correct taste, profound and accurate discrimination. He published various other works on the subject of education; all partaking of the properties already spoken of, and tending to improve the art of speaking in this country; the titles of these works are, Exercises for Improvement in Elocution; Elements of Elocution; Hints for Improving the Art of Reading; A Rhetorical Grammar; English Classics abridged; The Melody of Speaking Delineated; and The Academic Speaker. Mr. Walker was distinguished in private life for a strict regard to moral and religious duties, and he was intimately known to most of the distinguished literary characters of his time, by whom he was held in high esteem for his talents, his knowledge, and his virtues.

Burned to death, in consequence of the house being on fire at Coombank, the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell, *Lady F. Campbell*, aged 70. She was the daughter of Amos Meredith, esq. and sister of Sir William Meredith, bart. In 1752 she was married to Earl Ferrers, the unfortunate peer executed at Tyburn, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson. She had, however, been divorced from him by act of parliament, and in 1769 was married to Lord Frederic Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyle.

[*Further particulars of the late William Hamilton, M. D. whose death was mentioned at p. 87. of our last number.* He was born of a respectable family in the North of Ireland, but had the misfortune to lose his father before his birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expences of a liberal education, and his mother, who is yet living, sent him at the proper age to one of the first grammar schools in Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. He was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement, and a mind like his would not rest satisfied with those elements of science, which the routine of academical lectures given by the ablest men can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession, in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned, and determined to neglect no means and spare no expence that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy and Germany, examined both the merits and defects of their public Hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety. Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in the metropolis, and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no further. But there is

an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity, which is the first and highest requisite in medical practitioners, that power of discriminating readily and surely between cases apparently similar, yet really distinct; that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease, and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it; this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address; but it may be affirmed with safety, that in this essential qualification, no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus endowed, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life, he was chosen one of the Physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds, and he neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority, by setting the world at defiance, nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanour which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature in his character was simplicity, and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity he would fall without incurring contempt. Hence it was, that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by claiming in with their folly. There was in his manner indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude, and which the undiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those who were acquainted with Dr. Hamilton well know, that his only pride was that which is the opposite of meanness; that under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior department, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane, and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those who were capable of appreciating real worth. With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. Hamilton possessed, it becomes unnecessary to add, that his death is the cause of unfeigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend; by in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family his loss is irreparable, but they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was lamented when living, and how sincerely he [illegible] by all who enjoyed his intimacy, [illegible] with his worth. He [illegible] of May 1807, in the 49th

[*Further Particulars of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, whose death was announced at p* 87.—He was born at Exeter about the year 1759, and before he had completed his twelfth year, embarked on board the Fly sloop of war, Capt. in Graham, as Midshipman, and in the year following was removed into the Southampton frigate, then commanded by Capt. afterwards Admiral Macbride. It was in the year 17 2, while Mr. Louis belonged to the Southampton, that that ship, accompanied by the Seaford frigate and the Cruiser sloop, conveyed the unfortunate queen of Denmark from Elsineur to Stade. He continued in this frigate till 1774, when he was removed into the Kent of 74 guns, captain Fielding, and also served again in the Fly sloop, Southampton and Orpheus frigates, and in 1775 was removed into the Thetis frigate, in which he made a Voyage to St. Helena, under his first commander, captain Graham. He remained in this ship till July, 1777, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Bienfaisant of 64 guns Capt. Macbride, in which ship he served in the action fought on the 27th of July, 1778, between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orvilliers; in this engagement the Bienfaisant escaped without a single man being hurt, a circumstance which must be attributed to her position in the line being such as to prevent her from taking any decisive part in the engagement. In 1779, Lieutenant Louis, having been appointed first of the Bienfaisant, sailed in her with the squadron under Admiral Rodney, destined for the relief of Gibraltar. On their passage out they had the good fortune to capture, after a chase of a few hours, the whole of a Spanish convoy from St. Sebastian bound to Cadiz, laden with naval stores, provisions, &c. under the escort of seven ships and vessels of war, belonging to the royal Caraccas company; and the Bienfaisant, commanded by Captain Macbride, captured the Guipuscoa of 64 guns, the commanding ship of the convoy. But a more gratifying event to a British naval officer was on the point of taking place; this was the action which took place on the 16th of January, 1780, between the fleet under Admiral Rodney, and the Spanish squadron under Admiral Langara, the result of which was the capture of one ship of 80 guns, 5 of 70, the St. Domingo, of 70 guns, blown up, and the Spanish commander in chief taken prisoner. In this engagement it was the lot of Lieutenant Louis to witness some warm work; the St. Domingo, which blew up, was, at the moment of her destruction, in close action with the Bienfaisant, after which that ship lay alongside the Spanish admiral's ship, the Phœnix of 80 guns, and compelled her to strike her colours. As the crew of the Bienfaisant were afflicted with the malignant small pox, Capt. Macbride did not remove the Spanish sailors from their own ship, from motives of humanity, but only sent Lieut. Louis and a party of seamen to take possession

possession of the Phœnix, and conduct her to Gibraltar, after which fortress, on her being taken into the British navy, she was named, and she still holds her rank among the wooden walls of Britain. Admiral Rodney was so much pleased with the seamanship displayed by Lieut Louis on this occasion that he offered either to take him to the West Indies and promote him to the first vacancy there, or to give him an acting captain's commission to carry home the Phœnix, in the hope that the Lords of the Admiralty would confirm him, or shall even promote him to the rank of commander. He accepted the latter proposal, and about the middle of February, sailed for England, with the rest of the Spanish prizes, and part of the fleet under the command of Admiral Digby, and on their passage home captured part of a French convoy bound to the Mauritius. Not being fortunate enough on his arrival in England to obtain the wished for promotion, he was ordered to return in the Bienfaisant, and in the course of a few weeks that ship was dispatched into St. George's channel, with the view of falling in with a French ship of war, which was known to have sailed from Brest on a cruise in that quarter. On the 13th of August, the Bienfaisant, then being off the Old Head of Kinsale, observed a large ship, which afterwards proved to be Le Comte d'Artois, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, and the ship they expected as above related, when after an engagement of an hour and ten minutes, the Artois struck her colours and surrendered. A few months after this action, Capt. Macbride removed into the Artois, which was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world, and Lieutenant Louis went with him; but in the space of two months, and early in 1783, on the earnest recommendation of his captain, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Mackworth armed ship, in which he was employed in convoying the trade from Plymouth to the Bristol channel and back. In 1782, Captain Louis was sent to Ireland, as the regulating officer at Sligo and at Cork, where he raised 1000 of the seamen whom the Irish parliament had voted for the use of government. He remained on that service till January 1783, when Admiral Keppel, just at the conclusion of the American war promoted him to the rank of post-captain. A long and irksome season of inactivity now ensued, and it was not till the breaking out of the war in 1793, that he was again employed, when Admiral Macbride, his old commander, selected him to be his captain in the Quebec frigate on the Downs station. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Cumberland of 74 guns, which ship he was enabled to man almost entirely with volunteers, from the neighbourhood of Torbay, in the vicinity of which he had resided during the time of peace. In this ship he did not remain long, for in the spring of 1794, he commanded the Minotaur, a new 74 gun ship, then in the channel fleet under Admiral Montagu. His old friend, admiral Macbride, afterwards hoisted his flag on board the Minotaur which during that year was employed in cruising off the coast of France. In 1795, his ship was in the fleet under Earl Howe, which escorted the East and West India and their convoys, clear of the channel, and afterwards cruised off Brest, and in the Bay. Early in 1796, Captain Louis proceeded to the West Indies, where he arrived in March with a convoy, and returned to England almost immediately, convoying a large fleet of merchantmen. In May, 1797, Captain Louis was in the Channel fleet under lord Bridport, after which he was ordered into the Mediterranean to join the fleet under Earl St. Vincent. On the 3d of April, 1798, Admiral Nelson, who had joined Earl St. Vincent on the preceding day, off Cadiz, was detached into the Mediterranean with a small squadron, consisting of three sail of the line, two frigates, and a sloop of war, and soon after Captain Louis sailed with a squadron under Captain Trowbridge to reinforce him. A junction was formed between the two squadrons on the 8th of June, when Admiral Nelson's fleet amounted to 13 sail of the line, a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war. The long cruise which succeeded, in quest of the French fleet, then on its passage to Egypt is well known; we will therefore only mention that the enemy were discovered at anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the 1st of August, and as the battle which succeeded that discovery has been detailed again and again, we cannot do more than notice the exertions of Captain Louis in fulfilling the orders and anticipating the desires of the brave and victorious Nelson. When the Vanguard, Admiral Nelson's ship anchored alongside Le Spartiate, she became exposed to the raking fire of l'Aquilon, the next ship in the enemy's line; by which the Vanguard had between 50 and 60 men disabled in the space of ten minutes. Owing however to the gallant and judicious manner in which Captain Louis took his station a-head of the Vanguard, the Minotaur not only effectually relieved her from this distressing situation, but overpowered her opponent. Admiral Nelson felt so grateful to captain Louis for his conduct on this important occasion, that about nine o'clock, while yet the combat was raging with the utmost fury, and he himself suffering severely in the cockpit, from a wound in his head, he requested Captain Berry to hail the Minotaur, and desire Captain Louis would come to him, as he could not have a moment's peace until he had thanked him for his conduct, adding *this is the one hundred and twenty-fourth time I have been engaged but I believe it is now all over with me.* The subsequent meeting which took place between the Admiral and Captain Louis was affecting in the extreme. The latter hung over his bleeding friend in silent sorrow—"Farewell dear Louis," said the Admiral, "I shall never forget the obligation I am under to you for your brave and generous conduct, and now, whatever may become of me my

mind is at peace." The result of this engagement is well known to have been the destruction of the French Fleet. The Minotaur, Captain Louis's Ship, sustained a loss of 23 killed and 64 wounded, and he, in common with the other Captains of the fleet, received the thanks of Parliament, accompanied by a gold medal, emblematical of the victory, and was presented with a sword by the City of London. In the summer of 1799 Admiral Nelson, being still in the Mediterranean, Earl St. Vincent dispatched Captains Louis and Trowbridge to take possession of the Roman territory, and having entered into articles of capitulation, with the French General Grenier, a detachment of 250 Seamen and Marines was landed from the Minotaur and Culloden for the purpose of taking possession of Civita Vecchia, Cornato, and Tolfa; whilst Captain Louis, and General Bouchard proceeded to take possession of Rome on the same terms. For this service Captain Louis was afterwards presented with the Insignia of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. During the remainder of the war, he continued in the Mediterranean, and on the unfortunate destruction of the Queen Charlotte in 1800, had the honour of receiving the flag of Lord Keith on board the Minotaur, and in the spring of 1801, was still further gratified by his Lordship's directing him for the service on the coast of Egypt. On peace taking place in 1802, Captain Louis returned to England, and retired during that season of temporary rest on half pay; but as the principles on which the French Government acted precluded so desirable a state of things as peace might have afforded, at the commencement of the present war, his services were again called for, and he was appointed to the Conqueror, a new 74; in which he continued till his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, which took place on the 23d of April, 1804. He then hoisted his flag in the Leopard of 50 guns, and commanded on the Boulogne Station during the whole of that year. In March 1805, Lord Nelson then going to the Mediterranean, particularly applied for Admiral Louis to serve under him, and he was accordingly appointed to the Canopus of 80 guns, one of the prizes at the battle of the Nile. He accompanied Lord Nelson in the arduous task of chasing the French Fleet to the West Indies and back, after which he was detached by his Lordship, on a particular service, to Tetuan Bay, with seven sail of the line. To this absence of Admiral Louis from the main fleet, has generally been attributed the inducement of Admiral Villeneuve's venturing out from Cadiz, a circumstance to which we are indebted for the victory of Trafalgar, the most brilliant that ever graced the naval annals of this country. However disappointed Admiral Louis might be to not sharing the glorious [illegible] of that day, yet it was in some measure made up to him, when in returning from the Mediterranean he fell in with Admiral Sir John Duckworth who having received intelligence of a French fleet being in the West Indies took our gallant officer under his command and pursued them. He had the good fortune to come up with them off the Town of St. Domingo on the 6th of February, 1806, and never was victory more complete or decisive. For the share which Admiral Louis bore in the action of St. Domingo he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was presented by the committee of the Patriotic Fund with a vase valued at 500l with an appropriate inscription. His Majesty was also pleased to confer on him the dignity of a Baronet, and to allow him the privilege of having supporters to his armorial bearings. After performing the service above mentioned in the West Indies, he returned to his station in the Mediterranean, where he remained for some time, and then came to England, where he was making preparations for a secret expedition, when the news arrived of a French squadron, in which was Jerome Bonaparte, being on its return to Europe from the West Indies. In consequence of this intelligence the military force of the expedition was debarked, and Sir Thomas Louis in the Canopus, with ten other ships of the line, put to sea early in September, with the view of intercepting the French Squadron, and during this cruise captured the Enemy's frigate, the President, of 44 guns. In October he joined Lord Collingwood before Cadiz, and was afterwards detached under Sir John Duckworth on the expedition which ended so unfortunately in the Dardanelles. On the return of Admiral Duckworth, Sir Thomas Louis was left with the British naval force before Alexandria, after that city was taken possession of by General Fraser. Whilst on this station he was seized with a complaint in his bowels, which terminated fatally; on the 16th of May he was on shore walking, and complained of a little pain. On his return on board he ate his dinner heartily, and felt much relieved, but unfortunately about four the next morning he was again attacked, which it appeared that an inflammation of the bowels had taken place, which in the course of the day produced mortification, and he died about ten in the evening of the 17th of May. His remains were sent to Malta to be interred near those of General Abercrombie. Sir Thomas Louis married early in life a Miss Belfield, by whom he has left four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, now Sir John Louis, is a Post Captain in the Navy, and his youngest son, Charles Belfield Louis, is studying in the Naval Academy at Portsmouth. He was an active and courageous officer, and his character will be best appreciated from a review of the actions in which he was engaged; in all of which he acquitted himself with courage, humanity, ability, and integrity.]

Communications for this Department are earnestly requested.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Painshaw, Durham Capt. W. B. Tufinell, of the East Essex Militia, to Miss Frances Milner, third daughter of the late Robert M. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Backhouse, banker, of Darlington, to Miss Robson, of the same place.—Mr. Richard Hoyle, to Miss Cecilia Gibson.—Mr. Benjamin Scrobie, merchant, to Miss Bernard.

At Eden, Andrew Darling, esq. of Oatfield, to Miss Stewart, only daughter of Lieut. James S. of the royal navy.

At Chester-le Street, Lieut. Banson, of the Durham Militia, to Miss Hannah Punshon.

Died.] At Shieldfield, near Newcastle, Robert Page, esq. comptroller of the customs at the latter place 41 years, and not less distinguished as an elegant scholar than as an officer of inflexible integrity, 69.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Annett, 87.

At Roudam-Castle, Mrs Roddam, wife of Robert R. esq. first admiral of the red, a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Birtley, Mr. Edward Charlton, 64.

At Hexham, Mr. John Scvill, an occasional preacher among the methodists.

At Newcastle, Hannah Ranshaw, 100.—Miss Wilson.—Mrs. Handasyde, 42.—Mr. John Wilson.—Mr. Wm Rowand.—Mr. Patrick Rodanaker, 70.—Mr. Wm. Potts, surgeon, 50.—Lieut. Hill, of the North York Militia.

At Berwick, Mrs. Cowan, 85.—Mr. James Dickson, 47.

At Darlington, Mr Jnhn Mills.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Crisp

At Long Benton Colliery, Mr. Samuel Bortis, 87.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the 22d anniversary meeting of the Subscribers to the Cockermouth Dispensary, it appeared that, in the course of the last year, medical and surgical assistance had been administered to 300 persons.—The patients recommended and registered amount to 109—the midwifery cases to 19—the cow-pox inoculation to 62—and the trivial incidents to 110. Of the registered patients 88 were dismissed cured, 1 relieved, 10 dead, and 10 remain upon the books. The total number of sick and maimed poor, who have been admitted to the benefits of this charity, since the 1st of February, 1785, exceeds 7732.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Jos. Fearn, of the ship Queen Charlotte, to Miss Scott.

At Kirkby Stephen, Captain Wilson, to Jane, second daughter of Thomas Munkhouse, esq of Winton.

At Carlisle, Mr Wm. Brand, of the Bank of Scotland, at Dumfries, to Miss Eliz. Wilton.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs Ferguson, wife of Mr. George F. 20.—Mr Archibald Galloway, 67.—Mr. James Tyson, 21.—Mr Joseph Forster, of the Lion and Lamb Inn.—Mr. Rowland Slouts, 81.

At Brampton, Mr. John Hodgson, surgeon, 50.

At Wigton, Miss Sarah Mathews, 47.

At Caldbeck, Mrs. Mary Scott, widow, 88. During the rebellion in 1745, she was servant to Col Stanwix, of Carlisle, in whose house the Duke of Perth and one hundred rebel soldiers were quartered.

At Kirbythore, Westmoreland, Mrs. Sewell, relict of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Carleton, Mr. George Little, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Thomas Benson, attorney.

At Woodside, near Wigton, Edward Tristrem, youngest son of Mr. George Lowther, jun. of Dornock.

At Causey Foot, near Keswick, Robert, son of Mr. Christopher Hodgson, 17.

At Keswick, Mr. Birkett, 56.

At Burton in Kendal, Miss Margaret Cragg, daughter of the late Mr. Robert C. of Millthorp, 92.—Mrs. Margaret Hodgson.

At Whitehaven, Miss Sarah Dixon, 20.

At Mire Sike, in Loweswater, Mr. John Mirehouse, aged 102. His family is remarkable for longevity: his father died at the age of 95, his mother attained her 100th year; three of his sisters died each at the age of 82, and a fourth sister, lately, in her 93d year

At Workington, Mr. Henry Saul, 33.

YORKSHIRE.

The Trinity House in London have it in contemplation to erect a new light-house upon Spurn Point, on a plan recommended by Mr. Mills, the collector of customs at Bridlington; the light to be of such power as to throw its rays to a very considerable distance in the thickest fog. The want of a better light at the entrance of the Humber has

has long been the subject of complaint with nautical men. The new-erected and vivid lights upon Flamborough Head are found highly beneficial to vessels making for land, from Greenland, the Baltic, &c.

Married.] At Middleton, near Pickering, W. Marshal, esq. to Miss Hodgson, of Wrelton.

At Leeds, Mr. Knight, to Miss Smith, both of the Theatre Royal, York.

At York, Mr. George Wood, bookseller, of Wakefield, to Miss Mitchell.—The Rev. W. J. Martin, of Keston, Kent, to Miss Ann Pickard, youngest daughter of the late Leonard P. esq.

At Whitby, Lieut. Dale, of the royal navy, to Miss Duck, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. D. of Danby.

At Sale, near Gainsborough, Mr. John Bigland, of Finningley, near Doncaster, to Mrs Farrah, widow of Mr. G. F.

Died.] At Roughborough, near New Malton, Mr. Wm. Sheffield, sen. 80. A singular circumstance happened to him 49 years ago; when in company with five or six people bathing at Bridlington Quay, a wanton shot fired from a vessel leaving the harbour, as he was sitting upon the cliff top, and in the act of drawing his stocking over his ancle, struck him close to his fingers ends, and shot his foot and ancle to atoms.

At Coxwold, the Rev. T. Newton, perpetual curate of that parish, to which he succeeded in 1768, on the death of the celebrated Laurence Sterne.

At York, Mrs. Jane Bigland.—Mrs. Salter, 88.—Mr. Francis Drake, son of the late Rev. Samuel D. of Montgomeryshire, 24.

At Leeds, Mr. Christopher Blackburn.—Mrs. Litter.—Mr. Gabriel Shepheard, 88.—Mr. Rhodes.—Mrs. Downs, widow of Mr. D. a travelling preacher in the methodist connection.

At Hull, Mr. John Sherrif, cashier in the Custom-house, 33.—Mrs. Draper, 44.—Mr. Wm. Haggit, 36.

At Richmond, Miss Anna Maria Leighton, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas L.

The Rev. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster and prebendary of York.

At Shipton Castle, John Heelis, esq. one of the agents of the Earl of Thanet.

At Rotherham, Mr. James Kitchingman, 86.

At Scarborough, Mr. James Smith, a member of the corporation.—Mr. Christopher Fowler, eldest son of George F. esq. 20.

At Middlethorp, Capt. John Mitchell, of the Madras Artillery, 69.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Kidd, of York, 64.—Mrs. Hardcastle, of the Mitre Inn.—Mrs. Oxley, wife of Mr. O. merchant, 38.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Swart, wife of Mr. Thomas S. printer.—Mrs. Moorhouse, wife of the Rev. Wm. M.

At Rotherham, Lady Norcliffe, whose life [illegible] every Christian virtue; in whom her tenants have lost an indulgent landlady and the poor a liberal benefactress.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Walker, whose death was announced at* p. 500, vol. xxiii. —[The death of Mr Walker of Mesbro' was singularly awful: being engaged at one of his iron works in a very interesting experiment, he went about 12 o'clock at night out of the forge door, and a plank on which he set his foot giving way, he was precipitated into the mill pond, and being drawn under the large wheel then at work, was literally crushed to atoms, an arm and one leg being found the next morning near half a mile from the forge. He has left a large family to bewail his premature death.]

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, John French, esq. of Lawnsdown, Queen's County, Ireland, youngest brother to Lord Ashtown, to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr Currie.—Thomas Harrison, esq. of Stubb House, Durham, to Miss Penelope Whylett.

At Cartmel, the Rev. James Strickland, of Crosthwaite, to Miss Walker, of Wellknow.

Died.] At Ulverston, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier-general Lumley, and daughter of Thomas Sunderland, esq.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Blunt, wife of Joseph B. esq.—Mrs. Cuvelje.

At Prescot, James Waring, esq. 62.

Mr. John Webster, late of Croxteth Hall, 78. He was 30 years steward to the Earl of Sefton, at Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, which place he filled with the strictest integrity, and was esteemed by his lordship and tenants. He was a man of unimpeachable character, punctual in his official duties, and indefatigable in the service of his employer.

At Middleton, Mrs. Ogden, wife of Mr. Jonathan O.

At Manchester, Mr. John Hodfield, jun.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Alice Longworth, 100. She retained the use of her faculties till her last illness, and never wore spectacles. Her youngest daughter is above 60.

At Platt Bridge, near Wigan, Ralph Peters, esq. 78.

At Little Bolton, Mrs. Miller, 23.

At Clayton Mill, near Manchester, Mrs. Nash.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Roper.—Mrs. Moncas, 80.—Mrs. Sarah Roberts, 31.—Mr. Richard Gerard, 30.—Mr. James M'Evoy, sen.—Mr. Edward Wainwright, 28.—Mrs. Roskell.—Mr Joseph Hadwen, 82.—Mr. Wm. Woodburn, 42.—Miss Palmer.—Mr. George Robinson.—Mr Robert Jackson, merchant.—Mr. Hawthorn Thompson, 45.—Mrs. Wilding, 82.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. W. Drake, rector of the lower moiety of the parish of Malpas, to Miss Eliza Tarleton, youngest daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Bolesworth Castle.

At Stockport, Mr. Henry Rhodes, merchant,

chant, of Birstall, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Bancroft, of Woodley.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Bryan Tittle, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Esther Sandland, of Ashton, near Nantwich.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Sherlock, collector of the customs at Chester, to Miss A. H. Dod, of Clutton.

At Sandbach, T. Podmore, esq. of the 89th regiment, to Miss Daniel, daughter of Walter D. esq. of Hassall Hall.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mr. Roberts, of the Crown inn.

At Hawarden, Mr. Hughes, butcher. His death was awfully sudden: while speaking to a person at his door, he fell backwards, and was never seen to breathe afterwards.

At Great Broughton, Mr. H. Rowland.

At Seacombe, Mr. Thomas Johnson.

At Bickerton, Mrs. Farrington, 87.

At Hooton Park, Mr. James Stanley Massey Stanley, fifth son of the late Sir Thomas S. 16.

At Chester, Mr. John Shillard, 56.—Mr. Mason.—Mrs. Williamson, 44.—Mr. Pratchitt.—Mr. Dixon.—Mrs. Jones, 75.

At Tarvin, Mrs. Powell, 86.

At Barnhill, Mr. Daniel Urmson.

At Newton, near Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. Samuel Buckley, 54.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Barlbro', Mr. Foulds, surgeon, of Sheffield, to Miss Jarvis, of Pibley.

At Derby, Thomas Arlington, esq. to Miss Harding, both of Tamworth.

At Eckington, Mr. Goodwin, of Sheffield, to Miss Ruth Booth.

Died.] At Markeaton, Elizabeth, wife of F. N. C. Mundy, esq. 65.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Bower, 53.

At Calwich, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Granville, John Port, esq. of Ilam, a justice of the peace for this county and Staffordshire.

At Ford House, John Holland, esq. 73.

At Draycott, Miss Ann Jowett, 24.

At West Broughton, Mrs. Harrison; and three days afterwards her husband, Mr. H.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An act of parliament has been obtained for the erection of a new church in Nottingham. A meeting was held by the friends of this undertaking in that town, for the purpose of appointing a committee to apply for donations and subscriptions. On this occasion upwards of 4000*l.* was immediately subscribed towards carrying the design into execution.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wilson, late manufacturer, to Miss Maltby, niece to Thomas M. esq.

At Eastwood, Mr. John Cumberland, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Hannah Smeeton.

The Rev. Septimus Courtney, of Orton Longueville, Hants, to Miss Dorothy Sneyt, fourth daughter of the Rev. Wm. S. of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Died.] At Lambeth, Thomas Atkin, a labourer, aged 80. His father died in March 1779, aged 85: and his is the first death that has happened in the family since that time, a period of 28 years and three months. The family is remarkable for longevity; there are now living at North Muskham, William Atkin (brother to the above Thomas Atkin) and his wife, whose ages together make 167 years. They have been married 60 years. He was not along ago seen with his son, grandson, and great grandson, all together chopping posts and rails for the Duke of Newcastle. Few men can boast of having their work done by four generations at a time!

At Nottingham, Mr. Francis Talbot.—Mrs. Seales.—Mr. Robert Morris, of the Queen Charlotte.—Mr. Deverill.—Mr. S. Stanley, 39.—Henry, second son of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, 13.—Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Thomas Cochayne, 71.—Mr. Cooke.

At Orston, near Bingham, the Rev. Thomas Guilford, curate of Whalton and the consolidated churches of Orston, Thoroton, and Scarrington.

At Trowell Moor, Mrs. Shaw.

At Clipstone, near Cotgrave, Mr. Thomas Richards, 36.

At Farnsfield, Maria, second daughter of Mr. G. Warren, 13.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Some persons who were engaged in digging on Deeping Common, near Stamford, discovered a perfect human skeleton, about 16 inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins. They are all about the size of farthings: a few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius, and consequently are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the exergue makes it difficult by the legend to determine. Around the head (the impress) of one of the plainest, supposed to be Augustus's, is the following:

IMP C VICTRAINUS P. AUG

In all the impressions the head is astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped may, without carrying veneration of antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

There are few persons who have ever visited Lincoln that will not feel regret at the information that it has been at length finally determined to remove from that noble pile, the cathedral, the two spires which surmount St. Hugh's and St. Mary's towers. About four years ago this measure was suggested, on the ground that the strength of the towers was insufficient to the weight of the spires: but the object of the levellers was at that time frustrated, by the towers being put into a state of repair fully equal to the support of the burthen upon them.—A new and more successful plea is now advanced; and the spires are to be taken down because forsooth they are not old enough! It is alledged that they

they are of a date more modern than the cathedral, and that the grandeur of the whole is diminished by the association. This surely is a matter of taste; and we will venture to say that nine-tenths of those persons in the diocese who are entitled to exercise an opinion on the subject, think that the spires are *far* from being an eyesore. Already, however, they are partly stripped of their lead, and those ornaments, which for centuries the traveller has regarded with admiration, (for whilst yet 20 miles from Lincoln they served him for a land-mark across the heath,) will in a very short time be entirely removed.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Berley, to Miss Gascoign.

At Brantinghy, Mr. Wm. Shackleton, merchant, of Hull, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. John Simpson.

At Stamford, Mr. John Stevenson, eldest son of Mr. S. surgeon, to Miss Mackaness, eldest daughter of the late —— Mackaness, esq. of Lincoln.

At Yaxley, Mr. John Sharp, to Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, both of Stamford.

At Sutton, near Folkingham, Mr. Joseph Senior, to Miss Ann Whitehead

At Sempringham, Mr. Jas. Pickworth, to Miss Ann Gould, both of Surfleet Fen.

Died.] At Bishopsbourne, the Rev. Henry Montague Davis, rector of that parish, and vicar of Fynsford, Kent.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Read.

At Barton on Humber, Mr. Thos. Goy, 53. He had been 28 years clerk to Mr. Harris, attorney of that place.

At Bole, Mrs. Whitley, 74.

At Stamford, Mrs. Cole, 71.—Mr. John Heywood, 20.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Charles Hardwick, surgeon, 49.

At Coleby, Mrs. Lanedale.

At Gokewell, Mr. R. Fox, 71.

At Frieston, near Grantham, Alexander, second son of A. R. Bassett, esq. of Louth.

At Gate Burton, near Gainsbro', Mr. George Belwer, 52.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Foster 27.

At Hackthorne, Mr. Frankish.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Brumoton, a member of the volunteer infantry of that place, 26.

At Listwood, near Raisin, Mr. William Wright, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. James Dixon, 57.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Dixon, 65.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Cradock, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, 40.

At Barlaige, Miss Sarah Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. She is the fourth of the family who in the short space of a year and a half died of a consumption.

At [illegible] Mrs. Catharine Haynesworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

[illegible] Bamber Porter, esq. of Leek, [illegible] of Overton.

[illegible] Mrs. Mills.

A. C. Bing, esq. merchant, of Amsterdam, to Miss Barton, only daughter of Mr. John B. of Hanley

At Hanley, Mr. Wm. Ganderton, of Worcester, to Miss Trovell.

At Lane End, Mr John Harvey, an eminent manufacturer, to Miss Ford, of Newsted.

Died.] At Betley Hall, Mrs. Tollett, relict of Charles T. esq

At Walton Grange, Mr. Joshua Wilson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Roliston, third son of Henry R gent.

At Albrighton, Shiffnal, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of that place.

At Lane End, Mr. Cheatham.—Mr. Lattimore.

At Dunstan, Mr. Sampson Parker, 92.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. Freeman, esq. of Brandon, to Miss Blount, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.—Mr. Philip Lewis, to Miss Parry.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Richard Berry, to Miss Phebe Fincher, both of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. Collins, to Miss Davies, both of Birmingham.

Lieut. Moor, of the 29th regiment of Foot, to Miss Louisa Eborall, second daughter of Wm. E. esq of Atherstone.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Philpson, sen.—Mrs. Bedson—Mr. Richard Wilson, portrait painter, 55.—Mr. Joseph Smart, 20.—Mrs. Hudson—Mrs. Boyce.—Mr. Jos Paine, 38.—Mr. John Hinton, 38.—Mrs. Kempson, 58.—Henry, eldest son of Mr. Jos. Shipton, attorney, 18—Mrs. Ball.

At Spring Hill, Mrs Mansfield, relict of Mr. Wm. M. of Derby.

At Lapworth, Mr John Grafton, 72.

At Solihull, Mrs. Bate, 30.

At Northfield, Mrs. Parkes, of Edgbaston, 69.

At Warwick, Mr. James Marshall, second son of Mr. M. organist—Mrs Wm. Hammond, 20.—Mr. John Barnett, 68.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Cartwright, 55.—Mrs. Ruth Richards, 83.—Mr. S. Butler, steward to the late Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of Stoneley Abbey, 74.

At Whitmore Park, near Coventry, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Coventry, Mrs. Morris.

At Arbery Mill, Mr. Kinder.

At Digbeth, James, the eighth son of Mr. Thomas Gibson, iron merchant, 11.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Webb, eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Sherborne.—Mr. Jagger, nearly 30 years supervisor of excise.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Rockwardine, Wm. Lacon Childe, esq. only son of Wm. C. esq. of Kinlet, to Miss Harriet Cludde, youngest daughter of Wm C. esq. of Orleton.

At Beckbury, Jeremiah Jenkins, esq. of Pittlewell, Essex, to Miss Eliza George

second daughter of Wm. John G. esq. of Caynton House, near Shiffnall.

At Brosely, Mr Wm. Bickley, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Gordon.

At Ellesmere, Mr. John Hughes, an old bachelor of 85, to Mrs Dulson, 82.

At Derrington, Capt. Whitfield, of the 9th Regiment, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of John H. esq of Netley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Harley, sen. 67.—Mrs. Pinches.

At Pentrewern, near Oswestry, Mr. Arthur.

At Oak Cottage, Wollerton, Mrs. Sinclair, 54.

At Weston, near Hawkstone, Mr. John Powell, jun.

At Ellesmere, Mr. James Jones, serjeant-major of the East Maylor Volunteers, 27.

At Kinnersly, near Wellington, Mr. Richard Palin.

At Osweatry, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of John G. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. Jones, to Miss Collins

At Clodock, Mr. W. Watkins, to Miss H. Williams.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Henry Hill, 73. He served in Germany, in the seven years' war, as a serjeant in the heavy dragoons, with much credit.—Mr. John Aston, 93.

At Leominster, Mrs. Powell, relict of Mr. Joseph P.

At Marden, Henry Unett, esq 43.—Mr. Major Baker.

At Holmer, Mr. Probert.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. John Meredith, druggist, of Leominster, to Miss Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon.

At Worcester, Mr. John Easthorpe, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Stokes, of Leopard.—Mr. Richard Deakin, of Earl's Croome, to Miss Davis, of the Union Tavern.

At Dudley, Mrs. Mallen, of Ettingshall, to Mrs. Bridgwater.

Died.] At Dudley, Edward Dixon, esq. banker.

At Worcester, Mr. Wm. Wells.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Edward Griffiths.

At Trinidad, Capt. Thos. Lewis, of the 37th Regiment, a gentleman well known in Worcester a few years since.

At Islington Spa, Ann, the only daughter of Major-general Amherst, of Birlingham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the spirited disposition of four gentlemen, a rail road is determined upon and contracted for, from Ball Pill to the Forest of Dean, by which means the city of Gloucester will receive a more regular supply of coal, at a very reduced price. About 900 yards of this road will pass under a considerable mountain; the tunnel alone is computed at 6500l.

Married.] At Highnam, Edward Webb, esq. of Stoke Bishop, to Miss Guise, daughter of the late Sir John G. and sister to Sir William G.

At Cheltenham, George Baron Pfeilitzer, to Mrs. Innes, widow of Colonel I.

At Painswick, Thomas Bridges, gent. to Miss Curtis, of Duntisbourne.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Captain T. H. Tidy, of the royal navy, son of the late Rev. Thomas Holmes T. sector of Redmarshall, Durham.

At Gloucester, Mr. James Wintle, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Frances Barker, 80.—Mrs. Gransmore, 61.—Mrs. Mary Riollay, relict of Dr. Francis R. of Canterbury, 69.—Mrs. Eliz. Grimsteed, 75.—Mrs Jones, widow of the Rev. Mr. J. rector of Harescomb.—Mr. Benj. Gunn.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Peirce, mother of Mr. P. druggist

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ashmead.—Mr. Richard Insall.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Webb, town crier.

At Stroud, Mr. J. Z. Manning, of the George Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ambrosden, the Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Pyner, daughter of the late Francis P. esq. of Brook-house, Cheshunt.

At Deddington, Mr. John Platford, to Miss C. French.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. M. butler of All-Souls College.—Mr. Richard Blenkinsop, nearly 40 years clerk of the schools in this university, 78.—Mr. Robert West, 19.

At Brackhampton, Mrs Butler, 66.

At Ensham, Mrs. Arnatt, 52.

At Hook Norton, the Rev. W. Harris, nearly 20 years a preacher among the dissenters of the baptist persuasion, 63.

At Banbury, Mrs Rushworth.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Pantin, 77.

At Elsfield, Mrs. White.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Amersham, Charles Dickinson, esq. to Miss Allingham.

Henry Blake, esq. of Norbury Park, to Miss Agnes A. Webster, eldest daughter of the late Dr W.

At Buckingham, Mr. W. Nelson, to Miss Millagan.

The Rev. Thomas Jones, rector of Radnage and vicar of Ilmer, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Cooke, vicar of Dinton.

At Wendover, W. Shelton, esq. of Aspley-house, to Miss Quartermaine.

Died.] At Cholsey, Wm. Minshall, esq. of Aston Clinton, 75.

At Amersham, Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Mr. John E. of the Strand, London, jeweller.

At Buckingham, Mr. M. Topping, 51.

At High Wycomb, S. Bates, esq.—Mrs Bennett.

Bennitt, wife of Mr. B. store-keeper to the Royal Military College.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr John Goodridge, of Blisworth, to Miss E. Smeeton, of Harleston.—Mr. Walter Sponge, jun. of Chelston cum Caldecott, to Miss Jane Church, second daughter of Mr. Alderman C. of Higham Ferrers.—Mr. W. West, of West Haddon, to Miss Turvey, of Adston.

At Northampton, Mr. W. Tear, to Miss Elizabeth Cook.

At Overstone, Mr. Robert Pell, to Miss White.

Died.] At Rushden, aged 86, Mr. Anthony Fletcher, who many years kept a respectable lodging and boarding-house in the Circus, at Bath: he was held in high esteem by all who had any knowledge of, or connection with him. Cumberland, in the memoirs of his own life, has paid a most affectionate tribute to Mr. Fletcher, as the faithful attendant of his early years.

At Boddington, the Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of that place, 67.

At Kettering, Mrs. Tingle.

At Woodford, Mr. John Sanderson Collins, 38.

The Rev. Harry Burlewent, rector of Church Brampton.

At Towcester, Miss Shepherd.

At Higham Ferrers, Mr. James Brown.

At Halse, near Brackley, Mr. T. Blencowe, 80.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Stukeley, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of Lewesden, Northamptonshire, to Miss Adams.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Miss Grimwood, daughter of Mr. W. G. late of Godmanchester.—Mr. Stone.

At Alconbury, Mr. Arthur, 67.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The member's prizes of fifteen guineas each are this year adjudged to Mr. Wm. Grant Cantley, of Pembroke-hall, Senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject:—*Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat eunuchus?*—And to Messrs. Wilkinson Matthews, of Trinity-college, and John Turner, of St. John's, Middle Bachelors; the subject of whose dissertation was, *Utrum literis prius librorum, quam nunc est editorum copia?*

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ-college, and directed the interest to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the best distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master. The subjects will not be given out till October; which, in this first instance, it is probable that the Bishop will propose himself.

Married.] At Willingham, Alexander Powell, esq. of Hurdcott House, Wilts, to Joanna, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, prebendary of Carlisle.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mr. William Scotchbrook.—Mrs. Friend.

At Cambridge, the Rev. George Downing Whittington, of St John's College, eldest son of Jacob W. esq. of Theberton Hall, Suffolk.—Mrs. Comings, mother of Mr. C. merchant.

At Derwer, near Downham market, Mr. William Collingwood, 61.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Oby, the Rev. Henry Bathhurst, rector of that place, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, to Miss Frances Mackenzie, daughter of the late John M. esq. of Strathgarve, Ross-shire.

At Wymondham, Mr. John Mitchell, solicitor, to Miss Jackson, daughter of William J. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. L. C. Marsh, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Kemp, daughter of W. D. Palmer, esq.

At Norwich, Henry Hall, gent. to Mrs. Barker.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Sarah Rockham, 36.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, 77.—Mr. Peter Neale, 87.—Mr. J. Watts, butcher, a well known character, on Newmarket turf, 63.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Edward Morse, of Barton turf, to Miss Morse, daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Lound.

Mr. Isaac Snapes, second son of Mr. Samuel S. of Ousden, to Miss Elizabeth Cator, youngest daughter of Mr. William C. of Cowlinge.—Mr. W. Pryke, of Great Henny, to Miss Mary Brewster youngest daughter of the late Waldegrave. B. gent. of Bevington house, Essex.

At Ipswich, Mr. R. Aldrich, of Finborough, to Miss Davey.—Thomas C. Bunbury, esq. of the Pembroke Militia, to Miss Rodwell, daughter of the late J. R. esq. of Livermere.

Died.] At Barking Hall, the Hon. Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount, St Asaph, 19.

At Bradfield Lodge, near Bury, Eliza, youngest daughter of J. B. Edwards, esq. 21.

At Yoxford, Mr. Tuffier, attorney.

At Ipswich, W. Bush.

At Elden, Mrs Bull, wife of the Rev. Thomas B.

At Bury, Mr. Walter.—Mrs. Mary Gallant, a maiden lady, 88.

At Bungay M. Abel, esq. banker, 69.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. Andrews.

At Stowupland, Mrs. Stedman, 38.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. W. 69.

At Badswell Ash, Mrs. S. Moseley relict of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Tostock.—Mrs. Ward, wife of the Rev. John W. rector of Stoke Ash and Occold.

ESSEX.

A vein of exceedingly fine coal, of the kind called Cannel coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes, in this county. The vein extends, without interruption, for about a quarter of a mile in length, is from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor, and is declared by persons conversant in the trade to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality.

Married.] At Harwich, the Rev. Herbert Marsh, professor of divinity, and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Marianne E. C Lacarriere, daughter of the late John L esq merchant of Leipzig.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Barritt, of London, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Henry E.

At Sudbury, Mr. James Barritt, of Colchester, to Miss Clark, of Sudbury.

John Payne, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Bygrave, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Dunbury.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Collis.—Mr. Taylor.

At Great Leighs, Mr. R Young.

At Rochford, David Harridge, esq.

At Leigh's Lodge, Mr. Thomas Davy.

At Hockley, Miss E Peacock, 16.

At Great Wigborough, Mr. John Osborne.

At Castle Hedingham, the Rev. George Caswall, curate of that parish, 70.—Mrs. Digby, 25.

KENT.

The object of the Dover Harbour Bill, which has just received the royal assent, is to restore the duty which was taken from it many years ago, and appropriated to Rye harbour. The measure is of vast importance to the town of Dover as it will more than double the harbour revenue, and enable the commissioners to carry into execution very extensive improvements by which the trade of the town will be considerably increased, and the shipping interests greatly benefited.

Married.] At Barnham, Mr. Rice, surgeon, to Miss Badridge.

At Dover, Mr. T. Douglas, of Whitstable, to Miss Bond, eldest daughter of Mr. B. agent to the Kent Fire Office.—Mr. W. Norwood, of Charing, to Miss Whitnall of Chalkwell.

At Maidstone, Mr. Bassage, to Miss Hope.

Died.] At Rochester, Mrs. Siddons, 68.

At Brenley House, near Boughton, Miss Wreneh, daughter of C. W. esq. 11.—In the course of one week, Mr. Sampson Sidden, Captain Rippon, and Mr. Thomas Morson, all old inhabitants of the towns of Chatham, Rochester and Stroud.

At Canterbury, Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Larkin.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Pascal Paoli Lansfield, 58.

At Margate, Mr. Wm. Jenkins.—Mr. Stephen Munimery, 47.

At Herne, Mrs Hadley, whose death was occasioned by the puncture of a pin which terminated in a mortification

At Brompton, Mr W. Tatlock, master in the Royal Navy.

At Chilenden, the Rev. Mr. Pettman, many years rector of that parish, 84.

At Sheerness, Mr. Abel Haywood 50.

At Cherry Orchard, Charlton, Miss Maria Percival, daughter of Mr. John P. merchant.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. T. Wood.

SURRY.

Married.] At Windlesham, the Rev. R. Cox, rector of Broughton, neat Leicester, to Miss Leycester, of Hull Grove, Bagshot.

At Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, the Hon James Walter Grimstone, only son of Lord G. to Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter to the Earl of Liverpool.

Died.] At Warmingham, the Rev Charles Lloyd, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. L. of Lynn, 29.

At Henley Park, Henry Halsey, esq of the Circus, Bath, Mr. H. married the daughter of the celebrated Glover, author of Leonidas

At Epsom, Mrs. Gordon, of Percy street, Rathbone Place, relict of William G. esq. of Boley Hill House, Rochester, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for that city, 76.

SUSSEX.

The Lewes Wool Fair, was this year uncommonly well attended; the buyers expected a fall in the price from last year, and the sellers, conceiving they had reduced their prices too much last year, expected some rise. After dinner, Lord Sheffield observed, that he had not neglected to make an enquiry on the subject of the probable demand for wool, and on the export trade of woollens. The disturbed state of Europe rendered it difficult to attain very precise information as to the latter; but judging from experience, we may reasonably expect, that however calamitous the late events in the North of Europe may prove, the same demand for our woollens will continue, and that channels will be found for supplying those demands. It should also be observed, that the three last years were very unpromising in respect to export; and that the same cry of no markets and no demand prevailed last year as at present, and made so much impression, that the price of wool fell considerably; nevertheless, the export of woollens increased, and last year in particular, when the prospect was the worst in consequence of the unfriendly state of Prussia, during the greater part of the year, it proves to have been greater than ever known.

In

In 1804 it amounted in value to £.5,700,000
1805 6,000,000
1806 6,200,000

His lordship observed, that, as a friend to the British empire, he rejoiced in the diminution of the import of wool It is proved that we can raise it of a very fine quality in this country; and a much larger quantity might be raised than is imported, if properly encouraged; there are several millions of acres of waste mountain lands, which would afford excellent pasture for sheep, now of little use; and such being the case we should endeavour to save the large sum paid to foreigners for that article; for the import in 1805, computing the wool imported at a little more than 4s. per lb. amounts to two millions sterling. The debasement of the price of English wool, would certainly debase the quality very much; and to the improvement of the price within the last twenty years, is the improvement of the quality of our wool entirely to be imputed. But to come more immediately to the business of the day, namely, the price of wool, his lordship could not discover any ground for a reduction of it. Several of the Woolstaplers strongly objected to the opinion that the price of wool should be as high or higher than it was last year. Prices were offered, but not acceded to, and no business was done.

Married.] At Brighton, Edmund Darley, esq. of Arm House, Herts. to Miss Wells, daughter of the late James W. esq. of Blackheath.

At Lewes, William Harvey, esq. of London, merchant, to Miss Elgar, youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Southover, Mr. Horace Ellis, solicitor of Horsham, to Miss Philly Paine, youngest daughter of the late Edward P. esq of Hurst Burns.—Mr. Florence, surgeon, of Chichester, to Miss Russell, only daughter of Mr. Robert R. of Warbleton.—The Rev. John Russell, only son of the late Rev. Mr. R. of Bodmin, to Miss Isabella Ferris, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. many years Dean of Battle.

At Westbourne, Mr. John Jones, of Emsworth, to Miss Charlotte Hay, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander H. of Chichester.

Died.] At Westmerton, at the house of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Carter, of Longwith, Nottinghamshire.

At Framfield, Mr. C. T. Rodmell, late of the Rose and Crown Inn, Tunbridge.

At Chichester, Mrs. Dear, daughter of the late John D. esq. an alderman of that city, 77.

At Brighton, Mr. Richard Streeter.—Mrs. Goddard.—Mrs. Myrtle.———— Golding, esq. one of the partners of the Union Bank.

At Lewes, Mrs. Strong.—Miss Charleton.

At Hastings, Mr. G. Gell, son of Mr. G. [illegible]

[illegible] Edmunds.

[illegible] Mrs. E. Bacon.

At Robertsbridge, Mrs. Mary Haffenden, 87.

HAMPSHIRE

Married.] At Westell on, General Sir David Dundas, K. B to Miss Delancy, of Hall Place.—Mr. Robert Cruickshank, solicitor, of Lymington, to Miss Burney, daughter of the late Stephen B. esq of Fareham.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Macnamara, to Miss Hubbard.

At Minstead, Mr. J. Larkin, to Miss Trimmer.

Died.] At Southampton, Major St. Clair, barrack-master, at Eling.

At Winchester, Mrs. Littlehall.

At Catisfield, Miss E. Stow, youngest daughter of W. S. esq

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Wallis, commander of the Britannia cutter.—Mr Warner, baker.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Charlton, of his Majesty's ship Mary in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Royal Marines, of the same ship.

At Andover, Captain H. Festing, a commander in the Royal Navy.

At Hackwood Park, the Right Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett Lord Bolton, lord lieutenant of this county, and governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight, 61. He was the second son of George Orde, esq. of Morpeth, and having married a daughter of Charles, the fifth Duke of Bolton, he took the arms and name of Powlett, and in 1797 was created Baron Bolton. His lordship was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1770, and that of M. A. 1773. He is succeeded in his title and estate, by his son William, now in his 20th year.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Devizes, Mr. Lacock, solicitor, to Miss Kidd.

At Melksham, Mr. James Newman, to Miss Frances Hunter.

At Downton, Mr. J. Frith, of Whiteparish, to Miss Mitchell.

Mr. Palmer, surgeon, of Bradford, to Miss Hester Beak, of Farleigh.

Died.] At Mere, Mr. James Butt, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, 88.

At Stanton, near Chippenham, Mr. Millard.

At Damerham, Mrs. Mary Dudden, relict of Mr. Jacob D. brewer, of Warminster.

At Bradford, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Adye, Surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Among a variety of Acts of Parliament, to which the royal assent has recently been given, is one for erecting a bridge over the Thames, from the parish of Sutton Courtney, in this county, to that of Culham, in Oxfordshire, by which a most desirable and advantageous communication will be opened between the two counties.

Married.] At Compton, the Rev. James Best,

Best, of Chievely, to Miss Pottinger, daughter of the Rev. Head P. of Compton.

At Newbury, Mr. A. Manby, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Miss S. A. Haskins.

Died.] At Mougwell Place, Wallingford, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, Lady of the Bishop of Durham, and daughter of the late Sir B. W. Guise, of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire.

At Newbury, Mr. Mayo, Bookseller—Mr. Bond, one of the musicians of the Newbury, Shaw and Speen Volunteers—Mr. Webb.

At Reading, Mrs. Grace Bullock.—Mrs. Masters.

At Bisham, Mr. John Badger.

At Egham, Mrs Dolly, 30—Mr. Kempster, 92.

At Binfield, Mrs. Neate, wife of Thomas N. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bristol Hotwells, the Rev. Joshua Berkeley, dean of Tuam, in Ireland, 64.

Suddenly, at Taunton, of a decay of the artery that conveys the blood and vital spirits from the heart, the Rev. William Prowse, of Croydon, Somersetshire, only son of the Rev. John Prowse, of Croydon, Cameiton, Somerset: lineally descended from that great man Captain William Prowse, of Croydun, who commanded the fire ships that destroyed the Spanish Armada. He was the last male heir of his branch of an ancient and honorable family in the West of England, who flourished before the Conquest. His good sense, cheerful spirits, and amiable disposition, has engraven an everlasting monument in the hearts of his numerous friends.

At Hinton, St. George, Mr. William Lane, 82. So great was his strength, that a few weeks before his death he carried for some distance a sack of flour weighing 280 lbs.

At Wrington, Mrs Harris, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Bristol.

At Box, Mr. John Mullins, a man whose life was as amiable and exemplary as his sudden dissolution is generally deplored. Mrs Mullins being taken ill, he mounted his horse to call a medical gentleman, of Corsham to her assistance; on the road he felt himself much indisposed, which increased, to that degree on his arrival at Corsham, that it was deemed advisable for him to return in a chaise. He had reached his own house but a very short time before he expired.

At Bristol, Mrs. Dyer, sister of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Heath-end house and Cromhall court, Glocestershire—Mr Peter Hassell—Mrs. Onion, 81.—Mr. Wensley, sen. 80.—Mr. Williams, organist to St. James's Church.—B. Runwa, esq. a captain in the royal navy, 72. He had arrived in Bristol but a few minutes before and was cheerfully conversing with a few friends, when turning round he suddenly expired.

At Bath, Mrs. Wyatt.—Mr. Joseph Button.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Opie S. brewer.—Mrs Beghie, of Gloucester Street, London, 49—Mr. Westcomb Forster, merchant—Miss Sarah Wheeler.—Mrs. Brown, widow of Richard B. esq—Mr. William Stone, coach-maker.—General White.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, C. Read, esq. of Ebley House, Gloucestershire, to Miss Sarah Downe, daughter of W. D. esq. of Downe Hall.

At Halstock, Mr. Payman, merchant, of London, to Miss Maria Hayman, third daughter of the Rev. H. H. rector of the former place.

At Beaminster, Mr. Charles Coombs, jun. to Miss Galpin.

Died.] At Gussage St. Michael, Joseph Randell, esq.

At Weymouth, Captain John Swain, of Lyme Regis.

At Beaminster, Mr. Robert Pope, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Bratton Fleming, William Tamlyn, esq. of Barnacott, aged 85, to Miss Elizabeth Pile, 20.

At Exeter, W. Prince, esq. of the Buckingham militia, to Miss Parsons, of Heavitree—Caleb Powell, esq. to Miss Eliza Bowdlige.

At Honiton's Clist, near Exeter, Mr. Hedge, surgeon of Sidmouth, to Miss Matthews.

At Topsham, Lieut. Hole of the Royal Marines, to Miss Parkinson.

Died.] At Heavitree, Lady Mary Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas M. esq. 24—Mr. Lawrence Sterne, son of Mr. S attorney of Dulverton.

At Exeter, Simon Edsall, esq. collector of excise, 70.—Mrs. Powell.—Mr. Hawkins.—Mrs. Gollop.

At South Allington, Francis Sheath Cornish, lieutenant in the Kingsbridge volunteer cavalry.

At Plymouth, aged 83, C. Yunge, esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary, in which profession he had practised with increasing reputation nearly 60 years.—Miss Louisa Grigg, third daughter of Mr. G. 19.—Mr. Thomas Opie, compass and block maker. 55.

At Honiton, Mr. James Dare, 54.

At Hartland, Mr. Jeffery Colmer, 83.

At Exmouth, Robert Haydon Pease, esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull, Yorkshire.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Marazion, Miss Hariet Cole, sister of the Rev. Dr. C. sub-rector of Exeter College.

At Nansloe, Mrs. Frances Robinson, third daughter of the late Rev William R. 57.

At Portleven, near Helston, Mr. Jacob Rowe: his death was occasioned by drinking cold water when in a state of great perspiration.

WALES.

In common with every admirer of literature and the Polite Arts, we sincerely lament the

the total loſs, by fire, of the elegant and magnificent manſion of Haſod, in Cardiganſhire, the hoſpitable reſidence of Thomas Johnes, eſq the worthy repreſentative in parliament for the county; and the theme of rapturous delight to every traveller in that part of the principality. The dreadful accident occurred early in the morning of Friday, the 18th of March, and originated, it is ſuppoſed, in the apartments of the female ſervants. At a quarter after three, Mrs. Johnes was awakened by the fire, and immediately alarmed the family. So rapid was the progreſs of the flames, that ſome of the domeſtics were with great difficulty reſcued. The houſekeeper was in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing, before aſſiſtance could be rendered; and two or three other ſervants, who had made their way to the top of the houſe, were much ſcorched before they could be relieved by means of ropes, and conveyed to a place of ſafety. Scarcely covered, Mrs. Johnes and her daughter, after ſaving ſome few articles from the wreck, took ſhelter at the Devil's-bridge, four miles diſtant. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook dale, Shropſhire, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnes, who was on a viſit at Haſod, and a few of the men ſervants, by wonderful exertions, at the hazard of their lives, ſucceeded in ſaving moſt of the valuable plate, china, and a quantity of inferior furniture; the wine, the linen, Mrs. Johnes's apparel, trinkets, &c. and the principal furniture, magnificent glaſſes, &c. were all loſt. Mr. Williams alſo ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, not being able to ſave his travelling equipage, bills, caſh, and other valuables.—Many of the ſplendid books in the lower part of the library were ſaved; but all the precious lore that was depoſited in the gallery of the anti library, fell a prey to the unrelenting flames, among which were the greateſt curioſities—the Welch MSS. and the labours of Mr. Johnes for the laſt forty years; an irreparable loſs to ſociety, and the munificent owner. It is feared that the valuable Froiſſarts are to be included in the loſs; but the copies of that work which, with ſo much credit to Mr. J. and his aſſiſtants in typography, have iſſued from the Haſod preſs, will immortalize the tranſlator and the printer. The fire commenced, as before ſtated, at three o'clock, and at ſix (excepting the three turrets at the corner of the manſion and the conſervatory), only the bare walls remained, a melancholy memento of the former ſplendour of the place. The houſe, library, &c. were valued at 140,000l. and were inſured, we believe, at about half that ſum, in the Britiſh and Imperial Fire Offices; and thoſe honourable bodies, immediately on hearing of the accident, diſpatched their ſurveyor to ſettle the claims under the policies. Fortunately no lives were loſt, nor perſons injured. And it will be ſatisfactory to the extenſive circle of the friends of the amiable family, to know that the calamity is borne with fortitude becoming their exalted character. Mr. Johnes was in town, attending his parliamentary duties.

Married] At Lansamlet Church, Frederic Bevan, esq. to Miss Barbara Leyaun, daughter of Thomas L. esq. comptroller of the cuſtoms, Neath.

At Llanidloss, Montgomeryshire, Thomas Price, esq. of Dallayelling, Breconshire, to Miss Howells.

Richard Jones, esq. of Pewllheli, to Miss Evans, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. rector of Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. J. T. Potter, bookseller, to Mrs. Susannah Harman, relict of the late Mr. H. of Bath.

Died.] At Stanstay, near Wrexham, Robert Langford, esq. late of the Grange, near Ellesmere.

At Milford, John Howard, esq. 59.

At Swansea, Mrs. Jones, wife of William J. esq.

At Broughton Hall, Flintshire, the lady of Peter Davies, esq 85.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Maubray, esq. of Harwood, to Miss Patricia Hodge, of Awaits.

At Haddo, Alexander Scott, esq. late of the 84th regiment, to Miss Catherine Forbes, eldest daughter of John F. esq. of Upper Boyndlie.

At Calderbank, James Cadell, esq. of Grange, to Miss Isabella Mowbray, daughter of the late Henry M. esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss Georgina Aytown, youngest daughter of Major general A.—Mrs. Helen Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late Sir James D. and wife of W. Copland, esq. of Colliston.

At Spittlehaugh, Andrew Hamilton, esq. writer to the signet.

At Girvan, Captain James Breckenridge, of the first regiment of Ayrshire volunteers.

At Stirling, Miss Jane Duff, daughter of Lieut. Col. D. of Pettieresso.

At Straloch, John Robertson, esq.

At Brechlodge, Fraserburgh, the Hon. Ann Fraser, grand aunt to the present Lord Saltoun.

At Southwick, Robert Baillie, esq. of Mayville.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, relict of Dugald, B. esq. of Craigievearn. This lady has left great estates, both heritable and moveable; but having first executed a deed, leaving the same to Miss Janet Buchanan, daughter of the said Dugald Buchanan, now spouse of Mr. Charles M'Neb, in St. Ninian's; and afterwards conveying the whole to Mr. David Snodgrass, eldest son of Neil Snodgrass, esq. of Cunninghamhead, mutual reductions have been executed by the parties; so that, until the issue of these quations,

questions, it is uncertain to whom the properties will belong.

At Johnstone, in the 33d year of his age, John King, esq. Affectionate as a husband, dutiful as a parent generous as a friend, public spirited as a member of society, consistent in character and conduct as a christian, he was in life highly esteemed, and is in death deeply and deservedly regretted. Interested in the rising generation, he established, at his own expence, a school for the education of orphans and indigent children.

At Lakyle House, in Strathspey, Miss Marianne Grant, eldest daughter of the late Sir Frederick G. of Grant, Bart.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, Niel Gow, 79. As a composer of Highland reels, he has been excelled by none, and his spirited performance of that favourite species of national music will long be remembered.

At Glasgow, Malcolm White, in the 102d year of his age. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was able on the morning of his death, to rise from his bed, and do some things about the house; he used to go about town and country selling religious books; and was a native of Cowal, Argyllshire

At Musselburgh, Captain Thomas Jones formerly of the 48th regiment.

At Hightree, in the parish of Keltan, Captain James Lorimer, of the royal marines, 73.

At Stewart hall, Mrs Gallaway, relict of Robert esq of Torrowmeadow.

At Muschlin, Margaret Paton, 106.

At Duddington House, Walter Little Gilmour, esq. of Craigmillar

At Invernes William Chisholm, esq M. D. late provost of that town.

At Muirkirk, John Paterson, 101. He was a shepherd from an early period of his life, till within these few years and was always healthy.

At Drumgierh David Fyffe, esq. 80.

At Orchard, Patrick Ballantine, esq.

At Aberdeen, at the house of his son Bishop Skinner, the Rev. John S. 66 years minister of the episcopal congregation in Longside, 85.—Dr. George Donaldson. 43

At the Bush, Robert Trotter, esq of Castlelaw, postmaster general for Scotland.

At Ayr, William M'Gill, D D. one of the ministers of that town; known by his "Practical Essay on the Death of JesusChrist." His uncommon abilities and extensive knowledge; his friendly disposition and simplicity of manners, with the injurious treatment which he met with from some of his copresbyters, have endeared his memory to those who were best acquainted with him. He was a native of the parish of Penninghame, in the county of Wigton. His father, a respectable farmer in that parish, perceiving his early love of books, gave him the advantages of a liberal education. When he had acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he diligently attended the different professors for seven years; and had the advantage of studying moral philosophy and theology, under the justly celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr William Leechman. From them he learned to value and to exercise the right of private judgment in all questions of philosophy and theology; and by his unwearied application he acquired an extensive knowledge of those sciences. Having lived as a private tutor in some respectable families for a few years, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbyters of Wigton, who were highly satisfied with the specimens which he gave them of his learning, and his skill in composition Soon after his being licensed, he was invited by the late Mr. Ferguson, minister of Kilwinning in the county of Ayr, to be his assistant. That reverend gentleman being in easy circumstances generously gave the whole of the stipend to his assistants, reserving to himself only the manse and glebe. During his short residence of about two years at Kilwinning, Dr. M'Gill acquired high reputation as a rational accurate preacher. A vacancy of one of the ministerial charges having taken place in the town of Ayr, he received an unanimous call from the magistrates and council, the kirksession, and the incorporations of that town, to be one of their ministers. Among them he lived for 40 years in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and a short time before his death, tho' in a very infirm state of health, he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to an affectionate people by whom he was highly esteemed. His private life was chequered by many severe domestic trials, which he bore with the composure of a philosopher, and the resignation of a Christian. He published a few sermons at the earnest request of his hearers In the year 1786 he published by subscription, his "Practical Essay on the death of Jesus Christ," the reception which it met with from the world at first was not favourable: but from causes which the author of this sketch has no intention to explain at present, on account of it he was exposed to a severe prosecution before the different judicatories of the church, which harrassed and afflicted him for some years. This circumstance perhaps soured his mind, and certainly added to his strong abhorrence of all bigotry and false zeal for religion, which he frequently expressed in his public discourses as well as in private conversation with his friends. Dr. M'Gill was ever distinguished by the regularity and propriety of his conduct: even his enemies were forced to be silent upon that point His time was filled up by allotting different portions every day to his devotions, his studies, his other parochial duties, his excercise for the benefit of his health; the social intercourse with friends; and his evenings were almost always spent at home with his family or in his closet. By thi

this arrangement, he was never idle, even his forenoon walks were employed in committing to memory his lectures or sermons for the pulpit. In these compositions, he discovered his extensive knowledge and accurate taste in writing: but especially he discovered a superior degree of knowledge of the sacred scriptures. His lectures upon the whole of the New Testament, as well as his rational practical discourses, were listened to with attention and pleasure by the more judicious part at least of his audience. He did not possess those popular talents which are fitted to command the applause of the ignorant multitude: and when a suspicion of heretical opinions was raised, and industriously spread, by envy or fanaticism, his popularity decreased with many, but the more wise and well informed part of his congregation were not offended by such groundless clamour, and their esteem for their worthy pastor was so much the more increased. No man ever possessed more integrity of heart than Dr. M'Gill; and it was severely tried by the explanation and apology exacted from him April 1790, by the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in order to remove the suspicions, which were entertained by many of heresy in the Practical Essay above mentioned. The circumstance of an amiable daughter then lying on her death bed made no impression upon the unfeeling hearts of his prosecutors. For the sake of peace, he yielded to the earnest solicitations of friends and enemies who were equally tired of the business, and urged him to give the explanation and to make the apology required. But posterity will find difficulty in believing, that at the close of the 18th century, such illiberality and intolerance existed in the Church of Scotland. Though Dr. M'Gill lived a studious and retired life, he was not averse to the pleasures of society and friendship. He not only lived on an intimate footing with his worthy colleague Dr. Dalrymple, and others of his brethren in different parts, but also formed acquaintance with many respectable families of the county, by whom he was received with kindness and treated with respect. There was an unaffected plainness and simplicity in his manners and conversation, which superficial observers were apt to ascribe to ignorance of the world: but in fact few men were capable of making more judicious observations on men and manners than he did, and he well knew how to introduce them in their proper place. His sermons contained grave, and sometimes satirical, remarks on the manners and corruptions of the times many of his hearers will regret that these, as well as his lectures, were all written in a kind of short hand which cannot be easily decypbered. Every week, he wrote his lecture or sermon for the ensuing sabbath; these he partly committed to memory, and partly delivered from his notes, which he always placed in the

bible before him. He had some degree of hesitation in his public speaking, which strangers were apt to ascribe to his being at a loss for what he was to say: but even this defect kept up attention; and their patience was never disappointed. The justness and closeness of his reasoning convinced the understanding, and sometimes interested the feelings of his hearers. As he thought for himself, there was always something original in his matter; or in the particular view which he took of common subjects. It was with him a fixed principle, on all the controverted points of revealed religion to adhere strictly to the language of scripture: hence he never used the celebrated terms or phrases which with many have become the infallible standards of orthodoxy. Nor did he waste time in his sermons in combating the opinions of Calvinists, Arminians, Arians, Socinians, or any other ancient or new sect, but declared the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, after a careful and candid examination of the New Testament. This circumstance, so much to his honour, laid the foundation of all the suspicions of heresy which were entertained against him. But as his views were formed upon mature deliberation, he possessed that firmness of mind which would not yield to popular clamour, and brought upon him the reproach of his enemies, that he was obstinate in his errors. On examining his papers, after his death, there were found only two sermons, containing thoughts on Death, which were written in ordinary characters, and intended by him to be published. That intention will be fulfilled by his friends.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Black Rock, near Dublin, the seat of Sir John Lees, Bart. William Lees, esq. of the Northern district of the Post Office, to Miss Heldon, daughter and co-heiress of the late Cornelius H. esq.

At Ahern Church, near Cork, Captain C. W. White, of the 85th regiment, to Miss I. A. Wood, daughter of the late Captain W. of the 34th regiment of foot.

At Colonel Baker's, Fort William, near Cork, Joseph Leycester, esq. to Miss Wrixon, daughter of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Dublin.

At Ballymena, John Shaw M'Culloch, esq. of the 47th regiment, to Miss Ann Harrison, youngest daughter of the late Hugh H. esq. of Churchfield, county Antrim.

At Limerick, Edward Galway, esq. of Lota, in the county of Cork, to Mrs. Hannah Harte, relict of the late William Harte, of Knockfentry, county Limerick, esq.

At Dublin, James Grant, esq. late captain in the 83th regiment, to Miss D. Flood, second daughter of Captain F. of the 58th regiment, and niece to the late Right Hon. Henry F.

Died.] At his seat, Castle-Martyr, county of Cork, Richard Boyle, Earl of

Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle-Martyr, in Ireland, and Baron of Carleton in England; also, a Knight of St Patrick. His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1727. He was a politician by birth, his father having been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the most leading Ministerial character of his day. The late Earl, at the age of forty-four, married the very young, beautiful, and amiable Miss Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of the late Right Honourable John Ponsonby, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire, with whom he spent an uninterrupted life of happiness, and by whom he has left two children, the Countess of Bandon, and Viscount Boyle, now Earl of Shannon.—Before the Union, no man possessed greater parliamentary interest than the Earl of Shannon; insomuch that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne, until he secured his Lordship's friendship, who was considered a sound politician, but no orator. His health was always delicate, but for some years he has been confined to his seat at Castle-Martyr, where he lived in a princely style, surrounded by his family and friends.

At Doonadoyle, Limerick, Michael M'Namara, aged 110. He resided in the same house under Colonel Gough, and his family upwards of 70 years.

At the Episcopal Castle of Raphoe, the the Right Rev. James Hawkins, D. D. He was promoted to the see of Dromore, in 1755, and translated to that of Raphoe, in 1780.

In Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. He spent the early part of his life in the army. Sir Boyle, as an officer, distinguished himself in America, and particularly at the assault of the Moro Fort, at the Havanna. Upon retiring from the army he obtained a seat in parliament, where he was a most useful minister's man, was always in his place, and could at any moment change the temper of the House by a speech fraught with good humour, and delivered with so much drullery, that the most angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter. It has not been more common to attribute other men's jests to Joe Miller, than every Irish blunder to the worthy baronet. In his public situation, as Master of the Ceremonies, at Dublin Castle, he was beloved and admired for his politeness and urbanity, and in private life there was not a more honourable gentleman.

Lady Borrowes, wife of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, bart. of Gilltown, in the county of Kildare. This truly amiable Lady was daughter to the Rev. Dean Champagne, and sister to the Countess of Uxbridge, Lady Dewaux, and Mrs. Stepney.—Mr. Charles Brown, bookseller.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Honduras, beloved and respected by all his friends and acquaintance, George Tompson, esq. major-commandant of the militia, and many years deputy judge advocate at that settlement, 52.

In Switzerland, John Lewis Delolme, L.L.D. a citizen of Geneva, and who practised as an advocate in that city. He resided some time in England, and gained considerable celebrity in this country by his literary talents. His first work in the English language was "A Parallel between the English Constitution, and the former Government of Sweden," which he published in 1772. In this pamphlet, Delolme presented his readers with a view of the Constitution of the Swedish government, prior to the Revolution, which had just then taken place in that country, in order to shew its great difference from that of England, and he seemed to apprehend that the inhabitants of this country were in the greatest danger of falling under the power of an aristocracy. Three years after this, in 1775, he published his celebrated Treatise, entitled "The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government." This work had been originally written by its Author in French, and was translated by himself, and considerably enlarged and improved in the English edition. The reputation of this book was not a little increased by the great character given of it by the celebrated Junius, who speaks of it more than once with high encomiums, and recommended it to the public as a performance, deep, solid, and ingenious. Nor is it Junius alone who has praised it in the strongest terms. It has been mentioned with equal applause, by some of the most illustrious members of the British Senate, among whom may be reckoned the names of a Camden and a Chatham. In the Introduction of this work, Mr. Delolme observed, that it might be deemed presumptuous in a man who had passed the greater part of his life out of England, to attempt a delineation of the English government; but to this it might be answered, that though a foreigner in England, yet as a native of a free country, he was no stranger to those circumstances which constitute or characterize liberty. In 1777, he published in one volume quarto, "The History of the Flagellants," in which he proposed to himself the moral instruction of the age, by giving a striking proof of that deep sense of justice which exists in the breasts of all men, and the entertainment of philosophers and critics by furnishing them with an unusual subject of speculation and debate. He produced many authorities to prove that the use of flagellation prevailed among the ancient heathens, both as a punishment for slaves, captives and criminals, and as a voluntary act of religion. Voluntary flagellations began to be countenanced by men of great eminence, and to come into general practice in the eleventh century. Of the

the severity with which they were used, M. Deloime gives many wonderful instances, and the infliction of this punishment by the hands of the confessor having soon after this became general, it was submitted to even by princes, nay, women became subject to castigation from the Monks, which led to great abuses. In 1787, he published, "An Essay, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England." This work consisted of two parts, the first of which gave a plain, concise, perspicuous view of the relative state of England and Scotland, from the time of Edward I. to the union in 1707. This part forms an excellent introduction to the history of that union, by De Foe. The second part related to Ireland, and was partly written by another hand, and gave a view of the procedure respecting the Irish propositions, and earnestly recommended an incorporating union between Great Britain and Ireland. In 1788, he published a quarto pamphlet containing "Observations relative to the Taxes on Windows and Lights." Mr. Deloime in this little *Jeu d'esprit*, appeared to be extremely well satisfied with his own observations, and ran on to a great length, turning and re-turning the playful images of his fancy, pleased to think that his readers would be at least diverted if not instructed. He very seriously proposed in lieu of the window tax, a duty on the tonnage of houses should be substituted, which he thought extremely eligible. He also proposed to remove the cattle market from Smithfield, to some place in the fields near St. Pancras, and humanely advised that water should be provided for the poor, thirsty, tortured cattle, exposed for sale in that detestable place. In 1789 he printed a pamphlet, containing "Observations on the late National Embarrassment." These observations related to the King's illness, and they contained an ingenious explanation of the rights of the heir apparent, and some acute remarks on the conduct, respectively, of the contending parties in the course of the proceedings on that business. This pamphlet was soon afterwards answered anonymously, and M. Deloime met with a formidable antagonist, who treated him somewhat cavalierly. Mr. Deloime had a surprising extent of knowledge on all subjects, and was worthy of rivalling Mr. Burke in the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper with a strong turn for humour; indeed, all his conversation, even on the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not much sacrifice to the graces in point of dress and personal delicacy; but his company was always valuable on account of the stores of his mind. During his residence in England, it has been said, notwithstanding his superior abilities, he suffered many conflicts to which poor authors are liable, with a considerable degree of irritability.

At Paris, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter, and heir of William, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford, and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was the sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third, youngest son of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue, on the death of her grandson King Henry the Sixth.—Notwithstanding the accumulation of the Plantagenet, Bohun and Stafford heirship, which became centred in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled, by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, whose grandmother was sister of the beforementioned William Earl of Stafford.

At Barochie, in the East Indies, of which district he was Chief Judge and Magistrate, John Spencer, esq. having passed 36 years of his life in India, in the service of the East India Company. Mr. Spencer was the son of John Spencer, esq. formerly Provisional Governor of Bengal, to whose plan and counsels the Company were indebted in the year 1759, for the possession of Surat Castle, and the territory thereby acquired.

Capt. R. Kent, of the Royal Marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship the Canopus. At the head of a small detachment of that corps, he fell, on the evening of the 27th of February last, in an unsuccessful attack upon a strong hold in possession of the Turks; in the Island of Prota, near Constantinople. He was the second son of Sober Kent, esq. late Mayor of Cork. He entered into the Marine Corps at an early period of life, in which he served with credit for 26 years. During the late war he served on board La Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He afterwards was appointed Adjutant to the Division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conclusion of the war. In the

the present contest, he served as Captain of Marines on board the Venerable, of 74 guns, under the command of Capt John Hunter; and on the night of the 24th of November, 1804, was ship-wrecked in her, on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. He was then ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service; and on his return was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the Island of Prota, he advanced with his party towards an old monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks, but in that he was deceived; for upon his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building—through the windows, loop holes, &c. Several of his people fell; but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions, and set fire to the gate of the monastery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the enemy, he directed a signal to be made for assistance. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men, until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last Report we gave the cargoes of the China fleet, and also announced the arrival of the Jamaica fleet, consisting of about one hundred and seventy sail. We have now the pleasure to say, that the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of about sixty sail, under convoy of the Canada, is safe arrived; and notwithstanding the large quantity of sugars brought by those two fleets, the market has been brisker in this month than for a long time past, as large quantities have been purchased for refining, and for exportation. Coffee is at present a very dull sale, and lowered in price; this we attribute to the failure of the crops in our islands of the article this year, by which means it comes thence at too high a price for re exportation; and another cause is, that the Americans supply the Continent of Europe with this article at full 20s. per cwt. under the prices that British plantation coffee could be exported at. The sales of cotton wool from the West Indies are very dull indeed, the duty, freight, and insurance, &c. of which, nearly amounts to 9d. per lb. scarcely leaving 5d. per lb. for the cotton to the planter. The quantity of cotton-wool imported into London from the 4th to the 11th inst. is, viz.

From Lisbon	18,520 lbs.
Smyrna	2,000
Surinam	1,867
Demerary	13,590
Berbice	10,176
Jamaica	10,000
New York	6,000
Barbadoes	9,856
Bermuda	15,000
making	87,009 lbs.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do declare that they will put up to sale, besides the goods already declared, the following, viz

Privilege Indigo, 1131 Chests, more or less, after the Indigo declared for the 25th inst. prompt 11th. December.

And they do further declare that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing September Sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz.

Company's China Raw Silk	320 Bales, more or less.
Bengal ditto	1133 Bales, ditto.
Organzine	158 Bales, ditto.
Privilege and Private Trade, Bengal Raw Silk	1487 Bales, ditto.

On Tuesday, the 20th of October, 1807, prompt Friday, 22d January, 1808.

The Public Sales of West India produce have been as follows, viz

By Mr George M'Kenzie, 281 Hhds. Sugar, from 55s. to 59s 6d. per cwt.

Ditto. 364 Bags Cotton-Wool, from 16d to 21d. per lb.

Coles and Son, 185 Serons Carraca Indigo, from 6s 3d. to 10s. 7d. per lb.

Ditto, 88 Hhds. 807 Bags Coffee, from 95s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.

Kymer, M'Laggart, and Co. 78 Hhds. 1138 Bags Coffee, from 96s. to 132s. 6d. per cwt.

Ditto, 35 Hhds. Cocoa, from 90s. to 91s per cwt.

W Anderson, 165 Hhds. Coffee, from 96s. to 120s per cwt.

Blanche and Co 46 Casks 278 Bags Coffee, from 103s. to 125s. 6d. per cwt.

G. Ackland, 47 Hhds Coffee, from 120s. to 133s. 6d. per cwt.

Ditto,

Ditto, 596 Bags Cocoa, for export, from 60s. to 80s. 6d. per cwt.
Ditto, 200 Bags Barbadoes White Ginger, from 72s. to 89s. 6d. per cwt.
T. Kibble, 89¼ Serons Carraca Indigo, from 5s. 11d. to 10s. 4d. per lb.
W. Broadhurst, 233 Hhds. 56 Tierces, 16 Barrels Sugar, from 55s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
1500 Barrels superfine American Flour, were sold by Mr. T. Scott, from 38s. to 39s. per Barrel.

Within eight days the following quantity of Foreign Corn, &c. has been entered at the Custom-House, viz.
28,617 Quarters of Oats, from Tonningen, Emden, &c. &c.
16,85 Ditto Wheat, from New York, Virginia, and Amsterdam.
4,200 Barrels of Flour, from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Whale Fisheries.—The following vessels have arrived at Hull from Greenland:—The Sarah and Elizabeth, seven fish, three hundred butts of blubber; Acteon, fifteen fish, two hundred and ten butts do; Oakhall, twenty-five fish, three hundred and twenty butts do.; Aurora, twenty-eight fish, five hundred and seventy butts do; Perseverance, twelve fish, two hundred and sixty butts do.; Walker, nine fish, three hundred and forty butts do.; Minerva, seven fish, two hundred and forty butts do.; Old Manchester, eighteen fish, three hundred and twenty butts do.

On the 14th inst. the Jamaica homeward bound fleet arrived off Ireland, eleven sail of which have already arrived at Bristol, and ere our report goes to the press, we may expect the remainder to reach their respective ports. In our next, we shall give particulars of this fleet, as well as the East India Fleet, now hourly expected in the Channel.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.
Hamburgh	34 8	34 8	34
Altona	34 9	34 9	34 9
Amsterdam	36 3	36 3	36 3
Paris	24 12	24 12	24 12
Leghorn	50	50	50
Naples	42	42	42
Genoa	45¼	45¼	45¼
Lisbon	64½	64½	64½
Oporto	64½	64½	64½
Dublin	10¼	10¼	10¼

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt.
——— Essex, 5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 15s. to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 5l. 12s to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
——— Farnham, 6l. 10s. to 10l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, is 34s. 5¾d. per cwt.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Neath Canal, Glamorganshire, 200l. to 212l. per share, dividing 12l. 10s. nett per share.—Grand Junction, 90l.—St. Agnes Pier and Harbour, 95l. dividing 6l. 15s. nett per share.—Ellesmere Canal, 56l.—Lancaster, 19l. 10s.—Brecon, 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. to 21l.—New ditto, 2l. 10s. per share premium.—Ashby de la Zouch, 24l.—Crevian Canal, 7l. 7s. per share.—Union, 29l.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 113l. to 113l. 10s.—East India Dock, 125l.—Globe Insurance, 142l. Imperial, 10l. to 11l. per cent. premium.—Albion, 1l. per cent. premium.—Rock Assurance, 5s. to 7s. premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for the last month, we have, 1. Neottia *orchioides*, a rare plant of the orchis tribe, perhaps never before seen in this country, and of which it is supposed no figure has been hitherto given. It is from the collection of Mr. Woodford. We regret that Dr. Sims has not given us any description of this curious plant; for, as we are not furnished, in this work, with dissections of the parts of fructification, a verbal account of them is the more necessary; and, indeed this latter is capable of being made far more satisfactory than the paltry figures of these organs which usually accompany botanical drawings, as a much greater number of points can be embraced than by the pencil, unless the figures are very numerous. 2. Verbascum *cuspidatum*, a new species from Mount Caucasus, in which the stamens are arranged the same as in Celsia *cretica*, which they very much resemble also in the hairiness of the upper filaments and anthers, whilst the lower ones are comparatively naked. From this circumstance, and the similarity of the fruit, Dr. Sims will not allow that Celsia ought can with propriety be separated from the genus Verbascum. 3. Gentiana *caucasea*, a superb new species from the same country as the last, of which we have here the following specific

cific characters: G. corollis quinquefidis hypocrateriformibus fauce barbatis, foliis ovatis acutis, caule tetragono ascendente, pedunculis axillaribus calyce longioribus. 4. Gentiana *Saponaria*. This is an American species. Professor Vahl, a very accurate botanist, distinguished this plant from the Linnean *Saponaria*, under the name of *fimbriata*, but later botanists have considered them as one and the same, and in this Dr. Sims has followed them. The plant here figured, is undoubtedly the same as Vahl's *fimbriata*; but, we are still not satisfied that two species are not confounded in the copious synonymy here given; certainly we have seen, from Carolina, a species agreeing in most respects with this, but with narrower and more distant leaves, and the lesser teeth of the corolla not at all jagged as in this. In the following the letter press is given on the authority of Mr. Gawler. 5. Anthericum *serpentinum* of Jacquin, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Lee and Kennedy, and is probably new to this country. 6. A curious plant of the natural order of Ensatæ, a native of New Holland, called here Patersonia *sericea*. The generic and specific characters, are furnished by Mr. Brown, from his unpublished Flora of New Holland. We have never yet seen this plant, but from the figure, we suppose it is from mistake, that it is referred to the Hexandria class instead of Triandria. Strictly speaking it belongs to Monadelphia, but Mr. Gawler has elsewhere, very satisfactorily, shewn of what little importance the connection or separation, of the filaments is, in this natural order; by an attention to which, not only closely allied genera, but even different species of the same genus would be far removed into distant parts of the system. This genus is supposed to be the same as Genosiris of Labillardiere, but as, from the defectiveness of the figure and description in that work, the identity is not quite certain, Mr. Gawler has thought fit to adopt the name given it by Mr Brown, in honor of Colonel Paterson, lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, a gentleman long known to English naturalists. 7. Two varieties of Gladiulus *versicolor*, both much handsomer than the one before figured. The coloured engraving of these plants is the most beautiful in the number; indeed we have seldom seen flowers more accurately represented, in the most highly finished drawings. 8. Convallaria *stellata*, a native of Canada, long since cultivated in this country, but still not very common.

The Botanist's Repository contains, 1. a folio plate of Yucca *gloriosa*, a plant neither new, nor rare, and therefore not properly coming into the plan of that work. 2. Psoralea *pinnata*, one of the first plants, from the Cape of Good Hope, that found its way to this country, but we believe no good figure of it has before appeared. 3. Serapias *cordigera*, a very curious plant of the natural order of *orchideæ*, from the collection of the Marquis of Blandford, at White Knights, very rarely seen in this country. If this be really the S. *cordigera*, we suspect this species is not distinct from S. *Lingua*. 4. Melaleuca *diosmæfolia*, supposed to be a new species from New South Wales. 5. Linum *venustum*, a beautiful species of flax, from Mount Caucasus, of which more below.

In the Paradisus Londinensis, 1. we have a good figure and botanical history of one of the most curious plants which has been yet received from New Holland, here called Stylidium *glandulosum*. The genus was first imperfectly established by Swartz, under the name here adopted. After him, Labillardiere read a memoir at the French Institute, in which he gave the name of Candollea to the genus. Dr. Smith, in his Exotic Botany, has given two species of this genus under the appellation of Ventenatia *major* and *minor*. The curious property in this plant, is the extraordinary irritability of the column bearing the anthers, and which is supposed to be the style, though botanists have entertained some doubts respecting the part which performs the office of the female organ; if the base of this column be irritated, it suddenly flies over to the other side of the germen, against which it strikes the anthers, and then gradually recedes to its former position. This motion does not seem necessary to the impregnation of the stigma, if the body upon which the anthers are seated, as this author and Dr. Smith suppose, be really this organ; accordingly, Mr. Salisbury thinks that the irritable elasticity of the style is rather to chase away insects from the nectarium, or honey-bearing gland, at the base of the style, than to assist in the discharge of the pollen. On the other hand, Mr. Labillardiere considers this gland as the true stigma, and of course believes the motion to be necessary to the discharge of the pollen upon this organ. There can be no doubt but that in a natural arrangement this genus has the greatest affinity with Phyllachne, Forstera, Goodenia, and Lobelia; but whether these plants should be separated from the order of *Campanulaceæ*, as proposed by Mr. Konig, or united with it, as maintained by Mr. Salisbury, we shall not take upon us to decide; the latter author has, however, in the present article, both on this subject, and on the humming in the hive of English botanists being heard in Paris, more than we can undertake to explain, either the meaning, or the wit of. 2. Paeonia *edulis*, the *albiflora* of Pallas. The root of this plant is eaten boiled in soup, as Pallas informs us, and hence it derived the name here given, which is undoubtedly better than the one taken from the colour of the flower, too generally, as in this instance, liable to vary; nevertheless, it is better to retain a bad name, than to suffer the inconvenience of a change. 3. Linum *hypericifolium*: this is the L. *venustum*, of the Botanist's Repository, above mentioned. Both figures were made from the same plant, and we give the preference by much to that of Mr Andrews. We have often observed a great inequality in the performances of Mr. Hooker, and in the present

sent instance, we think, no one would suspect the first figure in the number to be the work of the same pencil as the two others, which are so far inferior.

In English botany, besides seven Lichens and one Jungermannia, we have, 1. Hieracium *umbellatum*: 2. Anthemis *Cotula*, stinking May-weed; one of the most common and most offensive plants we know, coming up in almost every waste spot, in the neighbourhood of habitations more especially. It is said to be very acrimonious, and is one of the weeds which we are taught in our infancy the fear of handling; hence, perhaps, the degree of aversion, which most persons feel to the smell and sight of this plant, more than to its really possessing any qualities so disagreeable, as our prejudices make it: but, from whatever source this arises it is certainly very generally disgusting. Rubbing the hands over with this plant, is said to prevent bees from stinging; at the same time it is supposed to be very offensive, and even destructive to these useful insects. 3. Carex *Oederi*. Dr. Smith, observes, that Oeder has really nothing to do with this plant; the one, for which this has been taken, and which was originally called C. *Oederi*, having been since determined to be merely C. *pilulifera*. 4. Atriplex *angustifolia*, commonly taken for a mere variety of A. *patula*, but which the doctor has elsewhere determined to be a distinct species.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest is now every where in a state of great forwardness, and the crops of wheat on warm loamy soils are found, on reaping, to be very abundant. Straw is rather short. Early sown barley and oats are equally plentiful. On cold strong lands, the winter and spring corn have suffered much, from the dry cold winds in the Spring; and in many situations the grain is short in the ear, and straw is also thin on the ground. The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 75s 5d.; Barley 39s.; Oats 30s.

Peas have almost every where failed, and where they have been suffered to remain for a crop, are foul and thin. Beans, on some lands, have fared somewhat better, and may be expected to yield tolerably well. Turnips are universally good, remarkably so on soils congenial to that root.

The lands which have been fallowed for wheat, appear to have been well managed, and are in a state of great forwardness. The frequent showers, which have fallen since the commencement of harvest, have been of service to the grain, hindering only for a time, the operations of the men. Tares, second crop clover, eddishes, and pastures, have consequently been much improved in their growth; and from the general good appearance of the turnip crops, the value of lean stock is upon the advance, as it is generally expected, that, at the ensuing Michaelmas fairs, the demand for cattle and sheep will be great. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, from 4s to 4s. 8d.; and Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Young fresh horses are still greatly wanted for military and commercial services, which keeps up their prices. Winter pig meat, being likely to be scarce and dear, large stores are much on the decline, but the small sort to turn into the stubbles, and afterwards feed off for pork, are in great request, and advanced in value.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Now golden autumn from her open lap
Her fragrant bounties showers: the fields are shorne
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his large increase.

WITH the exception of a few heavy showers and storms, the weather has hitherto been very favorable for the season; and there is every promise of an abundant, and, on the whole, well housed harvest. The barley has suffered more than any of the other crops, in consequence of the long succession of dry and hot weather, which we had in the months of June and July. The harvest is very early. This day, August 18th, is the hottest that we have yet had.

July 19. Young partridges are able to fly.

July 23. The largest of my puss moth (*phalæna vinula*) caterpillars began this day to spin its case; and in the course of a few hours it completely enveloped itself.

Betwixt the 19th and the 25th of July, a considerable quantity of mackrel have been caught. The mackrel which frequent the sea coast of Hampshire, are in general of small size, and are never found in roe. They are, however, much prized for the table.

July 23. The following plants are in flower, wild teasel (*dipsacus sylvestris*), marsh stitch-wort (*stellaria palustris*), buck-wheat (*polygonum fagopyrum*), purple spiked willow-herb (*lythrum salicaria*), large-flowered willow herb (*epilobium angustifolium*), round leaved sun-dew (*drosera rotundifolia*), horehound (*marrubium vulgare*), hooded willow-herb (*scutellaria galericulata*), and great bendwood (*sium latifolium*).

The

The wild cherries are ripe.

July 25. All my silkworms have spun their cones, and are changed into chrysalids.

August 1. I have not heard the Cuckoo for some days past.

Immense numbers of the meadow brown butterflies (*papilio Jurtina*), are to be seen fluttering about in the lanes and meadows. The large green grasshopper (*gryllus viridissimus*) chirps.

August 3. The first of my silkworm moths emerged from its chrysalid state this day.

I believe that the swifts have taken their departure. At least I have not seen any of them for several days. Ten days ago I heard them screaming and flying about in great numbers.

The rooks occasionally visit their nesting trees for a short time in the evenings. They do not, however, roost there, but always retire into the New Forest for the night. The country people consider their appearance, at this season of the year, as an indication of approaching rain.

The young broods of various species of birds are now seen flying about. The *ptinus pectinicornis*, or serrated horned ptinus, is very abundant on old wood.

On the 3d of August I remarked on the blades of grass, and on the corn, a great number of the chrysalids of lady bugs (*coccinella septempunctata*). These all came to life before the 10th, and the little insects are in such astonishing quantities in some places that I have heard of superstitious people fancying that they portended some very extraordinary event being about to happen.

August 18. The sea holly (*eryngium maritimum*), meadow rue (*thalictrum flavum*), wild clary (*salvia verbenaca*), burdock (*arctium lappa*), devil's bit scabious (*scabiosa succisa*), and water horehound (*lycopus europæus*) are in flower.

The garden tiger moth (*phalena cajus* of Linnæus) appears in the evening.

A caterpillar of the elephant hawk-moth (*sphinx elpenor*) was this day brought to me. It was found upon the ground, and appears as if it was immediately about to undergo its change into the chrysalid state.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 16th of July to the 24th of August, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.24. Aug. 17. Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.65. July 30. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 21 hundredths of an inch. On the 29th ult. the mercury stood at 29.86, and on the next day at the same hour it was 1-6 higher than 29.65.

Thermometer.

Highest 83°. Aug. —— Wind S. W.
Lowest 60°. Aug. 1 & 5. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 11°. On the 23d the thermometer was at 81°, but on the 24th it was not once higher than 70°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the 16th of July, is equal to four and a half inches in depth very nearly.

This has unquestionably been the hottest summer that has been experienced in this country for many years. The feelings of the public are in exact unison with meteorological observation; those advanced in life, exclaim "this is such a summer as we used to have some thirty or forty years back." During the last seven years there has been nothing equal to it: the average heat from July 16th to August 24, inclusive, is equal to 69° 5, whereas for August last year it was only 62.63, in the preceding year it was almost a degree lower than this: in 1804 it was only 60°; but in 1803 it was 66° and in August 1802 it was as high as 67°. We have had a good quantity of rain, which has occasionally been accompanied with some thunder and lightning. Two smart storms were witnessed here, but they did not extend. In the northern counties there has been much more rain than in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but during the last week the rains have been very partial: in a journey from the southern coast on Friday, there were in the course of 40 or 50 miles as many as six or seven intervals where there had on the preceding night, been apparently torrents of rain, and as many parts in which no rain had fallen.

Wherever we have been the harvest is abundant and we have had already three weeks excellent weather for gathering in the fruits of the earth.

The wind has been chiefly in the west.

☞ *Several Subscribers, who complain of the non-receipt of the* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *are requested to address themselves to the local Bookseller, who has omitted to procure it from his London Correspondent.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 162.] OCTOBER 1, 1807. [3 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the early part of the year 1801, an expedition of discovery was fitted out by the British government, consisting of a ship of 420 tons burthen, provided with an astronomer, a botanist, a botanical draughtsman, and a portrait and landscape painter; to which were added a botanic gardener, and a practical miner.

The command of this vessel was given to Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, a young officer distinguished for his nautical abilities, the correctness of his charts, and the time and pains he had previously taken to improve our knowledge of the extensive coasts of New Holland. The ship, which had before been called the Xenophon, was named the *Investigator*, and Lieut. F., previously to her sailing in July of the same year, was promoted to the rank of master and commander.

Nothing authentic has yet appeared as to the object of this expedition; the following brief statement of such circumstances as occurred, cannot fail therefore to prove acceptable to the public.

Nothing particular happened till their arrival at Madeira, the longitude of which, as set down in the "requisite Tables," was about a quarter of a degree too far west; indeed, from what was afterwards observed on their arrival in Symon's Bay, an error of the same kind had also crept into the account of the longitude of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. In December, the Investigator made the west coast of New Holland about Lewin's Land. From this time, till May, 1802, they were employed coasting the south-west shore, examining the survey of King George's Sound, given by Vancouver, and in delineating accurately the whole of that extensive range of coast, from Lewin's Land, to Western Port; of which, little had been known, but from accounts published by the Dutch in the early part of the seventeenth century.

In exploring this tract of almost unknown land, off the part of the coast near Western Port, Captain F. fell in with two French frigates just beginning the examination of the coast which he had then completed: it appears these vessels had left France, twelve months before the Investigator quitted England, and that their particular object was, to explore the unknown south-west coast of New Holland, or Australasia.

In July, 1802, in company with the Lady Nelson, a small vessel intended to assist the Investigator, Captain F. left Port Jackson, and proceeded in his examination of the east and north-east coasts; and, after anchoring one night under Murray's Island, making a passage in thirty-six hours through Torre's Strait, arrived in the gulph of Carpentaria, situated at the north end of New Holland, sometime in November, or December, of the same year. He continued examining this gulph, and the coast north-west of it, until March, 1803; when, from the infirm state of the vessel, and sickliness of her crew, he was obliged to leave a part of this coast unexamined, and strike off for the Island of Timor; where having refreshed his people, he returned, by the south, to Port Jackson; thus having, in about eighteen months, circumnavigated New Holland, and surveyed the coasts of an island, little inferior in extent to all Europe.

In August, 1803, he sailed from Port Jackson, in the Porpoise, intending to convey himself and his discoveries to England; but was, unfortunately, on the night of the 17th of that month, wrecked on an unknown coral reef, seven hundred miles from that settlement; which, however, he afterwards reached in an open boat; from thence he conducted a vessel to the spot, saw all his officers and people safely embarked in a ship for China; and, still persevering in his former resolution of conveying his discoveries to England with all possible expedition, he again made sail in a little vessel of nineteen tons, which he had procured from the governor of Port Jackson.

In this vessel, which was called the Cumberland, he crossed the great South Sea, and, in December, 1809, arrived at

at the Mauritius, or Isle of France; where, contrary to a passport granted him by the French and their allies, and, contrary to the law of nations, honour, and humanity, he was detained, together with his books, his papers, and the most valuable and extensive collection of charts which have appeared since the days of the immortal Cook.

But, since the period of the French revolution, since the time when anarchy and confusion have trampled upon morality and virtue, could we wonder at any thing, it would be, that the British government has not yet made any regular claim of the subject they employed on such an enterprize, and the fruits of whose labours they ought to possess. It is said, by a gentleman who resided in the Isle of France, that General De Caën desires to receive orders, by which, to terminate Captain F's. imprisonment, and gives, as a reason, for the continuance of this detention, "that no official demand from the British government had been made for his deliverance."

Surely there must be some mistake in this gentleman's statement! For the sake of humanity, and the encouragement of useful knowledge, let us hope that some man of science and political information will oblige the world, by throwing some light on the above subject in the next number of the Monthly Magazine.

September 2, 1807. Your's, &c. SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, No. 160, p. 41, it is stated in the Lycæum of Ancient Literature, that the Editio Princeps of Virgil was printed at Venice in 1470; and though this is also asserted by Fabricius and De Bure, yet the true first edition of Virgil was printed at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannartz. It is extremely rare; and the only copy that was ever brought into England, is at present in the Library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues, Georgics, and Æneid, on two hundred and seven leaves of paper in folio, containing thirty-two lines on each page. It presents us also with some minor poems, among which at the latter end of the volume, is an Extract of the "Lusus Poetarum in Priapum." The characters are beautiful, and a specimen of them is given in the Catalogue, "de la Valliere." The comma and semicolon are not used, nor do the letters *y*, *v*, *æ*, or *œ*, appear in the whole work. The *g* is of a singular form, exactly resembling the figure 8, with a dot at the top on the right hand. The types are evidently those first used by John Mentellin, at Strasburg. Though the date of this edition of Virgil cannot be exactly fixed, there is little doubt but that it was printed between 1466, and 1469.

This edition is thought to be the scarcest and most valuable of all the first editions of the ancient classics. It was unknown to Maittaire, Fabricius, De Bure, and Denis, and has been imperfectly mentioned by Laire and Harles. It is the first edition of a Latin poet, published by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and is consequently anterior to the Lucan, which was printed by them in 1469. The copy which belonged to the Duke de la Valliere, was sold at his sale for 4101 livres.

It may be necessary to observe, that the edition of Virgil called the Editio Princeps in the Lycæum of Ancient Literature, is the first with a date. It is a very rare book, and a copy is also in Lord Spencer's Library. There is a copy of this edition in vellum, in his Majesty's library, which may be ranked as one of the gems of literature. Your's, &c.

London Institution, *August 5*, 1807. J. SAVAGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years back, you admitted into many successive numbers of your widely circulated and valuable miscellany, many extracts from letters, written by my son, then secretary to the state and governor of Kentucky, but since appointed a district-judge in the Mississippi Territory, by the president of America. The inclosed paper relates to part of that country, and I conceive will be thought interesting and curious, as containing original information. It comes from the pen of a gentleman, resident there, not my son indeed, but who is married to his daughter. It may, therefore, be properly regarded as a sequel to the former communications; and your miscellany appears, as having conveyed them to the public eye, to be entitled to this piece, if you judge proper to allot it a place.

Birmingham, 3d *Sept.* 1807. Your's, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

A short Sketch of the Mobille Country in a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort Stoddert, on the Mobille River, Mississippi Territory, to his friend.

From the city of Mobille to Namrahubba Cut-off, the junction of the Tom-

bigby and Alabama rivers, about fifty miles north of the bay and city of Mobille, are 122,000 acres of rich low ground, principally large islands. These grounds may be divided into three classes; about 60,000 acres dry cane brake and heavy timber, suited to the culture of corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice: 40,000 acres wet swamp, two-thirds of which is well timbered, the remainder tide-marsh; the whole peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice: 28,000 acres, intersected with ponds and lagoons, which will require draining and banking before cultivation, but which will, doubtless, produce rice equal to any in America. Of the whole of these low grounds, I believe, there are not more than 2,000 acres in cultivation, and not a fourth of that quantity tolerably attended to. The product of an acre is about, from ten to twelve hundred pounds of cotton; and, I am clearly of opinion, that my present year's crop is equal, in every respect, to any of your Sea Island cotton.

The uplands, bordering on the above-mentioned low grounds, are generally what are here called *Pine Barrens*. They afford excellent pine-timber in great abundance; and, although the soil is very thin, it is cloathed with an inexhaustible coat of the best grass, and other range for cattle, rendering them not only fit for use at all seasons of the year, but vastly productive, requiring no sort of attention, except marking and keeping them together. It is not uncommon for an inhabitant to possess from 800 to 1500 head of cattle.

The culture of sugar cane has been attempted, but on a very small scale. I have seen, near the town of Mobille, a small quantity, which was said to be not inferior to that raised in the neighbourhood of New Orleans.

The rivers and principal creeks above this place, or Nanamhubba Cut-off, ten miles north-east from hence, afford excellent low grounds nearly to their source; and, after going forty or fifty miles northwardly, we find bordering on these low grounds extensive bodies of upland, of the best quality, with hickory and oak timber in great abundance. I am of opinion, that the time is not far distant, when the Mobille will rank with Charleston, in point of commerce. I have seen no river in the universe more favourable to navigation than the Mobille and its dependent streams, the Tombigby and Alabama. Any vessel drawing not more than twelve feet of water may ascend, without even a strong current to obstruct it, from the bay to the Cut-off, or junction of these rivers, and from thence up either fifty miles: from whence they afford good boat navigation for near three hundred miles. From the head of this navigation, to the head of the Tennisee river, is not more than fifty-five miles: where a road equal to that from old Culpepper to Richmond, may, with thirty hands, be formed in a month.

As to the inhabitants, they are generally such as may be found on the frontiers of Georgia. Attempts are making, and not without prospects of success, to introduce civilization, and establish principles of morality and social order. There are hopes of being able shortly to institute a respectable seminary of learning, but at present nothing can be done. Some faint rays of the genius of the American character have found their way to this detached section of the American Republic. But it is in the bosom of a wilderness, more than two thousand miles in circumference. It is surrounded by savages and tyrants, whose governing policy tends to counteract the progress of every system calculated to promote the interests of the human race, and the people are left to console themselves with the pleasing anticipation of what they may, and certainly shall enjoy, when the government shall have broken the barriers in which they are enveloped, and relieved the people from their shackles. This salutary and much wished-for work, must, ere long take place: the most favourable moment for its execution begins, I think, to approach.

A stupid, ill-natured intendant of the Spanish government, in attempting to promote his master's interest and honour, threw into our hands by an act of savage insolence, under the mask of reciprocal commerce, the vast Province of Louisiana: and by a similar conduct this same intendant, with the Spanish governor, Folch, will, doubtless, give us the Floridas; which, though now of little value, should be ours, and may turn out to be no inconsiderable acquisition. Thus may we continue to profit by the dishonest zeal and stubbornness of its neighbour. His Catholic Majesty is in the habit of being stripped of his possessions by the Quixotic manœuvres of his high-flying provincial governors and agents. Their

insolence

insolence is unbounded, and must bring down his Catholic Highness to the meridian of a beggar, or raise him to the honour of a scaffold or a gallows.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF no *other* correspondent *than* myself trouble you on the subject, and you should think the following conjectures and remarks, by way of reply to "Scrutator," worth notice, you will please to permit their insertion. With respect to many grammatical queries, it behoves us to speak with diffidence, especially those in which the decision must, in a considerable degree, be influenced by the etymology of words, which is often remote and not easily ascertained. But I feel little hesitation to say, that your correspondent seems to have somewhat mistaken the true and original character of *other*; and this has led him into those doubts which he entertains, about the propriety of using *than* after it. *Other* is not, as he considers it, a pronoun. A pronoun is, strictly speaking, the full and complete representative of some noun, without ellipsis or reservation. Thus; *I* represents my name; and *my* denotes whatever may belong to this representative. And, therefore, those grammarians who are not inclined to allow such words as *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronouns, because they admit (rather require) a noun after them, greatly err in their idea of what should be considered as the basis of their pronominal character, since the word admitted after them is not the word which is supposed to be *represented*. Some of these grammarians say, "that such words as *our*, *their*, *your*, *his*, &c. are pronouns, *when they are used separately from the nouns to which they relate*; but that, *when they are joined to those nouns*, they are not to be considered as belonging to this species of words, (pronouns;) because, in this association, they rather ascertain a substantive, than supply the place of one." Others, again, say, "that none of these forms of speech can properly be called pronouns; as the genuine pronoun stands by itself, without the aid of a noun expressed or understood." In the latter opinion there is some sense; it is only rather *strait-laced*, but those who entertain or countenance such opinions as the former, which contain not a little absurdity, seem to overlook real distinctions, and to interpose their own fanciful and imaginary ones. *You* represents your name, person, or character; "*your* book" denotes the book belonging *to you;* and if *you* be a pronoun, so is *your* to be considered, with this difference between them, that the one is a substantive, and, as such, is said to stand by itself, while the latter has the nature of an adjective, inasmuch as it requires the addition of a noun, in order to complete the sense. That such words are not, strictly, used as substantive pronouns, words standing expressly *pro nominibus*, is most certain; so far they are not the genuine *pronoun*, indeed such was never represented to be their precise character; and although they do not represent the nouns which are joined with them, to which they refer only *syntactically*, like adjectives, yet, as, *etymologically*, or in *sense*, they always refer to, or rather imply, a pronoun, *ex. gr. your* implies *you*, *their*, *they*, *our*, *us*, &c. they are by no means unaptly characterized as adjective pronouns, possessive pronouns, or pronominal adjectives; *pronominal*, because, in sense, they imply a pronoun, and, like it, render unnecessary the mention of a corresponding *name* or *noun; adjective*, because, syntactically considered, they are explanatory of some noun; and *possessive*, because they denote possession. On the contrary, *other*, *this*, *that* (the demonstrative), *several*, *some*, *one*, *or* (the *other*), *nor* (*not* the *other*), *either*, *neither*, *sundry*, *both*, and the like, some of which, grammarians choose to denominate pronouns, and some, conjunctions, and some, both, are, in reality, neither pronouns, nor conjunctions, since they refer, in sense, to no pronoun whatever, and since, to complete the meaning, some noun is invariably expressed or understood; but definitives, respectively, of number, place, order, or the like. *Other* and *one* are, indeed, used substantively, making in the plural *others*, and *ones*. So much for the nature of pronouns, and for the character of *other*.

The Saxon *er* or *ere*, denoting priority, is the termination generally used to indicate comparison, and, although I am not fully prepared to speak decisively, I feel little hesitation to advance, that *other*, which is said to be a Saxon word, is as much to be considered a comparative, as the Greek ἕτερος, denoting "the *other* of two," is to be deemed the comparative of ἑις, *one*. Were we disposed to go farther into the field of conjecture, we might perhaps discover a similar analogy in other languages; thus, in Latin, *unus* one, *uter*,

uter, which of two, the former from τις, or its neuter gender, τι, the latter from ἕτερος; and, in the same way, *alter* (quasi ἑτερος ἀλλος) one of two, or the other, and *ceter*, the other, perhaps και ἕτερος. Thus, also, in French *un*, one, *autre*, the other; and in Spanish *uno*, one, *otro*, the other. That all these may not be, strictly, comparatives; and that they may not all be followed by *than*, or a construction equivalent to that in which *than* makes a part, is no conclusive testimony against the general etymological nature which I feel inclined to attribute to them. For, although we do not, in English, say "*after than*," as we do "rather *than*," there is as little doubt that *after* is as much an Anglo-saxon comparative formed from *aft*, a word still retained among our sailors, as that *ruther* is the comparative of *ruth* or *rathe*, a positive which is now deemed obsolete. Perhaps, a similar remark is applicable to the definitives *either* and *neither*, words referring to one of two. *Other* and *else* are often used in a similar sense; and both are erroneously denominated, by some grammarians, pronouns. *Else* is said, by the learned Horne Tooke, to be the imperative *ales* of the verb *alesan, dimittere*; yet I cannot help seeing some resemblance between it and the Latin *alius*, which is said to be derived from the Greek αλλος. But, while *else* is, I believe, always followed, in English, by *but*, there are instances in Latin in which *alius*, though no comparative, has a construction bearing a faint resemblance to that of comparatives; as *Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum*—Hor. "Do not think any one *else but*, or, "Think not any *other than* a wise man happy." The French too construe their *autre* as they would a comparative; thus "Tout *autre que* lui," "any *other than* he." The Spaniards also sometimes construe their *otro*, as they do their comparatives; as "El rey no tiene *otra* mira, que el bien publico," "the king has no other view than the public good." Upon the whole, although I may have failed in my endeavours to ascertain the real nature of the word *other*, I can assure "Scrutator," that, if we are to be regulated by usage, approved usage, which we have been so often told is the arbiter of living languages, it is proper to use *than* after *other*, just as if it were a comparative, and not *but*, which is often erroneously used, even after comparatives instead of *than*; *ex. gr.* "No [illegible] was the cry of the infant heard *but* (*than*) the old man rushed into the room." *Martinus Scrib.* I shall make but one remark more on this subject, and that is, in regard to the position of *other*. Its usual place is before the noun which it defines. Yet, we now, as formerly, meet with such expressions as "without fee or reward *other* than;" "No one *other* than he." Whether such an arrangement be proper, or conducive to perspicuity, I shall not pretend to determine; but it certainly does not much contribute to harmony.—"Scrutator" has, he says, looked into Murray, without receiving the information which he wanted, in regard to *other*. This is not surprising. He there found *other* characterised as a pronoun; and, indeed, most English grammarians and lexicographers, whose works I have perused, have, with the exception of Dr. Crombie and Mr. Dalton, greatly misrepresented the nature of English definitives. Pronouns have astonishingly multiplied in their hands, *some*, *any*, *aught*, *else*, *former*, &c. being introduced into this class. Indeed, they seem to consider no difference as existing among pronouns, adjectives, and definitives; and whenever they fell in with a *queer* kind of a word which they did not know how to dispose of rightly, for all such they made pronouns the general *depôt*. Whether or not they did right in acting thus, it is foreign from the present purpose to discuss at large; but that such is the case, is unquestionable.

One word more; in regard to "the principles of an art of *short* memory," (is not *short* rather an inappropriate epithet?) as it is named in page 105, I must be allowed to mention, that, many years ago, I heard it explained exactly in the same way as "Common Sense" has so clearly done it, by the late learned Dr. Beattie, who said, that the art was very ancient, and added, that, from the circumstance of orators associating their *ideas* with *place*, in order to aid their recollection, originated the method of dividing a discourse into "the first *place*," "the second *place*," and so on. I see the full propriety of the sensible remarks made by "Common Sense;" and feel convinced, in coincidence with his opinion, that, if any Frenchman should claim the merit of this invention, none but such as are deficient not only in memory, but in understanding too, will yield the smallest credit to his arrogant pretensions. Your's, &c.

Crouch-End, Sept. 3, 1807. J. Grant.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me through your excellent publicatinn to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Donovan for the advantages I have derived in my enquiries respecting the mineralised remains of the animals of the former world, from the examination nf the inestimable fossils, contained in his matchless Museum.

By the investigations which I had previously made, and from specimens in my own collection, I had ascertained that England alone yielded several species of Encrinites, as I trust I shall shew in the second volume of "Organic Remains of the Former World," now in the press. But by an examination of the series nf fossils in this department of the London Museum, as above-mentioned, I have gained the knowledge that our own country can boast of yielding at least one additional curious species of this animal, hitherto, I believe, unknown, and forming by the length of the arms an intermediate species between the Lily and Plumose Encrinus. The specimen of which I speak is numbered, No. 924, in the brief catalogue which is delivered at the Museum.

From another specimen in the same collection, marked No. 950, I also acknowledge having derived very considerable information respecting the structure of that wonderful, lost animal, the Tortoise Encrinus.

Having no reason for concealing any of the motives which induce me to trouble you with this request, I do not hesitate to avow that one of these is a wish to call the attention of the curious, as well as scientific, to the most complete collection of British Natural History, which has ever yet been formed; a Museum, not confined to any one particular branch, but comprehending alike the three great departments of nature, the Zoological, Botanical, and Mineral Productions of the Island, upon the grandest scale possible. It will not be too much to say that this Museum, from the science evinced in its arrangement, independent of its importance as a collection of choice and valuable specimens, must, to those desirous nf such knowledge, prove a most instructive school, and afford an inexhaustible fund of information to all those who think the Natural History of their own country worth attending to.

Horton-square, Your's, &c.
Sept. 6, 1807. J. PARKINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Editors of the Annals of Botany having discontinued that Journal, will be obliged to you to insert the following translatinn of a letter they have lately received from M. Labillardiere, of the National Institute of France, as they wish to give us much publicity as possible to the defence of a gentleman, for whom they never felt for a moment other than the highest respect; the apparent accusation of ingratitude not being meant by them so much to apply to him personally, as to shew the state of the public mind at Paris at the time. The paragraph alluded to in his letter is as follows.

"In the Preface to the first number, the author expresses his gratitude to two gentlemen who have been instrumental to the publication of his work. '*His evulgatis*, &c.' Time and circumstances probably prevented Mr. Labillardiere from making the acknowledgments that were due in another quarter; for we know that both for the appearance of the Journal of his Voyage, and whatever has hitherto resulted from the scientific researches made on that expedition, the public are entirely indebted to the disinterested liberality of the president of the Royal Society, who, having obtained possession of the effects of the author, that had fallen by the chance of war into the hands of the English, soon after (in 1791) transmitted the whole collection, consisting of more than twenty large cases, to the original owner in Paris."

The following is the letter above alluded to, from M. Labillardiere to Messrs. Konig and Sims.

Paris, June 16, 1807.

Gentlemen—In your account of my work on the plants of New Holland, published in your Annals of Botany, vol. ii. p. 368, you have given an interpretation of a passage in the Preface to that work, so very foreign to the meaning that I should have supposed a careful perusal of it would have conveyed, that I have the honour to address to you my explanation. The passage here alluded to is as follows: "His evulgatis, *siquid boni consequitur in scientiæ emolumentum, non tuccam prodita hæc non fuissent in lucem, si mihi defecissent beneficia illustrissimi D. Chaptal, dum erat minister rerum interarum, eminentissimique D. de Champagny, ejusdem successoris.*" The whole meaning of this passage is, that it would have been impossible for me to have undertak-

dertaken so costly a work, at my own private expence. That I did not repeat here, that, had it not been for the interference of the illustrious president of the Royal Society of London, my collection had been for ever lost to me, was because I had already made this acknowledgement in my *Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse*, a work of much more extensive circulation, than the one I am now publishing, on the Plants of New Holland, can possibly be.

That candour, which pervades the whole of your Journal, is to me a sufficient security, that you will (willingly) insert this explanation in a future number.

You may be assured that nobody entertains a higher respect for, or more grateful sense of the obligations due to Sir Joseph Banks than I do.

Accept, gentlemen, the acknowledgement of my most distinguished consideration.

Paris, June 16, 1807. LABILLARDIERE, *de l'Institut de France.*

P.S. The seeds of Embothrium *tinctorium*, (N. Holl. Pl. Sp. p. 31. tab. 42 & 43,) which are found in great abundance in Van Diemen's Island, may hereafter become an object of great importance in commerce. If you are of the same opinion, do me the favour to make mention of them in your Journal, that traders may be induced to pay that attention to them which they deserve.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

MANUSCRIPT copies of the following letters are bound up in a copy of the "Hermes," which lately came into my possession; and as I have no doubt that they are genuine, I have transcribed them for your perusal, and should you consider them of any importance, you are at liberty to publish them in your useful Magazine.

To such of your readers as may be admirers of Mr. Harris's Philosophy, they will probably be interesting: while, on the other hand, it may create a smile in others, to find the same epithet (*divine*) applied to the works of the philosopher of Sarum, that has been bestowed upon the two finest writers of antiquity, *Cicero* and *Plato!* Z.

Sir, *Kensington, Dec. 7, 1756.*

As modesty is the constant attendant on merit, so I am forced to suppress the warm sentiments which arise on this occasion, lest even truth should offend your delicacy: permit me, Sir, however to own, that I have received more delight, as well as more benefit, from your "Three Treatises," and the "Hermes," than from all the books I ever read; and those friends whom I most esteem, often in raptures join with me in praising those *divine* works.

There is one passage, however, vol. ii. p. 297, in which I am not satisfied with their assistance. It is said to appear strange at first, and I must say it does to me at last; having read the work above ten times over, and the passage many times. I do not charge it with obscurity, but with only being wrote beyond my poor comprehension. The great desire I have to improve in these studies, obliges me (all other helps failing) to apply as men do in law affairs, to the highest tribunal. The words I allude to are, "That if there was not something good, which was in no respect useful, even things useful themselves could not possibly have existence. For this is in fact no more than to assert, that some things are ends, some things are means, and if there were no ends, there could be of course no means."

There is a grievous obscurity in page 7, with regard to the synthetical part postponed, the time when it will appear. The careful reader is in the dark, Mr. Vaillant, the bookseller, is the same; nor can the latter be half so eager after his expected profit, as the former: the particular interest I take in the affair, makes me wish that the time will not be long.

Pardon me, Sir, this one trouble more: when the next volume shall be published, may there be met with in town, the expert logician, and the rational mathematician combined in any teacher! Could such a master be formed, who would not take pains to become a wiser philosopher, and an acuter reasoner in all the possible subjects either of science or deliberation. Will your Preface "raise me a thirst," and the Author be so cruel not to allay it? In the Dialogue concerning Happiness, it is not so.—But I forget myself——

——In publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer.

I have the honour to be with the profoundest respect, WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Sir, *Sarum, Dec. 16, 1756.*

I am thankful for the favourable opinion you express of my works, and am glad you can find any thing in them worthy the attention of a speculative man, since in this they may be truly said to attain the end of their publication.

As to the difficulty you propose, it is to be explained by properly regarding the distinction between things desirable for something else, and desirable for themselves. The hide, for example, is desirable for the leather, the leather for the shoe, the shoe to preserve the foot free from injury or pain. Here the hide, the leather, and the shoe are desirable for something else, and, were it not for that something else, would not be desirable at all. Call those things therefore useful

ful. But freedom from bodily injury and pain is something desirable for itself. Were we to suppose it, like the objects preceding, only desirable for something further, and then that something further for some other thing, and that again for another without cessation or stop; the progress would be infinite, and all our desires would be vague, as having by such infinity no scope at which to terminate. But this is absurd, and a stop there must necessarily be. Now this final or ultimate object, be it rational or not, is to the man who seeks it, not something useful, but something good: something more than useful, as use merely respects the means, but good respects the end, to which those means are supposed conducive.

As to a continuation of my last piece, it must depend on health, leisure, and the favourable hours of genius, none of which three it is in our power to controul.

Your's, &c.

JAMES HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the following extract from a letter received from Lower Canada, will prove interesting to your numerous readers, I beg leave to send it for insertion in your next Monthly Magazine. The encouragement given by government to settlers in those parts, for the purpose of cultivating that valuable article for our navy, hemp, must to every one appear highly political and meritorious, and it is much to be wished, that at no very distant period of time, we may become nearly independent of foreign nations for our supply of that article, as well as for iron and many other indispensable raw materials. It is dated Beçancour, Lower Canada, June 10, 1807.

"I am, at length, quietly seated in Canada, after a dangerous and unpleasant passage from Europe, as you have no doubt, before this time, been informed; we have been treated with the utmost attention and politeness, both by government, and by the individuals to whom we had letters of introduction.

"The government afford us every assistance to further the undertaking we are embarked in, we have purchased 150 acres of land, in Beçancour Seignory, situated about ninety miles from Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, and opposite the Town of Three Rivers. We have already sown 100 acres of hempseed, which we hope will produce a good crop. The principal gentlemen in the country, as well as the farmers and country people, are all anxious to cultivate hemp, now that they see the government are in earnest to promote it; many of them have sown a considerable quantity of seed this season, and are to manufacture under our instruction; in short, we have every prospect of succeeding to the utmost of our wishes. We have, however, met with a few obstacles, but, at present, have got over them. There exist many people who are very inimical to the cultivation of hemp, conceiving it will hinder their speculations in wheat, which many at this time carry on to a considerable amount; but they are very much mistaken, for we have laid it down as a general rule for the farmers to cultivate hemp only on those lands, which the year before had grown wheat; consequently, the growth of that article will not be diminished.

"Another very serious obstacle, which we have experienced, but fortunately have now overcome, was the total loss of all our farmers, millwrights, and carpenters, whom we brought out with us, to the number of seventeen. Having to remain all the winter in Quebec, our men got corrupted by bad advice and drunkenness, (for rum is only 4s. 6d. per gallon), and, after giving us a vast deal of trouble, at length deserted our service, in spite of the orders of the magistrates, and the laws of the country, which, in respect at least to hired servants, are by no means administered with that precision, they are in the mother country; nor is it easy for persons in our situation to get them enforced. We have sustained a loss of some hundreds of pounds by their desertion; their passage and advances alone having cost us 550l. but we are in hopes that the government will reimburse us; we were misinformed by them and the Canadian merchants, else would certainly have acted otherwise; for on your side of the water we were told, that labourers in Canada were scarce, and that mechanics and farmers were not to be procured. We have experienced quite the contrary, for we have engaged Canadian farmers, carpenters, &c. and Yankee millwrights, who serve us for half the wages our own men cost us, and stand us besides in much less for their food. The soil is excellent for our purposes; and by the help of God, and our own exertions, we look forward with confidence for ultimate success."

Walworth Terrace, Your's, &c.
Sep. 11, 1807. Q. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

ONE of the greatest difficulties in learning the modern languages, is the attainment of a proper or even an intelligible pronunciation. So few attempts have been made to reduce it to a system, that many have been led to give up all thoughts of being able to converse with foreigners, and have contented themselves with studying French and German in the same way they do Latin and Greek. Thus, while they avail themseves with advantage of the literary treasures of other nations, they are debarred from the pleasure and the profit of colloquial intercourse. It must be mortifying for two men of letters, of different countries, who may have corresponded on the most interesting subjects for years, to find, on a first interview, that the happiness they promised themselves from a personal acquaintance is considerably lessened by the misfortune of not being able to understand each other sufficiently even to support a common conversation. They are perfectly well versed in each others idiom, but, from having carelessly accustomed themselves to pronounce it according to their own rules of orthoëpy, their attempts at discourse create a confusion of tongues, like that at the Tower of Babel.

With respect to the French language, one would imagine that every difficulty of that nature in this country might be easily obviated. There are so many able teachers of that idiom, natives of France, in every considerable town in Great Britain, that a few months' instruction from them ought to prepare any student to speak their language with fluency and propriety. But although these teachers are able to give the most correct examples of true pronunciation, they are most of them defective in their knowledge of the principles of elocution. For instance, they can utter to their pupils the true sound of *u*, but they cannot direct them in the true adaptation of the organs of speech, so as to produce that sound. It is the same with the nasal *n* and *m*, the *gn*, the *ell*, and the *eil*. These and many similar cases, perpetually occur, in which, after repeated trials, the pupil is left without any prospect of attaining the true utterance, but by his facility of imitation.

If these difficulties occur in the French language, what must be those attendant on the study of the Spanish, the Italian, and, particularly, of the German. This latter, owing to the peculiarity of its pronunciation, has been falsely called one of the harshest languages in Europe. Certainly, when pronounced badly, it is harsher than the others; but that is no proof of any defect or discord in the language itself; for who would be as absurd as to suppose the violin an imperfect or dissonant instrument on hearing it unskilfully played? The German *ch* is liable to this harshness in the first attempts of English learners, but, by a little attention to the exercise of the guttural organs, it is easily obviated.

I subjoin a few instances in French pronunciation, with what I conceive to be effectual directions to the English student in the use of them.

U is pronounced like *ee* in the English, with the lips protruded as in the act of saying *u*.

Gn. To produce this sound, the middle of the tongue must touch the palate, and the pupil must utter *n* as the tongue quits that position, as *agneau*.

The nasal *n* or *m* at the end of words may be produced by suffering the sound to vibrate slightly through the nose, the tongue remaining at rest.

From these examples it may be found that the pronunciation of the words of any language is reducible to specific rules. The country is greatly indebted to Mr. Thelwall for his system of elocution; and his happy facility of elucidating it, leads me to think, that, were he to turn his attention to the difficulties of pronouncing foreign languages, he would be able to remove them all and thus more generally extend the benefits of his discoveries, which are at present neither sufficiently known, nor duly appreciated. The organs of speech in the human species are the same through every diversity of climate and country; in the various habits of adapting them to certain modes of utterance, lies the difficulty of pronouncing different dialects; a difficulty by no means insurmountable, if these modes were duly analyzed and investigated.

Your's, &c.

London, August 7, 1807. PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insolent and illiberal language of the Anti-Bucerist would have been treated by me with silent contempt, had the subject in dispute only affected myself; but as it concerns the character of a man deservedly held in high estimation for his learning and piety, I think it a duty

a duty to refute more fully the falsehoods which have been revived against that eminent reformer in your Magazine.

My opponent brings forward a string of authorities to prove his assertion, that "Bucer was born a Jew, and died a Jew." The first is Lindanus, Bishop of Ruremonde, who is so far from being a writer of respectability, that he is not to be depended upon in any thing which he asserts against the Protestants. As inquisitor-general for the faith against the Heretics in Holland, he manifested his zeal with so much spirit that Philip the Second, King of Spain, made him the first Bishop of Ruremonde, of which he took possession in 1567. Now, Sir, let any man judge whether I have not a right to except to the naked, unsupported assertion of this flaming bigot and persecutor? Possevin barely quotes Lindanus, consequently his testimony might have been omitted; and the very title of the Jesuit's book, *De Atheismis Hæreticorum*, ought to make any man ashamed of citing such an author.

But the Anti-Bucerist dwells with the greatest satisfaction upon his quotation from Surius. The story he has given us from that writer has furnished him with matter for some sagacious remarks; but he should first of all have proved the truth of the tale. Surius, however, bad as he was, had more modesty than the Anti-Bucerist, for he cautiously says that he had been told the story by a grave and very learned man; and then, after giving the relation, he as cautiously says, "*Utrum autem hæc prorsus certa sint, non pausum affirmare, præsertim quod ille quoque, qui hæc referebat, se ab aliis accepisse diceret.*"—"But whether these things be certain I cannot affirm, because he who told me them said, that he had only heard them from others."

So, then, here is a hear-say tale reported by an ignorant bigotted historian,* from some one whose name is not mentioned, but who candidly confesses to Surius himself, that he could not vouch for the fact from his own knowledge. But who will pay any respect to the assertions of a writer who could undertake to defend the infamous massacre on St. Bartholomew's day? Your correspondent very properly claims Sanders as belonging to his party, calling him "our Sanderus,' and he is welcome to so respectable a character; yet even Sanders, as notorious a liar as he was, had some modesty in this instance, and would not venture to declare positively that Bucer died a Jew. He reports, indeed, what he had heard from others, that Bucer was inclined to Judaism, and he relates a conversation on the subject, which he says passed between Paget and Dudley; but who, at this time of day, will believe Sanders, when the sober men of his own party, and in his own time, were cautious of reporting after him?

I have never said or hinted that it was a reproach to be born a Jew; but it is evident that the zealous Romanists, by inventing this fiction respecting Bucer, did think that such an origin was a reproach, otherwise they would not have taken such pains to blacken the Reformation with Bucer's supposed Judaism.

But whether Bucer was born a Jew or not, I undertake to prove, against all his defamers, that he died a good Christian.

Your correspondent refers me, on one occasion, to the second volume of Burnett's History of the Reformation. Now in that very volume he will find King Edward's Account of the death and obsequies of Bucer as follows:

"Feb. 28, (1551,) the learned man Bucerus died at Cambridge, who was, two days after, buried in St. Mary's church, at Cambridge; all the whole university, with the whole town, bringing him to his grave, to the number of three thousand persons. Also there was an oration of Mr. Haddon, made very eloquently, at his death, and a sermon of (Dr. Parker): after that, Master Redman made a third sermon, which three sermons made the people wonderfully to lament his death. Last of all, the learned men of the University made their epitaphs in his praise, laying them in his grave."

Haddon's Oration is in print, and may be found, with a Letter to Peter Martyr, on the death of Bucer, in "Vitæ selectorum aliquot Virorum qui doctrina, dignitate aut pietate inclaruere," 4to. 1681. There the reader will meet with the clearest refutation of this infamous falsehood, which was not invented till several years after the public funeral of this celebrated reformer. Now I may ask, how came it, that when the body of Bucer was meanly taken up by the Romanists in the next reign, and publicly burnt with his writings, this very extraordinary charge of his Judaism was not once mentioned? How was it that the persecutors of his re-

mains

* So the great Cardinal Du Perron called him, "an ignorant Beast."

mains did not triumphantly insult over the fallen church with this apostacy of one of its principal members? But no: the story of Bucer's Judaism was reserved for the fertile genius of the Romish faction, after Queen Elizabeth had completed the work of reformation.

Of the close of Bucer's life we have a very minute account given by those who most intimately knew him, and who were about his person to the last moment.

His death was occasioned by a complication of disorders, chiefly the colic and stone. A little before his decease, Mr. John Bradford, who was burnt at the stake in the reign of Mary, came to visit him, and, at parting, said, with tears, "I am going to preach, and will not fail to remember you in my prayers with the congregation." On which Bucer answered, "Cast me not away, O Lord, in my old age, when my strength faileth me;" and immediately added, with more liveliness than had been usual with him, "*Castiget fortiter, abjiciet autem nunquam; nunquam abjiciet!*" "He may chasten me greatly, but he will never cast me away; he will never cast me away!" And when he was advised, under his great torments, to be armed against the tempter, he said, "I have nothing to do with Satan; I am only in Christ;" after which he joyfully said, "*Ille, ille regit et moderatur omnia*;" "he, he reigns and governs all;" with which declaration of his faith in Christ he expired. (Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol. p. 220.

So much for the infamous lie that Martin Bucer died a Jew.

What the Anti-Bucerist says of the cunning trimming character of this worthy divine, merits nothing but contempt. Every candid reader will be disposed to consider Calvin's abusive language as an honour to Bucer. That eager zealot was most uncourteous to all who did not coincide with his views; and when he found that Bucer would not adopt his opinions, and follow his plans, he fell upon him with his wonted fury, and charged him roundly with an inclination to Popery, or at least of introducing a middle system, to which Calvin gave the name of Bucerism.

With regard to the concern which Bucer had in the formation of our liturgy, I have sufficiently stated it, by shewing that the main work was accomplished before Bucer was even invited to England. In the revisal of the Liturgy, I grant that much deference was paid to Bucer's judgment; and perhaps it may be admitted that, in a few instances, our English reformers carried their respect for his opinion a little too far. After all, the memory of Bucer will ever continue to be held in esteem by those who have a regard for the interests of learning, and for rational religion.

The charge of a persecuting spirit against Bucer has not been proved; nor has it been made to appear that he ever uttered the words in the pulpit against Servetus which are alleged. That he inveighed against "the simonies, sacrileges, and idolatries of the Papists," ought not to be mentioned, otherwise than to his honour; but if he was intolerant, it was not so much the fault of the man as of the age in which he lived, though the party who accuse him of that error are the last persons in the world who should declaim on the wickedness of persecution.

Your's, &c. J. Watkins.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following extracts from a Journal kept in Maryland, during parts of the years 1805 and 1806, prove worth insertion in your valuable Magazine, you will oblige your's, respectfully,

P. Valentine.

November 9, 1805.—We pass Annapolis, which appears to stand in a very flat situation. The cupola of the Court-house is a very conspicuous object. Kent Island is nearly opposite, which is famous for wild fowl. We see many flocks of swans, geese, ducks, &c. We have a strong S. E. breeze, which wafts us swiftly up the Patapsica. We pass the Quarantine-house, a neat and airy building, a little below the fort on the right bank. It is surrounded by little cedar clumps, which, in an English pleasure-ground, would attract attention, but stand here unnoticed, except by the solitary emigrant. The fort is in front of us, upon a small neck of land, which projects from the city of Baltimore about two miles, in the fork of Patapsica river and Baltimore harbour. It is a large brick building, with a handsome appearance, and in a very commanding situation. This neck of land forms the western side of the harbour, and the point forms the northern and eastern sides. The entrance may be about three hundred yards. We speedily come to anchor, and I once more experience the indescribable pleasure o

setting

setting foot on shore. The noise of the hammer, the hum of business, and sight of human beings, make me feel myself once more launched from the cradle of the Ocean into the active world! After a perilous and tempestuous voyage of ten weeks, behold me once more landed in a country, justly considered as the asylum of persecuted Europe. A shower of rain, and the lateness of the evening, give me no opportunity of seeing much of the Point. There are always coaches here, which charge 1s. 1d½. for taking a person to any part of the city, and the farthest part may be three miles. With little difficulty I find my way to where I thought Evans lived, but he was removed; and I then went, in the same street, to the sign of Neptune, kept by one Comorinsky, a German. He asked six dollars per week for board and lodging, not including liquor, except at dinner. I continued with him three nights, but not liking his accommodations, on account of the abominable filth, I left. The house is large and airy, capable of affording all reasonable comfort. You have a large lobby, from which you enter his bar-room, where there is an infernal stove, and this is the usual place for sitting in. Here, in about three yards square, are a dozen persons, smoking and spitting upon the floor or stove, from which there arise the most deleterious effluvia, the basis of which is large undigested Bologna sausages, just swallowed at breakfast, or supper.

I slept in a room upon the second story, at the farthest end of a lobby. The floor was brick, apparently not cleaned since the last century. The walls had been white-washed, but were mopped over with dirt. The bed was under a window which let the cold in, and without curtains. To prevent taking cold, the only alternative was to cover myself completely, and be kept half smothered. The washing-place is upon a bench in the yard, where is a towel *pro bono publico*, which may contain the germ of disorder, &c. and is, at all events, a flag of abomination.

I went on the Sunday to the Protestant church, which is new and handsome. The preacher is reckoned famous, the congregation were genteel, and I was, upon the whole, much gratified. The doctrine was, however, Calvinistical, and the preacher spoke with feeling and vehemence against the fashionable amusements of the times. There is a great shew of outward devotion on the Sabbath-day. Baltimore contains about five thousand inhabitants. I dined to-day at Evans's ordinary, where about fifty sat down to a most excellent dinner. They do not sit after dinner. Evans makes up about seventy beds, and they are generally all engaged. His rent is £.710 per annum. His house is amazingly large; fifty yards in depth, by ten, and six stories high. It stands in Baltimore, or Market street, which is the principal street, and a mile long. The rents in this street are in proportion to the above. A confectioner told me he paid six hundred dollars per annum for only three small rooms on the ground-floor; one fronting the street, six yards by six; the second an eating-room, four yards by three; and the third a kitchen, five yards by three, with a very small back yard. Rents struck me to be about one hundred per cent. higher than in Liverpool, and living fifty per cent. cheaper; I mean as to provisions, clothing being thirty per cent. higher than in Liverpool. Beef was ten dollars per hogshead, pork eight, geese two shillings and three-pence, turkeys three shillings and four-pence half-penny, fowls one shilling and sixpence per couple. The beef is young, tender, and juicy, not being fed upon the Bedford plan, which bids fair to turn beef into bacon. There is, however, little fat upon the loins, and the cattle are in general small, say about five hundred weight. The poultry are excellent, and their superiority to ours is said to be owing to their feed of Indian corn. Having met with H——, I accompanied him into the country, where I was glad to find his good mother and sister as busy as bees, not having in the least forgotten that they were Englishwomen. The country on both sides of the road, from Baltimore towards Pittsburg, is so amazingly changed in appearance within the last ten years, by the erection of country-seats, and the clearing of wood, that I might have supposed I had never seen it before. This is principally owing to the yellow fever, which has frightened the wealthy from the city, for the land is miserably poor, the soil being not more than three inches deep, with a substratum of clay. I observe some enclosures exhibit a luxuriant appearance of clover. They are indebted for this to plaster of Paris, which is now used in considerable quantities. I am informed it has a tendency to cement the loose nature of the soil, thus preventing it from being

being blown away by the winds, and washed away by the rains, which are violent and overwhelming in this climate.

It likewise attracts moisture from the atmosphere, which must be singularly advantageous in their hot dry summers. This I have experienced in the meridian heat of the day, so as to get wet-shod when in common grass pastures I could walk perfectly dry. Plaster of Paris is seven dollars the ton, producing twenty-seven bushels. They put from one to three bushels on a statute acre, scattering it like corn. It is generally laid upon hilly land, and suits a loose gravelly soil with a substratum of clay. It is customary to use it every year in the spring in the above small portions, and thus the clover is kept in luxuriance and heart a long time. It is equally beneficial to grain and potatoes.* The land in this part of the country is generally uneven, the ridges of the hills taking a direction from the N. W. to S. E. Their average height, from the streams of water, in the low-lands, is about twenty-five yards. A worthy gentleman with whom I had some conversation, calls this land, which is liable to have its soil blown or washed away, not *realty*, but personalty, or moveable property. Produce is about twenty bushels of wheat, and fifteen of Indian corn per statute acre. Emigrations to the back country, for the last ten years, have been numerous. Notwithstanding the population increases, it is but partially and locally confined to towns and their neighbourhoods. This is in a great measure owing to commerce, the situation of Baltimore upon the finest bay in the world, and its greater proximity to Fort Pitt by Redstone and the Monongahela than any other port in the states. In commercial importance it bids fair to be the first city. Having only been visited once by the yellow fever in the year 1797—(and it was then principally confined to the Point, a flat situation where the shipping lay)—it is considered as more healthy than almost all the other sea-ports; and to this one circumstance may be attributed a great proportion of the amazing increase in its population, houses, shipping, and property. The duties paid last year upon imports to the Federal Government, amounted to 22,000 dollars.

It seems, from the President's Speech, that situations upon the tide-waters are only liable to the yellow fever. If so, a question naturally arises, and it is this: Will the cupidity of man, and the daring spirit of commercial enterprize, always be such as to defy its approaches, and rise out of the ashes and mourning for departed relatives and friends to the steady and vigorous prosecution of their darling objects? Nay, as the cities increase, will not the risk likewise increase, and call forth a proportionate increase of this worldly temerity? Should that not be the case, but the yellow grim tyrant, with his tremendous scythe, terrify at last the inhabitants of the sea-ports, and forcing them into the country, there to embark in the less profitable, but more sure, healthy, moral, and peaceable pursuits of agriculture, would not the change conduce to the political as well as physical happiness of America? Might she not become another China, and regulate the course of her trade in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of wars from the contaminating influence of European politics? But if commerce is still to be carried on in the usual channel, the rivers higher up the country, out of reach of the tide waters, afford abundance of situations free from risk and danger, near to a fertile back country, where produce might be bought cheap, and exported under more favourable circumstances than at present. I believe there is not a city which has been visited by the yellow fever, but has not far from it a situation on some river, which would be in no danger from this dreadful scourge. To remove the cities to such situations seems romantic; but might it not in effect be done by the respective states indemnifying the inhabitants for their property in land, houses, and improvements? The sum, no doubt, would be immense; but the evil already suffered, and which is annually to be apprehended, is already incalculable, and may justly be considered, in all its effects and bearings, as the greatest of national calamities. If the respective states are unequal to the task, why not call upon the Federal Government for assistance? This would be an act worthy of an enlightened, liberal, and humane government, and of the prudence and regard for the health and happiness which should characterize the citizens of America above those of any country in the world.

(To be continued.)

To

* Since my arrival in Lancashire, I have been informed that a Mr. Higson, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, has a machine for preparing the plaster, and that he has a good sale for it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late alarm respecting mad dogs has had one good effect; it has called forth several essays on the subject, and others are announced. This cannot but afford pleasing hopes that some of the writers may fall into a more fortunate path than has yet been trodden, even by the most scrutinizing of their predecessors; although some of them, it must be owned, have applied with industry and ability.

He deserves even some praise, who, though unable to point exactly the right road, informs us from his observations, that we are pursuing the wrong. Our progress that way arrested, we stop, pause, and begin to explore another, in hopes of a better issue.

The delusions of fancy, and the prejudices of ignorance, have been pursued without reflection for ages, in many departments of medical investigation; but in none have they taken deeper root, than in what belongs to canine rabies. I trust the gloom begins to be dispelled.

For more than twenty years have I endeavoured, with all my might, to remove errors, or what appeared to me such; and though it may be with little, yet I flatter myself it will not be without some, profit to those who succeed me in this walk.

There are several grand errors which I have endeavoured to detect.

I. I assert that the disease does not appear, from the first day of the bite, either in man, quadruped, or fowl, to any indeterminate period of life; an idea which has produced, for ages, unspeakable distress among that part of the human species who have had the misfortune to be bitten.

II. That after the lapse of a certain period, bitten persons may remove from their minds all suspicions of future disease.

III. That in no composition, under the name of specific or prophylactic, is any confidence whatever to be placed.

IV. That the disease arises by inoculation from a bite of a rabid animal, of the dog and cat tribe alone, and from no other, as far as just observation has yet carried us.

V. That it is also produced spontaneously, or, in other words, is bred in the quadruped itself (but not in man), under certain circumstances, not yet perhaps all known.

VI. That no cure has yet been made in any case of true rabies.

VII. That those diseases resembling, but improperly named, hydrophobia, and which admitted of a cure, arose not from the saliva of a rabid animal, but from fear and apprehension, which sometimes excite mania, or resemble those arising from wounds inflicted on nerves, producing, through irritation, various degrees of tetanic affection.

VIII. That the only certain hopes and prevention in the true rabies, consist in the expulsion of the contagious saliva, by the complete destruction of the wounded parts.

IX. That the term *mad*, applied to those of the human species labouring under it, ought no longer to be used, as it has been productive not only of neglect, but cruelty, by stifling or smothering the unhappy sufferers, under the notion of self-preservation, although their saliva cannot communicate the disease, nor is the rational faculty in the least impaired, nor they themselves rendered unconscious of their actions except during the paroxysms, which is one of the leading characteristics of this dire malady.

Each of these heads I have discussed elsewhere at some length*, and need not here repeat, unless in such parts as I find are disputed on the authority of persons who are considered as unerring guides, from the opportunities of observation which they are said to have possessed.

On grounds such as these, it has been asserted that rabies is never produced unless by inoculation, or in other words from a wound into which the peculiar poison giving rise to the malady is instilled.

A celebrated sportsman, who certainly had many opportunities of observing the disease, has given this opinion currency, and I find that it gains many advocates. It certainly, however, is not the fact; and the most that can be granted, is that every case of the rabid dog which he saw, arose from a wound by another dog. It would, however, be mere credulity to take the limited experience of any one person on which to build a superstructure requiring so broad a base as the present, involving a general law of nature. Without derogating from the respect due to this opinion, or the veracity of it, as far as his knowledge extended, it cannot, I venture to affirm, be unlimitedly admitted. There are links in the chain of facts belonging to this malady which neither he nor I, nor

* Vide Remarks on Hydrophobia, 2d edition, 1798.

many

many others, have yet discovered; and errors may attend some of our assertions, in spite of the utmost care to avoid them. Hence it is prudent, that in many things we should assert not positively, but with doubt.

The good king of Siam, to give an example, disbelieved, and he was supported in his persuasion by his countrymen, that the existence of frozen water was impossible. Ice was never seen in that region, and the Dutch envoy was discredited, who made the assertion that he came from a country where the water grew hard and cold at certain seasons, and where the people walked on its surface with perfect safety. Yet his majesty of Siam and all his court were in an error.

To adduce positive proof of spontaneous accession is difficult, because the rambling nature of the dog brings him often in company with others of his kind, when the master's eye is not over him. But if one instance can be given where the malady arose without a bite, it will destroy the assertion; for what happens once, may, under similar circumstances, happen a second, a third, and to any number of times.

If due confidence can be placed in the observations of a physician in New Jersey, in America, where the disease a few years ago became prevalent, and extended to many dogs in that province, Hertford, Connecticut, and afterwards to Massachusetts, a spontaneous case was there produced.

This gentlemen, writing to Dr. Mitchill, of New York, informs him that he traced the disease to the first dog known to be affected in that part of the country where he resided. This animal had been feeding on some putrid carcases, which in prowling about, he had discovered. Soon after he was observed to become sick, ejecting the matter eaten. After this he bit many animals, dogs, cows, pigs, &c. Three cats also went mad, but whether bitten by him, is not said.

It would appear that the carrion brought the latent disease into activity, which had been previously forming in the animal's habits. It is probable, likewise, that he had resorted to it daily, and fed during a time sufficient to lay the foundation of the disease, by inducing a morbid change in his fluids. The Doctor's dog, amongst others, becoming rabid, died, and he adds that the alkali, which had been administered, did not cure the animal, yet he thought some good effects resulted from it.*

Rabies likewise became frequent after the American war, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and it was supposed to arise from the quantity of carrion which dogs had about that time eaten. Great numbers of horses and other animals belonging to the army and the citizens, from time to time died, were dragged out to a common and left to the dogs. This practice being discontinued, carrion was no longer thus exposed, and rabies ceased†. If it happen at the same time to be warm weather, with a scarcity of water, then to the addition of these may be ascribed with probability a great part of the remote cause of the malady.

But rabies has arisen in weather the reverse, when cold-pinched, and hunger, perhaps urged. When the half famished animal, the property of some starving cottager, is compelled to exist on such scraps as the poverty of his master can supply, or prowling among dunghills and filth in search of more, wanders about to supply a still craving appetite. Under these circumstances material changes must also be wrought in the animal's system; and thus starvation and cold may lay the foundation of the disease equally with hot weather, thirst, and voracious gorging of alkalescent food. These, indeed, are two extremes, but both capable of the greatest deviations from health; and it is possible that the one, in some degree independent of the other, may give origin to one and the same disease. Analogy in some other maladies will warrant this supposition.

But supposing it to arise from the first:—hot, acrid food, taken uncontrouledly, would produce costiveness. This again changes in the assimilation of the fluids, and thus a poison may be generated, inducing that train of symptoms denominated rabies.

Costiveness even of itself will lay the foundation of indisposition; and this will alter the animal's temper. To trace the changes which this can occasion, if kept up for some time by alkalescent and putrid food, would not well accord with this place; but the effects may be easily comprehended.

Nature, it is true, prompts the animal to seek relief, if it can be found, by de-

* Vide Duncan's Annals of Med. vol. 4.
† Vide Mease.

to

siderable height, as observed by Hales, and other naturalists?

"The ligneous fibres or succiferous vessels of plants are hard, say the supporters of this opinion; but this hardness never approaches to rigidity, they always retain a greater or less degree of softness, and are perfectly susceptible of impressions. Even the hardest ligneous fibres are not wholly inflexible, especially those through which the sap flows in the greatest abundance. It affords no solid objection to this doctrine that these vessels are connected together at every point provided that the connecting medium be of such a yielding nature, as to afford free play to the motion of the vessels; and the cellular tissue of vegetables, it is well known, possesses such a property. Neither is it available to alledge that if the lymphatic or succiferous vessels of plants were endowed with a contractile power, it must be manifest to our senses by some change in their appearance, as is the case in the animal system, for it is evident, that as this contraction must necessarily be in proportion to the hardness and small calibre of the ligneous fibres, that it may exist without producing any sensible alteration in the aspect of the plant. It appears to me then, unless we contradict known facts, that vegetables must be admitted to possess a principle of life or irritability, on which their primary functions, as the circulation of the sap, &c. depend. Whether they be likewise endowed with sensibility, or a species of instinct, or volition, is a metaphysical question wholly foreign to the present inquiry. It has, besides, been already discussed by men of the greatest celebrity, who have maintained it with all the power of their imagination, and all the aids derivable from science, I shall here therefore only observe, that, if the apparently spontaneous motions of plants be supposed to proceed from a principle of intelligence, it must at the same time be admitted, that this volition is dependent on the laws of chemical affinities.

"Setting aside, however, all theory, this principle of life or vegetative power, on which the circulation of the sap in plants depends, has been demonstrated by direct experiments. Coulomb has evinced by some decisive trials, that the sap-vessels of certain plants contract on the application of styptics; and Van-Marum has satisfactorily demonstrated the same fact, by showing that vegetables may be deprived of this contractile power by the application of electricity in the same manner, as it destroys the irritability of the muscular fibre in animals. Girtanner and Humboldt have likewise experimentally proved the irritability of plants, as well as Delametherie, who, in a work entitled *Considerations sur les Etres Organisés*, has proved, by numerous and convincing experiments, that vegetables possess functions analogous to those of animals.

"The following simple process, in my opinion, fully demonstrates that the circulation of the juices in plants is produced by vascular action. Let any one select a young plant of spurge, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, the stem of which is not furnished with branches, and on detaching or cutting off the leaves, a milky liquor will immediately issue from the wounds; but on afterwards cutting the extremity of the stem, the fluid will cease to drop from the first wounds, and begin to flow from the one last inflicted. If this operation be performed across, that is, if we divide, in the first instance, the extremity of a similar plant, and afterwards puncture the stem, or detach several of the leaves underneath the first incision, very little of the milky juice will flow from these last wounds, while, on the contrary, it will issue copiously from the one at the upper extremity of the stem.

Hence, it should seem that, there is a *revulsion* or *derivation* of fluids in plants as well as in animals, since the sap may be recalled from one extremity to another of the stem of a plant, so as to flow out at the part to which it is recalled. As it there finds a more prompt and easy outlet, it leaves empty those vessels, which it formerly occupied; a circumstance that could not happen unless it was propelled forward by the action of the vessels.

"I must not, however, be understood as maintaining that this principle, or motive force, with which I suppose vegetables to be endowed, and which I denominate irritability, is in every respect similar to animal irritability. It is well known, that in animals, this principle resides in the muscular fibre, and manifests itself by their contraction; but in respect to vegetable irritability, nothing is known except that it may be brought into action by stimuli of various kinds, and be renewed by the reiterated application of the exciting body; in this respect, it perfectly agrees with animal irritability. We know not, however, in what part of the vegetable substance this principle resides; nor have we been able precisely to ascertain its mode

mode of action in the internal structure of the organs endowed with it.*

"If the laws and properties of vegetable irritability, on which we have supposed the circulation of their juices to depend, be carefully examined, it will be found in many respects to differ from animal irritability. It is a fact, sufficiently well known, that many plants revive after having been dried for a considerable time, and that the drying process may be repeated without wholly destroying the life of the plant; but muscular irritability, on the contrary, when long suffered to remain inert, is wholly destroyed; because it is well known from the laws of irritability, that the muscular fibre loses that principle, either by a too prolonged contraction, or by being suffered to remain, for a great length of time, in a state of inaction, or relaxation. Thus then there exists in plants a species of irritability, on which depends the circulation of the sap, and consequently their nutrition, though it must, at the same time, be admitted, that the laws, by which it is governed, are in many respects different from those of animal irritability.

"Are there then other vital functions different from *irritability*, and *sensibility*, with which we are yet unacquainted? It is not impossible that nature may have gradations, or varieties in the animating powers, as well as in the external forms of organized existences, which regulate their economy, and preserve the different classes of being in the scale of creation."

Your's, &c. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of public companies in trade must depend upon the object of their association. If this be some measure of public improvement, or the carrying on of a business too extensive, and requiring too great a capital, for an individual; or to recover an important branch of trade out of the grasp of private monopoly, in such cases public companies are found beneficial to commercial piety. But if, after having effected such an object, or when they are formed upon erroneous principles, they go on, collectively, interfering with the laudable and necessary exertions of individuals, they destroy that opportunity for fair and open competition, which is a stimulus to industry and improvement. A business divided amongst ten traders, who have separate interests to urge their respective endeavours, whose claim to public patronage must be successful or unsuccessful, according to its merit or demerit, will be productive of more benefit to the country, than if aggrandized by an associated number of men, who are enabled, by the advance of a moderate subscription, to make large and excluding purchases; to render ineffectual the exertions of less capitalists; and finally, to bring the article of their traffic into the market at a price regulated by caprice and covetousness.

To whatever extent the country may have been benefited by the numerous public Companies formed within the last twenty years, (and that it has been much and extensively benefited in many instances is fully admitted,) yet, whilst they are liable to be perverted into machines of injurious aggrandizement, they should be regarded with a due degree of careful and jealous apprehension. The late unprecedented high price of copper, and its effect upon manufactures, at a period when the superior workmanship of many articles of English wares formed the only balance against the inferior price of those brought into the markets of the Continent by French, German, and Italian artisans, seems not to have been made the subject of much investigation. Yet it caused a stagnation in what remained of our continental trade; and many instances might be adduced, wherein the preference for English manufactures, in foreign markets, was rendered useless by the high price of copper in our own.

The supply of copper to our manufacturing towns has for some years been confined to public companies, which were first formed to counteract what was then deemed private and arbitrary monopoly. The persons associating were *then* consumers, and their views were to obtain the metal at a fair and saving price. Since that time the shares have passed into the hands of persons who are *not* consumers, and whose interest, therefore, centers in making the highest possible profit upon the article. With what success their exertions have been attended, the manufacturer who has been unable to vend his goods, and the proprietor of copper-shares who has exulted in his large and disproportionate dividends, have well ascertained.

* From some recent experiments, made by Dehaentheric, this principle would appear to reside chiefly in the supple elastic transverse membranes of the vessels of plants possessing a structure similar to the lymphatic vessels of warm-blooded animals.

ed. The price of copper, in this country is now higher than upon the Continent; and whilst the necessities of the state call upon every class of society for enormous supplies, any circumstance that operates injuriously upon the means of raising such supplies, should become the subject of open and serious investigation.

But it is not to large branches of business that the formation of public companies has been confined. During the last scarcity of provision, when bakers were compelled to mix coarser grain with wheat in some principal towns in England a subscription was encouraged to establish *flour and bread concerns.* The professed object was to make bread from good and unmixed wheat flour. It was not considered that the consumption of good wheat alone increased the calamity of famine; and that such associations, must deprive one class of tradesmen of the means of gaining a livelihood. But waving the impolicy of the measure, yet since the inducement is happily done away (for towns having bread and flour concerns are not now better supplied than others are), additional reason is afforded for the prevention of the existing evil.

That a large capital can command a certain business under less expences than if the same capital and business were divided into ten distinct portions, can be readily apprehended. But when this saving of expence is spread amongst two or three thousand shares, the advantage to individual subscribers is hardly perceptible; and is no compensation for the loss of employment experienced by ten tradesmen. The direction of the concern is generally left to a hired manager, and the appearance of the latter in the corn-market has been repeatedly observed to produce an immediate rise in the price of wheat; for his purchases are necessarily great, and his own interest is not concerned, at whatever rate these are paid for.

Instead of the number of these associations diminishing, there prevails in some parts of the country a disposition to increase it. A public company for brewing, and another for the carriage of goods by waggons, have been proposed. As there is no trade but what is liable to similar encroachments, the extent to which the evil may be carried should awaken the community to an examination of its present and future effects.

Your's, &c.

Birmingham. OBSERVATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. X.

THE PHARSALIA.

A Critical dissertation on the merit of Lucan, however short, may have this disadvantage, that, as he is an author little read, compared with his great precursors in the Epos, the curiosity of the student is faintly excited by the praise or censure of a poet, whom he has been accustomed to consider as so much inferior to Homer or to Virgil. The perusal of the Pharsalia is not necessarily imposed in our schools; few, therefore, but those whose literary taste induces them to range through the whole circle of the classics, have been disposed to read it. It has also been the peculiar misfortune of Lucan, that he has never met with a translator who, with genius to admire and imitate his beauties, and sagacity to detect and avoid his errors, has enabled the less learned reader to peruse the poem in his own language. The version of our tragedian Rowe has all the suavity but feebleness of style which marks his plays. In vain would we look for the spirit and energy of the Latin poet. In France he was equally unfortunate. For a long time the French had no other version than that of Brebeuf, written in the early stage of the literature of that country, when the declamatory style of Spain adopted by Rotrou and Corneille was so much in vogue. Brebeuf may be said to have *out-heroded Herod,* having magnified to an extraordinary degree the defects of Lucan by his own exuberant and pompous phraseology. But the progress of letters, and the prevalence of a better taste, soon extinguished his temporary fame, and again consigned Lucan to the libraries of the learned. Marmontel, who thought the universal prejudice against him unfounded and unjust, endeavoured, with some success, to revive the memory of Lucan, and to recommend the study of his poem. With Marmontel, we think that his defects are sufficiently counterbalanced by merit peculiarly his own; that a writer supported by the manly and unbiassed praise of Tacitus* and Quintilian,† must be supposed not

* Speaking of Lucan's father, he says, "Annæum Lucanum genuerat, grande adjumentum claritudinis." Tac. Ann. lib. 15.

† "Lucanus ardens & concitatus & sententiis clarissimus." Quint. Inst. Orat. lib. 10, c. 1.

unworthy

unworthy the Augustan age; and that the attention of the reader will be repaid by the study of an irregular genius, who, in a maturer age, and in better times, might have equalled the reputation of Virgil himself.

The *subject* of the Pharsalia presents the most dreadful picture exhibited of the miseries of civil war. It inculcates the same moral as the Iliad, but in another point of view, and under a different form. It is more particularly intended to convey this useful lesson to the people, that in domestic contentions they are only the instruments of the great; for the gratification of whose ambition they madly shed their blood, and forge their own fetters. But the subject has two defects. Civil wars, especially when so fierce and violent as those of the Romans, present objects too shocking for the Epopœa, and give odious and disgusting views of human nature. Gallant and honourable achievements are much more proper themes for the Epic Muse. But the genius of Lucan seemed to delight in scenes of blood. Not content with those which his plan abundantly furnished, he introduces, by way of episode, a long detail of the proscriptions of Marius and Sylla, which present all the forms of ingenious and systematic cruelty. The other defect of the subject is, that it is too near the times in which the poet lived. In the introductory essay on the Epopœa, we have already observed that this is a circumstance always unfortunate for a poet, as it in a great measure deprives him of the assistance of fiction and imagery, which add a degree of splendour, as well as amusement, to his work. Lucan appears to have submitted to this disadvantage of his subject; with what propriety, has been often considered doubtful. That he himself thought it susceptible of such embellishment is evident, from the circumstance of his having once, though only once, employed it. It is true that the fables of the Odyssey would ill agree with the serious conversations of Cato and Brutus; but it was possible for a man of genius and taste to select a species of machinery more suitable to the subject. The gods and the Romans might have been made to act together in the same page, as well as the gods and the heroes of Homer. Destiny itself might have interfered in so great a quarrel, during which the safety and repose of the world hung in trembling suspense. That beautiful fiction, unfortunately the only one [illegible] to be found in the Pharsalia, of the appearance to Cæsar of his weeping country, on the borders of the Rubicon, sufficiently proves what assistance Lucan might have derived from fable, without injuring the interest of his subject, or the dignity of history.

The *characters* in the Pharsalia are not numerous. There are but three distinctly marked, those of Pompey, Cato, and Cæsar: but it is in the exposition of these different characters, in the contrast of their virtues and their vices, that the excellence of Lucan peculiarly displays itself. They are drawn with spirit and energy. Pompey is the nominal hero of the poem; but whether considered as delineated by the pen of history, or painted by the imagination of the poet, he appears little deserving of this distinction. We seldom discover in him either magnanimity in sentiment, or bravery in action. He is rash, arrogant, and weak. Corrupted by flattery, enervated by prosperity, he seems contentedly to repose under the shade of a mighty name. *Stat magni nominis umbra.* When opposed to the spirit and perseverance of Cæsar, he is eclipsed by the superior abilities of his rival. He is rash in his designs, but cowardly in the execution; and, in the very crisis of his fate, he seems to lose all presence of mind,* and without further struggle, surrenders the world to Cæsar. The simple manners and austere virtues of Cato, however venerable in history, would seem to be little adapted to make any forcible impression in an epic poem. But he is a favourite personage with Lucan, who, in the delineation of his character, appears to rise above himself. It has been remarked, that the most striking passages in the Pharsalia for beauty and energy are referred to Cato, either in speeches which he is made to utter, or in descriptions of his behaviour. Such are, his nuptials with Marcia, his march over the sands of Africa, and his noble answer to the speech of Labienus on the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. (Book 9, l. 564.)

Quid quæri, Labiene, jubes? an liber in armis
Occubuisse velim potiùs, quam regna videre?
An sit vita nihil, vel longa? an differet ætas?
An noceat vis ulla bono? Fortunaque perdat
Oppositâ virtute minus? laudandáque velle
Sit satis, et nunquam successu crescat honestum?

* "Mentem diis adimentibus." App. de Bel. Civ. lib. 2.

Scimus,

Scimus, & hoc nobis non altius inseret Ammon.
Hæremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente
Nil agimus nisi sponte dei: non vocibus ullis
Numen eget: dixitq. semel nascentibus auctor,
Quicquid scire licet: sterileis nec legit arenas,
Ut caneret paucis, mersitque hoc pulvere verum.
Estne dei sedes, nisi terra, et pontus et aër,
Et cælum, et virtus? Superos quid quærimus ultra?
Juppiter est, quodcunque vides, quocunque moveris.
Sortilegis egeant dubii, semperque futuris
Casibus ancipites: me non oracula certum,
Sed mors certa facit: pavido, fortique cadendum est.
Hoc satis est dixisse Jovem.

We have inserted this answer at length, from a persuasion that it deserves to be remarked, as equal, for moral sublimity, to any thing that can be found in any writer of antiquity.

The portrait of Cæsar, when contrasted with that of Pompey, in the 1st book, is highly and honourably coloured; but in the subsequent books we observe with regret, that Lucan takes pleasure in defaming the very character which he had at first drawn to so much advantage. This must be considered an exception to the praise which he undoubtedly deserves for his excellence in the exhibition of characters. That an enthusiastic and rigid republican should hate the man who had established the tyranny of Nero, may be conceived, and even applauded; but he should have contented himself with lamenting that the extraordinary talents and rare endowments of Cæsar, after having illustrated, and served his country, had finally been directed against it. He should have considered how many circumstances had combined to excuse, if not to justify, his conduct. It is evident that he would have been lost, had he not passed the Rubicon. The hatred of his enemies served him as much as fortune. The blind partiality of the senate for Pompey, the weak attachment of Cicero for the idol he had himself assisted to raise, and the stern but imprudent contempt of Cato for the voluptuous character of Cæsar, conspired to stimulate the latter beyond his wishes, and beyond his hopes. Besides, the clemency of Cæsar, which is now proverbial, must even then have been universally known, and often felt. The voice of history, and the concurring testimony of mankind, must have convinced Lucan, had he not been blinded by his own opinions, how little Cæsar in reality deserved his enmity and hatred. With what justice, then, does he represent him as a ferocious tyrant, and a sanguinary victor; does he paint him as delighting in carnage, coolly observing how the weapons of his men are more or less steeped in blood, as breathing only slaughter and destruction? Though poetry may be allowed to embellish and improve, it has not the privilege of aspersing a known character, or of contradicting facts universally received. It then becomes falsehood, and is no longer fiction.

There are in the Pharsalia several very poetical and animated *descriptions*. But the author's chief strength does not lie either in narration or description. His narration is often dry and harsh, his descriptions are often too highly coloured, and sometimes employed on disagreeable objects. His principal merit consists in his *sentiments*, which are always noble and striking, and expressed in that glowing and ardent style that peculiarly distinguishes him. Lucan is the most philosophical and the most public-spirited of the ancient poets. He was the nephew of Seneca, the philosopher; was himself a Stoic, and the spirit of that philosophy breathes throughout his poem. We must observe, too, that he is the only ancient epic poet whom the subject of his poem really and deeply interested. He relates no fiction; he was a Roman, and had felt all the cruel consequences of the civil wars of Rome, and of that severe despotism which succeeded the loss of liberty. His high and bold spirit made him enter deeply into the subject, and kindle, on many occasions, the most rational warmth. He abounds, too, in exclamations and apostrophes, which are always well timed, and supported with a vivacity and fire that do him the highest honour. That we may not be suspected of carrying our panegyric too far, we select a few passages in support of our opinion.

Cæsar having taken possession of Rome, is desirous of seizing the treasures in the temple of Saturn, but is opposed by a citizen. The poet then exclaims,

Usque adeo solus ferrum, mortemque timere
Auri nescit amor! Pereant discrimine nullo
Amissæ leges; sed para vilissima verum
Certamen movistis, opes.

Lib. 3. l. 118.

When the two armies are in sight, the soldiers of Pompey and Cæsar recognize each

other. They leap the fosse that separates them; they mingle, embrace, and weep. At the fatal signal which is again to render them enemies, the poet reproaches the soldiers of Cæsar for their guilty submission to the orders of their chief—

Quid pectora pulsas?
Quid, vesane, gemis? Fletus quid fundis inanes?
Nec te sponte tuâ sceleri parere fateris?
Usque adeóne times, quem tu facis ipse timendum?
Classica dent bellum: sævos tu neglige cantus.
Signa ferat: cessa: jamjam Civilis Erinnys
Concidet, & Cæsar generum privatus amabit.
Lib. 4, *l.* 182.

While Pompey offers a sacrifice to the gods, the poet thus addresses himself to Cæsar—

At tu, quos scelerum superos? quas rite vocâsti
Eumenidas, Cæsar? Stygii quæ numina regni?
Infernumque nefas? et mersos nocte furores?
Impia tam sævè gesturus bella litâsti?
Lib. 7, *l.* 168.

On the point of describing the battle of Pharsalia, struck with horror and dismay, he breaks out—

Sunt nobis nulla profecto
Numina; cum cæco rapiantur sæcula casu,
Mentimur regnare Jovem. Spectabit ab alto
Æthere Thessalicas, teneat cum fulmina, cædes?
Scilicet ipse petet Pholoën? petet ignibus Œten,
Immeritæque nemus Rhodopes, pinutque minantes?
Cassius hoc potiùs feriet caput? Astra Thyestæ
Abstulit, et subitis damnavit noctibus Argos:
Tot similes fratrum gladios, patriumque gementi
Thessaliæ dabit ille diem? mortalia nulli
Sunt curata deo—

But it is the fate of Lucan that his beauties can never be mentioned, without their suggesting his blemishes. As his principal excellence is a lively and glowing genius, which appears sometimes in his descriptions, and always in his sentiments, his great defect in both is want of moderation. He carries every thing to an extreme. He knows not where to stop. From an effort to aggrandise his objects, he becomes tumid and unnatural; and it frequently happens that where the second line of one of his descriptions is sublime, the third, in which he intended to rise still higher, is perfectly bombast. Lucan lived in an age when the schools of sophists and declaimers had begun to corrupt the eloquence and the taste of the Romans. He was, unfortunately, not free from the infection; and too frequently, instead of shewing the genius of a poet, he betrays the spirit of a declaimer. It was this defect that probably produced the observation of Quintilian, that Lucan's place was rather among the orators than among the poets. *Oratoribus magis quam Poetis annumerandus*—But if he was not a poet, where is poetry to be found?

Upon the whole, it may be collected from the preceding observations, that Lucan was more remarkable for splendour of genius, than for soundness of judgment, or correctness of taste. He had more strength than tenderness; greater force than sweetness. He will not often bear a comparison with Virgil; but if he wanted the purity and elegance of the Mantuan bard, he will be found to surpass him in the energy and boldness of his sentiments. Take from the Pharsalia a few uninteresting episodes, and the tediousness of some of its details, and it will exhibit beauties sufficient to justify the assertion that Lucan was not only a poet, but deserves the next place in the epos after Homer and Virgil.

The editions of Lucan are,

Lucanus, cum notis Grotii, et selectis Variorum. L. Bat. 1669, 8vo.

Lucanus, cum notis Grotii, cura Bentleii, a sumptuous edition, printed at Strawberry Hill, 1760.

Lucanus, notis Farnabii. Amst. 1671, 12mo.

Lucanus, cura Oudendorpii, a very excellent edition. L. Bat. 1728, 4to.

Lucanus, cum Commentario Burmanni, a valuable edition. Leid. 1740.

Lucani Pharsalia, ex optimis exemplaribus emendata; splendidly printed by Didot. Paris, 1795. The editor, Antony Augustus Renouard, a learned bookseller of Paris.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OXONIENSIS wishes to know whether he can have any legal redress in an affliction given him by his neighbour's bees. Lest those, whose province it is to declare the law in such a case, may not see or attend to his question, or the laws relating to the subject of the apiary be not well known, I would refer him to Butler's Feminine Monarchy; an old, scarce, and valuable treatise on bees,

in which there are references to some Acts of Parliament now almost forgotten, and to ancient usages which might help a magistrate whose decision may be solicited. As I have not the book by me, I cannot say whether he can find there a case exactly in point. If not, it will perhaps be difficult for him to obtain a proper satisfaction.

From his letter he appears to have a valuable garden, &c. on the north side of his neighbour's apiary, separated from it, as we may suppose, by a high wall, which prevents his seeing the hives; and the bees on guard at the entrances must also be unable to see him, on account of the same medium. In such a case I say, from long practice and experience, that his neighbour's bees will not disturb him, unless they are provoked in a very extraordinary manner, and no man who keeps bees for his amusement and profit, as I do, will ever disturb them designedly, or permit them to be so disturbed as to annoy any person who does not present himself in the sphere of their entrance, which cannot be the case with Oxoniensis, unless his wall be an improper one. If it be, let him make it higher.

I allow that once during, a practice of more than twenty years, by a mistake in deprivation, I irritated the bees of one colony, so that I could not enter the garden with impunity, for several days; and that haymakers were attacked by them on the day of deprivation only, at the distance of even a hundred yards: but no person, after that day, was annoyed by them who did not appear in the garden. In short, the bees that attacked the people in the field were not gathering, but seeking me.

The fact is, that bees when gathering, will annoy no person, out of the sphere of their entrance, which does not extend behind a north wall, however near to the hive. You may beat them away from flower to flower, and they will not attempt to revenge your conduct, where you and they have an equal right. The bees of different hives will fall upon a spoonful of honey, and struggle one with another to obtain the greatest quantity, and you may push them away with a hair-pin, and will receive no injury.

I conclude, therefore, that the neighbour of Oxoniensis acted against his own interest, and with a skill which few can exercise; or that he had some misfortune in depriving, which he will take care to avoid in future: or that the bees were swarming, in which case they are sometimes, though seldom troublesome to such as do not approach them. Against these cases there is perhaps no law. And if there were, it will be too difficult for Oxoniensis, without the aid of the owner, to prove that he was stung by his neighbour's bees, and not by those of some other person; as he must mark the bee that stings him, and watch, with a witness, its entrance into the hive. Here an English jury will perhaps set the question at rest.

I do not pretend to be an adept in the natural history of flowers or fruits, but am of opinion that bees do more good than harm amongst them. One of the gardeners of Lord C. told me, "he was confident the cucumbers would set well, when he perceived the bees busy upon them, as they mixed the male and female farina." The particle of honey, sometimes found in the cups of flowers, was perhaps designed by nature, not to nourish that flower, but those insects which, by their kind offices, forward its propagation, as when that honey is taken away, even by rain, the flower still prospers.

Your's, &c.

APIARIUS OF DEVON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is recorded, to the honour of our nation, that an Englishman was the first to discover the immortal author of Don Quixotte, and the few particulars that could be collected relative to his birth and family. In turning over the second volume of Ginés Peres' Civil Wars of Granada, which is no romantic performance like the first volume, but a true history of the rebellion of the Moors of the Alpujarra mountains, that broke out seventy-seven years after the subjugation of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, I found an adventure mentioned of two gentlemen of the name of Cervantes, one of whom was probably the father of Michael Cervantes, of whom we are speaking; their lives being in some particulars remarkably parallel. Hoping it may amuse your readers I have ventured to send a relation of it.

"The Marquis of Los Velez, marvelling at the silence of the enemy and hearing of the rout of Alvaro de Flores, and that the Marquis of Mondejar had left the army, was in suspence how to act; whether to continue his march, or to retreat from Verja; having no orders from court, or from Don John of Austria, who was then in Granada, attending, as generalissimo, to the conduct of the war, the protraction whereof

whereof made him very uneasy, as he knew it never could be terminated without more spirit and vigour in the prosecution: for the moment the petty king was pursued, without waiting the attack, he fled through inaccessible mountainous places, returning again at his pleasure when the Christians retreated. The Moors were from their infancy accustomed to these rocks, and were moreover acquainted with many caverns that never could be discovered, wherein they had stored up quantities of wheat and barley, maize, honey, oil, and cloth enough to last for ten years, if the war had continued so long. In this uncertainty the Marquis wished to know where Ferdinand Mulcy, the petty king, was; and as his spies were dispersed every where, it was not long before one of them, a Moor, came running hastily to the camp, to acquaint him that the petty king had left Valor, his head station, four days ago, and was then advancing with a great army to attack him, cautioning him therefore to be upon his guard; which being all the intelligence he could impart, the Marquis rewarded him for his pains, and ordered him to be well treated by his people.

"The Marquis then sent for two brothers, of the name of James and Francis Cervantes, who had each of them been captives many years, and spoke the Moorish language fluently. Engaging them to equip themselves in Moorish dresses, he requested them to search the mountains in the neighbourhood of the camp, and, if possible, secure one of the enemy's spies. These Cervantes therefore (who, some affirm, were natives of Alhama near Murcia, others of Vera; but who at any rate were excellent soldiers: and when the war was over I knew them, as they were captains in the squadrons of Almeria and Vera, and performed many gallant actions, for which one of them was afterwards made a captain of his majesty's own troops) taking the Andarax road, began to ascend the mountain, and presently discovered two tracks, neither of them apparently much frequented; when James Cervantes, engaging his brother to take one of them, took the other himself, agreeing to meet at day-break on the spot where the tracks parted.

"James had proceeded but half a league before he perceived a round hill surrounded by several smaller hills, and knowing perfectly the nature of these mountainous regions, he immediately concluded from the disposition of the places that there must be a watch thereabouts, as it was situated to overlook the adjacent country. Resolving to know if his conjectures were well-founded, he began to ascend the hill, keeping his eyes steadily fixed upon the top, which as he approached nearer, he retreated from the foot-way in order to climb up unperceived; and had not advanced six paces before he heard a small whistle, and presently after discovered three Moors upon the watch. Gaining at length the top of the hill, James Cervantes addressed the Moors in Arabic, and began to converse with them about the war; when watching his opportunity, he dispatched two of the number, and before the third had time to escape, seized fast hold of him, and, binding his arms with a cord, made him walk before him back to the camp. It now grew late, when James coming to the place where the paths separated, sat down to wait for his brother, who shortly after made his appearance with another Moor, bound in a similar manner, and wounded.

"This Moor was a native of Boloduy, a young man of good shape and features, who, being greatly enamoured of a lovely Moorish damsel, then a captive in the camp of the Marquis, resolved to run every hazard in order to learn what was become of her, whether she was dead or living. For this purpose he was going to Vera by this unfrequented path-way, when Francis Cervantes met him, and attacking him furiously the Moor fired off his musket to no effect; Cervantes then closed with him, and gave him a deep cut with his sabre: but the Moor valiantly drawing his scimitar engaged his adversary, whose aim was rather to seize him alive, than to slay him: and fortune therein favoured his intensions; for the Moor, stumbling upon a bush of rosemary, fell, and before he had time to rise, Cervantes darting upon him with the spirit of a lion and swiftness of an eagle grasped firmly hold of him, exclaiming, 'Yield thee, Moor, or this dagger shall terminate thy life.'

"The Moor lamenting his disaster, but disdaining death, threw away his scimitar, and replied with a deep sigh, 'I yield, Christian, but had rather die than live, since fortune is my enemy, and brings me to this lamentable pass. Not valour merely, but chance, stood your friend. Lead me whither you please; I am indifferent about it; I cannot be more injured than I am injured already.' Again he sighed deeply, moving Cervantes to compassion, who thereupon gave him his hand to assist him to rise, but bound his arms with the sling of the Moor's gun; and taking both that and the scimitar away, he

traversed back the path in quest of his brother, whom he thad soon the satisfaction to meet.

"Not caring to spend the rest of the night in this place, they returned to the camp; and being challenged by the guard, gave the soldiers to understand their success, who having apprized the general, they were immediately conducted to him, and the marquis highly commended their courage and diligence, and ordered refreshments to be set before them. The Moor taken by James Cervantes was first led into his presence; but as he refused to speak, the torture was applied, by annointing the soles of his feet with oil and exposing them to the fire, which being exceedingly painful, the Moor soon exclaimed he would tell what he knew, and being unbound addressed his speech to the marquis in these words.

"'I am, most noble marquis, a native of Andarax, my name is Albondin. When the war commenced myself and my three brothers joined the Moorish king's standard, from the ardent desire of liberty, that moved the whole kingdom to arms. Upon the death of Alvaro de Flores, Abenhumeya, elated to the highest pitch of glory, in his own imagination, resolved to pour the whole strength of his army upon you; and, dividing it into three squadrons, he gave the first command to Derri, who leads eight thousand men: the second of like strength to Habaqui; and the third of six thousand, all Monfies, to the brave Albounuayle. They are now on the march to attack your camp in three different quarters; the first by Dallias, the next by Adara, and the last by the street of the water-course; but the chief attack will be where the women are confined, whom they wish to liberate. This is all I know; but you have no time to lose; you will be attacked before morning, and the Moors come in camisade* the better to distinguish one another.'"

The marquis, surprized at the strength of the petty king's army, ordered the Moor to be securely guarded, and the one taken by Francis Cervantes to be led in, to learn if their information corresponded; but this story being rather interesting, I design it for the poetical compartment of your Magazine, trusting it will not be disagreeable to your readers.

The Marquis, well assured of the truth of this intelligence, made proper dispositions for the approaching attack, making the square of Verja his *corps de garde*, and stationing his troops in the several streets where he had been warned to expect the enemy, whom, as the sequel of the history informs us, he effectually repulsed.

Your's, &c. T. Rodd.

* With white shirts over their garments.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE learn from the Travels of Count Stolberg, vol. 3, p. 434, that a very curious MS. has been discovered in Sicily, containing "An History of the Arabs in Sicily, and of Sicily under the government of the Arabs," which has been translated into the German and Italian languages. May I ask whether or not this history has appeared in the English language? If it has not, I hope that this notice will lead to a translation. I hope, also, that the Arabic translation of seventeen of the lost Books of Livy, mentioned by the same learned traveller (p. 435), may shortly assume an English dress. Amongst the critical remarks of Count Stolberg, there is one in vol. 3, p. 419, on an Ode of Horace, which appears to me to be highly deserving the attention of future commentators on the bard of Venusia.

In p. 472 of the same volume, there is the following curious passage. "In the time of the Emperor Charles the Fifth there was a secret community at Trapani in Sicily, which called itself *La Compaternità di San Paolo.* These people, when assembled, passed sentence on their fellow-citizens; and if any one was condemned, the way-laying and putting him to death was allotted to one of the members, which dreadful office he was obliged, without murmuring, to execute. This fraternity (continues the Count) will remind you of our German secret tribunal of the middle ages." An instance in point of the power of this tribunal over its members, is given in the very curious and interesting Travels of La Brocquiere to and from Palestine in 1432 (p. 328), lately published by Mr. Johnes.

The history of this dreadful tribunal seemed, like its meetings, to be wrapped in darkness, till the delightful romance of Herman of Unna appeared. The happy use of it made in that work turned the public attention to it. Its history was immediately investigated, and its horrors was soon after borrowed by dramatists and novelists.

Having mentioned Herman of Unna, I shall take this occasion to observe, that the English translation is not only very unworthy the original, but imperfect, the episodical

episodical story of Queen Jane being totally omitted. M. de Bock, the French translator, has done great justice to his author; he has, however, omitted to inform us to whom we are indebted for that charming romance. I do not, at present, recollect the name of the author; but, if my memory does not deceive me, we are indebted to the same author for the romances of Bruno of Elzenburg, and Alcibiades.

Your's, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MEANS of lessening the danger from fire have lately been pointed out in your valuable Magazine; (vide No. 155, p. 239, &c.) but should not our countrymen be called on to construct their public and private buildings of such materials, or on such a plan, as would prevent them from becoming an easy prey to fire? Should it not be recommended to them to arch their floors, or tile, or stucco them? Should they not be exhorted to erect stone, instead of wooden stairs, and to employ iron, instead of wood, for at least all the lower parts of their fixtures? The fate of the noble library at Hafod has alarmed me for the British Museum, the public offices, and the libraries belonging to our learned seminaries. All cases containing books or papers of value, should be made of iron, or cast metal; and the floors upon which they rest should either be arched, or constructed of such materials as resist fire. This, in my opinion, is a subject worthy the attention of Parliament; and Parliament will, I trust, at length take it into serious consideration.

It has often occurred to me, that all watch and guard-houses in cities and towns should be supplied with buckets; and, if possible, there should be a large cistern constantly full of water within their precincts. Thus, in case of fire, there would be always the means at hand of quenching the flames at the commencement, or, at least, of checking or retarding their progress.

Your's, &c. O. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACTS *of the* GREAT SANHEDRIM *at* PARIS.

(Concluded from p. 136,)

THE eighth doctrinal point is on *Loans to an Israelite.*

The Great Sanhedrim feel the evil consequences which have followed from a mistaken translation of the 19th verse of chap. 23 of Deuteronomy, wherein the Hebrew word *Neshech* is improperly translated *Usury*, instead of *Interest*. It signifies interest of any kind, and not usurious interest. The Bible of Osterwald, and that of the Portuguese Jews, translate *Neshech* by *Interest*, which Sacy, from the Vulgate, has called *Usury*.

When the law prohibited the Jew lending another Jew any thing and requiring *Interest* for this loan, it was only to bind closer the bond of brotherhood, to inspire a reciprocal kindness, and to love one another with disinterestedness. The divine law and its interpreters permit interest, according to the use which is made of money. If the loan is intended to assist an unfortunate family, interest is prohibited. *Lend to the Poor*, says Moses. The idea of appearing agreeable in the eyes of the Eternal, is the only interest the Jew can accept. In commercial speculations it is allowed to receive a just interest, because the lender risks his capital with the borrower.

The ninth doctrinal point is on *Loans from an Israelite to a Stranger.*

The Great Sanhedrim, desirous of correcting that error which attributes to Israelites the faculty of practising usurious acts with those who are not of their religion, allowed both by their Law and their Talmudical doctors; and further considering that this imputation has occasioned strong prejudices against them, declare that the text which authorises Loans on interest, *to the Stranger*, is to be confined to those foreign nations on the borders of their Jewish territories, who had an intercourse with the ancient Israelites, and who themselves lent to the Jews; and that the word *Nochri* is only applicable to the individuals of those foreign nations, and not to those individuals among whom the Hebrews live as fellow-citizens. That even this interest is never permitted to be excessive and ruinous, for that would be an abominable iniquity. Therefore they declare that henceforward all Israelites are to make no distinction in their loans to their brethren or their fellow-citizens, or even foreigners, but are to consider this ordinance as a religious duty, and that *Usury* is an abominable iniquity.

The President Furtado addressed the Sanhedrim on these two last decisions.

"The subject of these two decisions have often produced polemical discussions. Divines and politicians have spoken in direct opposition to each other.

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The first would not permit any interest whatever for loans; but the other, aspiring only to that degree of moral perfection which is adequate to human powers, have permitted it in some cases, and prohibited it in others. Among political enquirers, some have considered that fixing the rate of interest was favourable to the well-being of man; while others have deemed this regulation as hurtful to the free circulation of commercial capitals, and consequently to a greater developement of national industry. It is not our business to reconcile these opposite systems, but merely to state the doctrine of our holy legislator.

"The Israelites have been accused that their religion authorised them to take usury; accused by men of another religion, which religion is founded on the divinity of the revelation of Moses. They have said that *Usury* was a *precept* of *our Law!* Have they been aware of what they said? If we have received our law from God, as they agree we have, God then would have commanded us to commit a crime! for usury is a kind of robbery.

"This error, you know, originates in a false interpretation of a single word, *Neshech.*"

Here Mr. Furtado labours to prove that this word answers to the Latin word *Fœnus.* To conclude that it means *usury*, another word should be found which means *interest;* but as such a word does not exist, it follows that all interest is usury, and all usury is interest.

He then proceeds with great ingenuity. "Moses declares, 'Thou shalt not lend upon interest to thy brother,' Deut. c. 23, v. 9. But how could a skilful legislator (some have said) forbid a legitimate and moderate interest between the Israelites? Are we not rather to believe that he only interdicted usury from Hebrew to Hebrew, while he allowed it to be practised on the stranger as an act of hostility?" Thus, as if it were not enough to accuse the Divine Law of having given a power to the Israelite to vex the stranger by exacting a ruinous interest, they have even attributed to it the inculcating this infamous traffic.

"On the other hand these reasoners confound the manners and habitudes of modern nations with those of the highest antiquity; and they falsely attribute to the infancy of society what only belongs to its maturity, and too often to its decrepitude."

Here he refers to what he had delivered in the meetings before the Sanhedrim was formed, in which, with great ability, he had sketched a picture of the civil and œconomical state of the Jews in the time of Moses. Equality of property and mediocrity of private fortune were what they first aimed to establish. Hence the institution of the Sabbatical year, and the year of Jubilee; the first in every seventh year released all debtors from their obligation, and the second every fiftieth year brought with it the restitution of all estates sold or mortgaged. It was easy to foresee that the greater or lesser industry, the different qualities of the soil, and many other similar causes, would compel the more unfortunate Israelite to have recourse to his prosperous brother. Moses foresaw that in urgent distress the former might become a slave to the latter. With a view to this, he says, "Thou shalt not lend upon interest to thy brother." All assistance was to be gratuitous; his people were a nation of agriculturists. The Jews, though Idumea was not distant from the sea-coasts, inhabited by the Tyrians, the Sidonians and other nations possessing ships and commerce, were never themselves addicted to trade. From all this it follows that the law of Moses respecting *Interest* among Jews, was nothing more than a charitable precept, not a commercial regulation.

He then exhibits a fine picture of the Jewish people in Palestine.

"Never were the manners of any ancient nation, its government, its laws, its worship, more exactly described than ours. All the monuments of history attest the simplicity of our ancestors. A pastoral and agricultural life was their sole occupation; rustic games their only pleasures. They had neither manufactures, nor navigation; all their commerce with their neighbours was naturally limited to barter, at a time when money was rare, and its various uses so little known. They lived in a happy ignorance of all those sumptuous embellishments which are known only to great and opulent nations; they enjoyed a happiness without splendour, and knew to practice virtues without celebrity. Moses would only make them a people of brothers; he would only maintain a family equality; he would not have in Israel the poor and the rich. Hence those laws which, after a limited time, re-established all property. What need had he to regulate commercial matters, since all his ordinances tended to remove them from that state, and attach them solely to agricultural industry?

"For this reason Moses prohibited the Hebrew

Hebrew to lend his brother money, grain, or any thing, at interest. He permitted, but did not command, it towards strangers. The rabbies even prohibit the Jew to take interest from the Gentiles, lest he should in time so accustom himself to the profit, that he might be induced to take it from his brethren. The Jews in Rome declared, on their oath, that usury was not permitted to be practised either with their brethren, or with strangers. And this declaration was certainly conformable to religion and to truth, understanding the term usury in its popular signification.

"If there are Jews who practise usury, they are abject beings, unfaithful to the Law of Moses, disavowed by God and man, and who only profane the name of Jew. There can be no usurers among the Hebrew nation. Usurers are neither Jews, Mahometans, nor Christians; they belong to no religion, and are disavowed by all. Doctors of the Law, and Notables, you well know, that if we were at this moment living under the civil and political institutions of our patriarchal manners, and that there existed some anti-social *usurer* among the people of Israel, he would be ignominiously expelled from its bosom."

In the sittings of the 2d of March, 1807, when they adopted these two decisions, the chief of the Sanhedrim delivered an animated discourse. He says, that the vice of usury, which has so long served as a source of calumny to the Jews, but which originated only in the corruption of the human heart, and the ignorance and intolerance of ages of fanaticism, was always prohibited by the law. That many of their brethren have practised it, is a melancholy truth; but the Talmudists declare that all who abandon themselves to such monstrous excesses, will not at the day of judgment participate in the resurrection. The conduct of these vile bloodsuckers of the people, which the verse which proscribes usury designates, is compared to the venomous bite of a serpent; the wound is at first imperceptible; but the venom glides insensibly into the veins, and at length produces convulsion and rapid death. Such are the terrible progresses of usury!

He then attributes the cause of these usurious practices among Jews to their having been deprived of all civil and political rights; they must long have struggled with their consciences; but their [illegible], and the severe necessity of unhappy times, made the practice [illegible] to those lost men.

The President Furtado then addressed the Sanhedrim in an elaborate and final oration.

"You have at length closed your important mission, confided to you by a prince, whose kindness has changed the destiny of Israel, and annulled the civil and political anathema under which you have groaned so many ages."

He declares that in their frequent conferences before the *Sanhedrim* was formed, their study had been to unite *religious duties* with what "the *circumstances in which they were now placed required.* These *circumstances* exacted no sacrifices from real piety, nor did their Religion require that the civil advantages which these circumstances offered to them, should be refused. Thus (he continued), all that the pious man owes his God, the citizen his country, the subject his sovereign, you have performed; and your decisions constitute a pact of alliance between our *religion* and our *country!*"

Above all, it was necessary that this accusation of *Usury*, with which the Hebrews are so frequently reproached, as an effect of their religion, should be branded with an idelible mark by an Israelitish assembly.

He then developes and defends the great principle on which the present *Sanhedrim* has formed its decisions. "Some pious men conceived that the legislation of Moses, containing laws on spiritual duties and temporal interests, opposed by this union, an invincible obstacle to an entire and social incorporation with the people whose countries we inhabit. To dissipate this doubt, it was necessary to form a basis for our decisions; and this principle is contained in the preamble you have adopted. (See Monthly Magazine, No. 160, p. 36, at bottom.) There we establish the distinction which exists between religious laws and political laws; the former are inalterable, whatever the eventual situation of the Hebrew people may be; but the latter are subordinate in their execution to the human vicissitudes, of their state, their climate, their manners, and the laws of nations. And from all this we might infer that *though the orthodox Israelite may believe that all those orders or commands which compose the Mosaic code have been equally revealed, he is not held to believe that all are equally obligatory.* Some of these define the connection between man and his Creator; others between man and man, as members of a political society; and a third between subjects and their sovereign. The first appeal to our conscience, and

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are independent of temporal events; the second and third, from the nature of the objects they decree on, cannot enjoy the same permanence; they cannot be immutable, connected as they are with the circumstances of place, of time, and that political state to which they apply. This political state has been overturned, or dissolved by slow and unexpected revolutions, and necessarily unlooseus those bonds which originated in its existence, and were preserved by its duration.

"Such has been the destiny of the ancient theocracy of the Hebrews, and of the government which modified it under the monarchical system, till all sovereignty in Israel vanished. Our conscience was enabled, after all these reflections, to form that *Declaration* which is preserved in the preamble to our Doctrinal decisions:—a declaration which for ever annihilates those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the Israelites to be received as citizens, and to share in the humane indulgences of those sovereigns, who are willing to relieve them, and in whose breast there cannot remain any of those political scruples which induced them to imagine that the loss of their ancient father-land enfeebled the patriotic ardour of all Israelites for the country in which they were really born, and to which they are attached as subjects.

"Doctors and Notables! you know a false opinion, an afflicting prejudice prevails in Europe, that attributes to our national insociability, what is merely a necessary effect of the civil intolerance which its nations have shewn to us. Every where we saw the Israelite concentrate the circle of his affections among those of his own religion; still fondly clinging to his brothers, living only among them, frequenting only their society, residing in the same streets, and rallying at the same point, as if surrounded by hostile neighbours; like those casts in India, to whom a certain sense of honour, which religious prejudices established, gives a horror to communicate with others. This insulation of self-defence only served to attach the fraternity of Israelites more closely together; they became as one family. They were reproached with forming a nation in the nation; and that, being every where citizens, they were not particularly attached to any country: in a word, that they owned no country!

"But as man cannot divest himself of those social affections which are produced by his organization, and as all participate in that sentiment which leads to a preference of birth-place, or that spot of earth on which his physical and moral faculties first expanded themselves, this prejudice, which supposed us devoid of patriotism, was less an injury done to a class of men, than to human nature herself.

"Not only we did not form a nation in the nation, but we did not even form a constituted religion. The ancient tree planted by Moses, shattered and ruined by so many storms, did no more cover with its shadow the children of Israel. How many rites had fallen into disuse! What has become of the grand solemnities of the temple of Jerusalem? What of all those numerous ceremonies whose remembrance is only preserved in history?

"Is there no difference between a constituted political body, and a people dispersed among all the nations of the earth; between a nation which existed three thousand years ago, and the descendants of that nation, spread at this moment among all others, and to whose laws they are religiously bound, adopting for their country the spot they inhabit, and all that they preserve of their ancient state being only the manner of worshipping the Eternal?

"Are men ignorant that their ancient government was *Theocratical*; that their spiritual Sovereign was also their temporal Sovereign; that among them the two powers were long united in one hand; that this order of things not prescribing the independence of the religious society, as a state naturally inherent, the ecclesiastical hierarchy disappeared with the dissolution of the political body.

"It was not thus with a religion more modern. When the Roman empire dissolved, the monarchies which raised themselves on its ruins, adopted it. In these times of ignorance and confusion, it contributed to soften the ferocity of the people, to bend them to the love of order, and to civilize them. The influence it acquired by its benefits facilitated the means of aggrandising its domain, and the different states acknowledged a visible head.

"Nothing like this has existed among the Hebrews. In the state of dispersion in which they have lived so many centuries, they have never had a chief for their religion, no particular depository, no guardian of their law, no regulator of their ecclesiastical hierarchy. Their Great Sanhedrins had disappeared, like so many

many other institutions, and it is in this desolate state that we have reached the present times.

"Yet that opinion prevailing, that imagined, we were attached to another terrestrial country, continued to form an obstacle to our being incorporated with other nations, so as to efface for ever the line of demarcation between Israelite and Christian. Thus reduced to form unavailing vows, we have long shared in the duties of subjects, without participating in their rights, and in the charges of society, without enjoying its advantages. With the insulation which religion produced, a civil and political insulation was combined. We were strangers to whom government granted an asylum; men rather subjected than subjects; rather domiciliated than citizens; men to whom humanity would bestow natural rights, but to whom false politics denied to grant civil ones.

"Is it surprising, when we reflect on the moral effect of such an order of things, that this effect should manifest itself among an ignorant multitude, by a vile and degrading character? Among men endowed with some elevation of soul, by a desire of seeking, in the acquisition of wealth, some indemnification for being deprived of serving their country, and distinguishing themselves in civil and military employments?

"In refusing thus to the Israelite the sweet happiness of saying to himself, *I have a country*, some, in truth, might easily have believed, at certain moments, that this people had none.—With a noble pride we now declare we possess one."

The eloquent president then sums up the argument, which turns on the distinction made between the commands of the Law of Moses; one class being essentially religious and irrevocable, and the other political institutions, liable to change. The French government required that this distinction should be authorised by a Great *Sanhedrim*, because many Israelites, whose consciences were scrupulous, and who believed that the spiritual and temporal sovereignties were united, could not conceive that the religious ordinances could ever be separated from the political ones; but the Declaration the Sanhedrim adopt unites the triple benefit; 1. To have given this guarantee to the government. 2. To take away the scruples which some appear to have felt. 3. To do away the [illegible] which attributes to the Israelite a want of attachment to the country he inhabits.

"Such, Doctors of the Law and Notables, is the advantage of a religion which has particular rites, but an universal worship. The universal worship remains, but the particular rites ceased, when they became impracticable by the transportation of that religion of a particular country, into such various climates.

"In every legislation formed for a particular country, there necessarily must be laws of locality. God, who established ours by the means of Moses, assuredly chose that his prophet should consider and refer to those laws which God had established before Moses, in creating Nature herself!

"Permit one reflection which the memorable event of this day suggests.

"Among the sovereigns whom history presents as truly great, there are few who have not been either founders or protectors of religion; but too often, in maintaining the majesty of a religion, they have sullied its splendour and obscured their own glory, in becoming persecutors of a different religion. It could only appertain to a sovereign, whose valour and whose genius astonish his contemporaries, as they will posterity, to re-establish the Catholic religion and at the same time to place by its side two religions, of which one, the common source of both, rises for the first time since eighteen centuries, from the obscurity which disguised and concealed it." Here the president, overwhelmed with gratitude and metaphors, adorns the genius of *Napoleon le Grand*.

He concludes, "Till now those who have read the history of the modern Hebrews, have found nothing, but an uninterrupted series of exiles, confiscations, violations of public faith, rebellions and massacres, the shame of reason and the opprobrium of humanity. The reader is fatigued with this continuity of terrific pictures, where the innocent and the feeble are seen gasping under the powerful oppressor, and where men transform themselves to tigers among a handful of miserable fellow-beings whose only crime consists in adoring the Eternal in a different manner. At length in this history exists an epoch, on which the virtuous friends of humanity may pause with delight, and this epoch is the reign of the magnanimous prince who governs us."

In the sittings of the 9th of March 1807, the Chief of the Sanhedrim closed it with an animated oration:—he declares that the

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Law of Israel is perfect, and contains no anti-social principle. He apostrophises Napoleon as the *bien-aimé*, the idol of France and Italy, and devotes the Jewish nation to his commands. He finishes by saying, "I proclaim the close of the *sittings* of the Grand Sanhedrim, *conformably to the orders transmitted to me.*"

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY, *for* 1806. *By* JEROME DE LALANDE.

(Continued from page 132.*)*

M. PIAZZI has examined the question respecting the obliquity of the ecliptic, which has for a long time afforded a subject of dispute. The winter and summer solstices of 1804, gave him 7″ less in winter than in summer; a circumstance which, in his opinion, cannot arise from the variations in refraction, but from the light of the sun being more refrangible than that of the stars; whence it would follow, that the refractions deduced almost singly from the stars would not agree with the sun: and he is confident from his own observations, that the refractions of the stars are the same day and night. He thinks that, from the zenith to the winter solstice, the refractions can only be two seconds in error, which is not adequate to explain the differences from 7″ to 8″ found between the two solstices by the observations of Messrs. Piazzi and those of Greenwich. M. Delambre only finds 4″ as well as M. Chiaminello. In order to throw further light on this subject, M. Piazzi is of opinion, that a new element must enter into the calculations of refractions; he thinks that the obliquity can only be deduced from observations made during summer, and he finds 23° 27′ 57″4, for 1800, which only differs by 0″3, from what M. Delambre found by his 12 solstices, making a slight increase of the refractions of Bradley, and diminishing by one second the latitude of Paris, which will be 48° 50′ 13″. M. de Laplace supposes that the difference between winter and summer proceeds from our taking the interior thermometer in place of the exterior, which in his opinion must have given the true measure of refraction.

Four useful collections of observations, the Ephemerides of Berlin, of Vienna, of Milan, and the *Connoissance des Tems*, have been continued.

We do not receive the same assistance from Britain, where, it seems, no observations are made any where but at Greenwich; and the three kingdoms all depend on Dr. Maskelyne; but it must be confessed, that the observations he publishes annually, compensate for every deficiency.

The *Connoissance des Tems* for 1808, which appeared on the 15th of September, 1806, under the inspection of M. Delambre, is the first of a new series of these useful ephemerides. This volume is larger, the subjects it embraces more extensive, and more fully considered, and the calendar includes fifteen months, in order to form a continuation to the volume for the year 15. We find in it all the observations made by M. Bouvard, in 1803, and 1804, with the instruments belonging to the Imperial Observatory.

M. Delambre has given in detail the Measurement of the Degree in Sweden; which, according to him, is 57,200 toises, instead of 57,422, which the French found in 1736. This difference may perhaps be explained, from their having at that time no means of verifying the parallelism of the glasses, since it was not till 1764, that I published the first edition of my Astronomy, wherein is contained a description of the *proof-telescope.*

I have myself given in this volume a table of the proper movements for 500 stars, calculations for the eclipses for 1805 and 1806, and the conjunctions of Venus.

M. Delambre has also communicated to the public, through the same channel, notices of several useful books; formulæ of various authors, corrections of the solar and lunar tables, and a method of finding the configuration of the satellites.

It also contains observations of Messrs. Vidal, Flauguergues, Scarpellini, Humboldt, and a Memoir of M. de Prony, on the calculation of the spheroids, and the elements of the three last comets.

In the *Ephemerides of Milan*, we find observations on three new planets, the opposition of Jupiter in 1804, an eulogy upon Reggio, a large work of M. Oriani, for the calculation of spheroids; some remarks by M. Cesaris, expressive of his doubts respecting the parallax of the stars announced by Messrs. Piazzi and Calandrelli; a Memoir of M. Carlini, upon refractions, wherein he gives some analytical formulæ, and several observations on the circumpolar stars. In order to deduce from them the coefficients, he announces the tables of refractions which will be founded thereon.

M. Oriani, an astronomer of Milan, has

has refused the office of a bishop, and the Emperor has given him a pension of 6000 livres of Milan.

The Ephemerides of M. Bode, for 1809, which have not yet reached us, contain Observations, Memoirs by M. Bode; Messrs. Méchain, of Paris; Triesnecker, of Vienna; David, of Prague; Beittler, of Mittau; Wurm, of Blaubeuren; Bugge, of Copenhagen; Derflinger, of Kremsmünster; Schröter, of Lilienthal; Jungnitz, of Breslau; Benzenberg, of Hamburg; Harding, of Lilienthal; Olbers, of Bremen; Gauss, of Brunswick; Fritsch, of Quedlingburg; Seyffert, of Dresden; Ende, of Celle; Prosperin, of Upsal; Kautsch, of Lauremischel; Schubert, of Petersburgh; Brandes, of Eckwarden; Hahn, of Remplin; Melanderhielm, of Stockholm; Klugel, of Halle; Koch, of Dantzic; Maskelyne's new Catalogue; Letters from Messrs. Piazzi, Lalande, Ideler, Fuss, Embecke, Reposld, Wechmar, Reissig, Soldner, and Burja. We may judge by this catalogue of the industry of the Germans, in astronomical pursuits; it were much to be wished that a similar spirit prevailed in France.

M. Bode has published a new and enlarged edition of his small Celestial Atlas of 1782, in thirty-four sheets, with a Catalogue of 500 stars. M. Burja has finished his Astronomy, in five volumes 8vo. and I myself published in the Magazine Encyclopédique, for the month of August, a singular calculation made by an anonymous astronomer, in Germany, who ascertained that the six old planets would return to the same spot in 280,000 years. M. Mougin, has ascertained that, in fact, the differences do not exceed the errors which the length of that period should produce according to the observations that have been made during two thousand years, or rather two hundred years, since the more early observations are found to be extremely inaccurate.

M. Poczobut, in spite of his great age, still displays an example of uncommon zeal and courage. He has transmitted me a course of curious observations made upon the planet Harding, along with M. Reschka, professor of astronomy at Wilna, in Poland.

M. Gauss has calculated the six elements of this planet, which differ very little from the preceding ones, but which will require alterations when this enlightened geometrician shall have finished the calculation of the perturbations, with which he is occupied.

M. Schröter, has made some further investigation respecting the position of the axis of Mars, its atmosphere, and its spots.

The Memoirs of Berlin, for 1803, which appeared in May, 1805, contain numerous observations by M. Bode, made at the Royal Observatory of Berlin.

The eclipse of the sun on the 6th of June, was the most remarkable phenomenon that occurred during 1806, because it was total in the United States. It was observed in three different places in America, and served me for calculating the solar and lunar diameters, by comparing it with the observations of the annular eclipses, as may be seen in the Memoirs of the Institute. It is rather surprising, that it should not have been observed at Boston, where there is an academy; but Mr. Deferrer, an Englishman, settled at New York, took a journey to Albany, for the express purpose of observing it.

M. Richard, a missionary on the banks of Lake Erie, had likewise an opportunity of viewing it; and I conclude the difference of meridians to be 5_h. 36′, which confirms the position given in the chart of the United States, by Abraham Bradley.

This eclipse was observed at fifteen different places in Europe, whence I determined the time of the conjunction at 4^h. 30′ 6″ true time at Paris, and the latitude 19′ 20″. The correction of the Tables of M. Burg is 28″, and in latitude 3″.

M. Goudin has calculated several of these observations by an analytical method derived from that which he published in order to calculate, by anticipation, the phases of an eclipse for all the countries of the globe.

They have inserted in the *Connoissance des Tems* the chart of the eclipse of the sun on the 29th of November, 1807; but have omitted the general disposition calculated for all latitudes by M. Goudin, and that of the principal cities by M. Duvaucel; they will appear in the volume for 1809, which will be published previous to that eclipse.

M. Delaplace has given in the *Journal de Physique* some memoirs, in which he shews that the adhesion of bodies, placed upon the surface of a fluid, corresponds with the capillary attraction of which he has given the mathematical theory, and he points out the method of calculating this adhesion according to the experiments of Messrs. Haüy and Achard. The principle of attraction between the mole-

rules of bodies decreasing with an extreme rapidity, which expresses the capillary phenomena, is also the cause of the chemical affinities; it produces an influence of masses, the effects of which M. Berthollet has unfolded in a new and satisfactory manner.

M. Arago, observing that the light reflected by the Satellites, gives the same velocity with the aberration of the stars, hence concludes that the velocity does not change. The same astronomer found this to be equally the case with terrestrial objects; he made experiments with a prism applied to the mural quadrant, upon the light of the sun, stars, and terrestrial objects, by which he ascertained that the velocity of light is the same in every circumstance.

M. Halma, bookseller to the Empress, has undertaken a translation into French of the Almagest of Ptolemy.

M. Humboldt is busy at Berlin, in editing his Historical, Physical, and Political Travels; he is also occupied with the horary variations of magnetism. M. Oltmanns assists him in his labours; this young geometrician calculates with equal zeal and intelligence; he is about to publish a volume of astronomical observations.

M. Humboldt intends to undertake a journey into Asia.

The city of Erlangen, seven leagues north from Nuremberg, and which belonged to the kingdom of Prussia, has been treated with the greatest possible mildness; for this protection it has been indebted to its celebrated university, which enjoys the special care of the French generals.

The medal, annually decreed by the Institute, towards the equinox, for the best work on astronomy, conformably to my donation, has been adjudged to M. Svanberg, a Swedish astronomer, who has published the measure of the degree in Lapland, by means of which we ascertained the error, the causes of which are pointed out in the History of Astronomy for 1805. The medal represents the observatory, and on the reverse, *Præmium astronomicum Instituti Gallici.* John Svanberg was born the 7th of April, 1771, in the parish of Calixe, thirteen leagues from Tornea. He was originally intended for the church by an uncle, who took charge of his education; but the first mathematical book which he had an opportunity of perusing, being a Life of Maclaurin, gave him a decided taste for that science. As soon as he left the university, he wholly devoted himself to the study of astronomy, under the direction of M. Nordmark, a geometrician of great merit. In 1796 he was appointed vice-secretary to the academy of Stockholm, and in 1803 director of the observatory in that city.

The academy of Copenhagen proposes as a prize-question to ascertain whether there be a maximum and minimum in the changes produced by the perturbations upon the orbits of the planets, which depends on the nature of the orbits. The prize is four hundred francs; the essays will be received until the end of 1807.

The Academy of Berlin has extended for two years longer the time for determining the prize upon the variations of obliquity.

M. Delambre has finished the editing of all the observations of stars and latitudes for the meridian. There is still wanting the calculation of the arcs, and latitudes for the second volume, and afterwards the comparison of the old meridian. The basis to Rodez is bad: twenty-two toises have been added to the degree between Perpignan and Rodez, which departs from the progression. It is not the attraction of mountains, but the base which is the cause of it, and even the angles upon that base were bad.

M. Bouvard has finished the printing of his new tables of Jupiter and Saturn. I have completed those of Mercury and Venus, which are ready for printing. M. Delambre has finished those of the first Satellite, with the new perturbations.

M. Firmin Didot has afforded us a specimen of French industry, by a table of sines calculated to seconds, which are carried one place further than those of Taylor.

M. De Prony will publish the Prospectus, to which M. Didot has added a page in folio for the natural sines to twenty-two places for the ten-thousandths.

M. Barry, of Mannheim, announces a collection of observations. He placed a distant mark for his meridian glass.

At the end of July, a report was circulated that M. von Zach had quitted the Observatory of Gotha, which he had rendered so celebrated; but as it was through his influence that this building was originally constructed, astronomy will continue to reap the advantage of his zeal, influence, and abilities. His Journal has been continued; it contains among other articles, the position of Eisenberg, at present remarkable as being the residence of the learned Duchess Dowager of Gotha, 50° 58′ 3″ latitude, and 54′ 29″ east

east from Paris. From it we also learn that the Baltic sea diminishes forty-five inches in one century, and that it is generally supposed by Russian navigators, &c. that there is a junction between Asia and America.

The pyramid of Mont Rouge, at Paris, which is intended to serve as a mark for the meridian glass, was finished on the 31st of October; the trees around it are cut down.

The Board of Longitude has induced the minister to re-establish the observatory of the College of France, which proved so beneficial from the number of able navigators and astronomers, which for thirty years past were sent into the world by the professors. Science is much indebted to the zeal and intelligence of M. Vaudoyer, the architect of the government, who has constructed the present observatory on a new and improved plan. It was he who furnished the design for the halls of the Institute in Mazarin college.

A French translation of Mechanical Physics, by E. G. Fischer, honorary member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and professor of Mathematics and Physics in the same city, has lately appeared. It is enriched with notes by M. Biot, member of the Imperial Institute of France. By this translation, which is executed by Madame Biot, a very essential service has been rendered to science. This work treats of the properties of the motions of solids and of fluids; of electricity, magnetism, the phenomena of light, the theory of achromatic glasses, &c.

M. Biot, in one of his learned notes, regrets that the German language is not more generally cultivated in France, and that Gehler's Dictionary has not been translated.

The important researches of M. Volta, respecting the Galvanic Effects of Electricity, and the work of M. Chladny, on the Vibrations of Surfaces, remained unknown till several years after their publication, and the production of the last of these authors, On Stones which had fallen from the Clouds, was likewise wholly neglected, till the meteoric stone at Aigle attracted the public attention to aerolites, though the reality of the fall of these masses had been established by preceding facts, and by the accurate reasonings of M. Chladny. I have myself several times complained that the German language was not much regarded among us; and indeed, were it not for the Ephemerides, of Berlin, by M. Bode, and the Journal of M. de Zach, we should remain in a great measure ignorant of the astronomy of Germany. For the knowledge we possess on this subject, we are indebted to Messrs. Burckhardt and Delambre, who furnish us with a view of German astronomy in the same way, that we are made acquainted with the labours of the British, through the medium of the "Bibliotheque Britannique."—*(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD esteem it a favour if some of your Correspondents would inform me where the best account of the celebrated opera of the Orfeo of Politiano may be found; or whether or not a translation of that opera has appeared either in the French or in the English language.

Your's, &c. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that various substances diffuse, under different circumstances a phosphoric light, more or less vivid and permanent. Such are the fluate of lime, and some kinds of phosphat of lime when thrown in powder on heated bodies. The Bologna phosphorus, after being exposed to light, emits it again in the dark. Some sulphurets of zinc, when strongly rubbed with hard bodies, rotten wood, certain fishes and other animal substances, when in a state of putrescence, display also similar phenomena. Dr. Paley supposes, (in his Natural Theology) that the light of glow-worms proceeds from phosphorus, because phosphorus emits light. But light separated by the worms is totally different, and shines very brilliantly in the rain. There is a phenomenon common to the observation of mariners, which I should be glad if any of your philosophical correspondents will explain: it is the lucid appearance which is chiefly seen in summer nights on the surface of the sea, whose dashing and foaming waves make a transient, but beautifully brilliant appearance. It is well known that this may be excited by a slight quick stroke with a small rope or stick on the surface of the sea, and is most vivid in the darkest places. Because this marine light, as far as it can be ascertained, is without any sensible heat, and appears chiefly in the summer nights, some have strangely supposed that it may be a species of the ignis fatuus. But I expect to meet through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, a philosophical and satisfactory solution of this phenomenon. G. B.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY ON M. DE LALANDE,

Pronounced over his GRAVE, *by* M. DELAMBRE, PERPETUAL SECRETARY *of the* FIRST CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *for the* MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

A LOSS which will often be felt, which we have long had reason to apprehend, and which afflicts us no less than the most unexpected misfortune, assembles us here to pay the last duties to the father of astronomers, the father of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute, and the father of the Professors of the College of France. This combination of qualities might be supposed to denote a person of a much more advanced age than M. de Lalande, who had not completed his seventy-sixth year. Having commenced the career of the sciences at an age when others are just entering into life, having attained celebrity at a period when very few merely think of seeking the means of acquiring distinction, he scarcely ever met with any one, particularly of late years, who recollected his *debut*, and hence arose the general opinion which exaggerated his age, and which seemed to be confirmed by a weakly constitution, impaired, besides, by close attention to scientific pursuits.

Joseph Jerome Lefrançois de Lalande, member of the Legion of Honour, of the National Institute and Board of Longitude, and Professor of Astronomy in the College of France, was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, on the 11th of July, 1732, of respectable parents. His father, Pierre Lefrançois, who possessed a decent fortune, designed him for the bar. He accordingly repaired to Paris to study the law, to which he applied with great assiduity, when the sight of the Observatory awakened in him a propensity which deranged the projects of his parents, and became his ruling passion through life. He was received by Lemonnier, one of the most celebrated astronomers of France, with that benignity which men of science always shew to young persons, in whom they see assistants, and not rivals. Endued with the greatest promptitude, he profited by the lessons of so able an instructor, who, on his part, conceived a truly paternal affection for a youth that gave such promising hopes. An extraordinary occasion soon presented itself, and his master embraced it, to bring forward with distinction the pupil whom he had, in some sort, adopted.

The great astronomer Lacaille was preparing to set out for the Cape of Good Hope. The principal object of his voyage was to determine the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. To accomplish this purpose, it was necessary that he should be seconded by an observer placed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance that could be conveniently chosen on the globe. Berlin was thought the most suitable station. The Academy was sensible of the necessity of sending an astronomer to that city. In order that this project might meet with the less opposition, Lemonnier signified his intention of undertaking the business himself, and at the moment when he was ready to depart, he had the credit to get the pupil whom he had formed, appointed in his stead.

Frederick, to whom Maupertuis had spoken respecting the delicacy and difficulty of the enterprize, could not forbear shewing some astonishment when the young astronomer was presented to him. "However (added he, immediately), the Academy of Sciences has appointed you, and you will justify its choice." From that time the youth of the astronomer was an additional recommendation; he was admitted at court, welcomed by the Academy, and became acquainted with all the most distinguished persons at Berlin. He was then no more than eighteen.

The account which he gave of his mission on his return, procured him access to the Academy of Sciences. From that moment, till its suppression, not a volume of the Transactions of the Academy appeared without several important Memoirs of his, the enumeration of which would be equally long and unnecessary. The active part which he took in the labours of the academy, was not confined to astronomical matters; we have from his pen a description of seven arts, as different from each other as they are remote from the objects of his habitual meditations. We are indebted to him for the French edition of Halley's Tables, and the

the History of the Comet of 1759; he also furnished Clairault with prodigious calculations, which he had occasion for, in order to establish the theory of that famous comet. Being charged in 1760 with the editing of the *Connoissance des Temps*, he entirely changed the plan of that useful work, and gave it the form in which it at present appears. He composed seventeen volumes of that collection and left his example to his successors.

All these calculations did not prevent him from producing, in 1764, the first edition of his great Treatise of Astronomy, a celebrated and classic work; which, notwithstanding some minute blemishes, is a complete repertory of the science at that period, and of many methods either entirely new, or very little known. This work is his principal claim to glory; he improved it in two succeeding editions; the first enriched with new tables for all the planets, and far superior to those of Halley and Cassini. He was the first who calculated the perturbations of Mars and Venus; and in the Theory of Satellites, in which little progress has been made, he explained a motion which Bailly claimed as a discovery made by himself. The two competitors confined themselves to an exposition of their titles; this literary dispute was conducted with decency, and the most probable result was, that the two celebrated astronomers had both been led to the same discovery, a circumstance not uncommon in researches founded on calculation.

He composed all the astronomical articles for the Encyclopædia of Yverdun, all those for the Supplements to the *Encyclopédie de Paris*, and those for the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, substituting for the articles which d'Alembert had compiled from the works of Lemonnier, such as were more complete and more modern, all the materials for which he found in his great Treatise, that work after which all the astronomers who have acquired any reputation during the last forty years have formed themselves.

To these written lessons he joined oral instructions for the space of forty-six years. Since 1761 he had replaced his first master Delisle in the chair of astronomy in the College of France, and gave a new lustre to this curious part of public instruction in a celebrated school which possessed the most distinguished professors of every kind, which enjoyed and merited the extraordinary privilege of outliving the revolution and escaping the universal destruction which levelled all round it.

Of all the functions that he fulfilled, there was perhaps none that he took such delight in performing. Among the auditors who were induced by curiosity or leisure to attend his lectures, he made a point of distinguishing the pupils who deserved his more particular attention; welcoming, encouraging, supporting, and bringing into notice all those who were likely to become useful. Thus his school became a kind of seminary which produced a multitude of disciples, who supplied the observatories and introduced on board of ships the use of instruments and of astronomical methods. There also were formed several members of the academy, among whom it will be sufficient to mention Daguelet and Méchain.

But a circumstance that deserves particular notice is, that, notwithstanding the great number of pupils who from gratitude and attachment offered their services to aid him either in the immense calculations which he had not time to make, or in the revision of his works, he never accepted any assistance without naming the real authors; and, not content with this durable testimony of his gratitude, he used all possible means to give them more fugitive marks, but which were capable of being of more immediate and real benefit. Hence proceeded the articles which he inserted in such profusion in the different journals. Most readers ascribed them to an inordinate desire of fixing the attention of the public on himself; but the noble and secret motive was to bring into notice new names or such as were but little known, to awaken or to keep up emulation, and to clear the way for humble merit. Several of these articles were at different times written with this intention for myself. This disclosure I owe to the memory of him whom I consider it an honour to have had for my instructor, and I congratulate myself that the effects of his benevolence were productive of consequences so fortunate for me as to give my testimony on this melancholy and solemn occasion a character of truth and authenticity which it could not have exhibited under any other circumstances.

The same motive of gratitude dictated those biographical notices which immediately succeeded all our losses in literature, arts and sciences. Notwithstanding his alarming weakness at the time, he mustered strength sufficient to crawl to the

the grave of M. Coulomb, and to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the colleague whose loss we were deploring. Even yesterday, at the very moment when we had just lost him, a widow came with notes for which he had asked her five days before, for an historical eulogy of her husband, a naturalist known by the multiplicity of his productions, with whom M. de Lalande had no acquaintance but who had some time since given his name to a new plant or an unknown species.

Among the number of works which attest the fertility of his genius, we have not yet mentioned his Tour in Italy, which he may be said to have written running, and which is the most curious and the most complete collection that travellers can possibly consult; or the Treatise on Canals, which was planned and in a great measure executed during a visit he paid to the Canal of Languedoc, which he purposely traversed throughout its whole extent; or finally his *Bibliographie Astronomique*, an immense catalogue of all the works that have appeared on the subject of that science, which he had either procured, or the titles of which he had collected, if the books themselves had escaped his researches.

A farther proof of his activity and the facility with which he wrote, is that during the whole course of his life he made it an invariable rule not to spend an evening at home, constantly dividing his time into two portions, one of which he devoted to his duties, and the other to pleasure; and that he found leisure for the most active correspondence with all the men of science in Europe. He was a member, and certainly not the least useful one, of every academy that can be mentioned. He was in some sort the general bond of union between them all, and caused the produce of each to circulate through the others. The credit which his universal reputation acquired him he employed for the advantage of the sciences and scientific men. To his zeal and assiduity we are indebted for the Observations of the Military School and College of France. He made known to sovereigns the merit of their subjects, who, though they conferred honour on their country abroad, were either unknown or neglected at home. He recommended to the conqueror of Italy, Cagnoli, the astronomer of Verona, whose observatory was destroyed during the siege; he procured him an honourable indemnification, and pointed out to the ruler of France the distinguished astronomers who directed the observatory of Milan.

This ardent zeal by which he was actuated, and this prodigious activity presuppose a vivacity of disposition capable also of producing some inconveniences both to himself and others. He added to them a love of truth which sometimes degenerated into a species of fanaticism. Cautious circumspection appeared to him unworthy of a man of honour and integrity. He, therefore, uttered without reserve whatever he regarded as just and true, all his thoughts and all his sentiments. It may easily be believed that, in so long a career, he may have wounded the self-love of more than one individual, by assuming at times that ascendancy which he thought due to his protracted services; but when he was guilty of actual injustice, he was soon sensible of it and did not fail to endeavour to make amends for it. However strong might be the prepossession he had conceived against a man of letters or science on his entrance upon his career, no sooner had he established his character than M. de Lalande frankly paid him the homage of his admiration and attachment. Every feeling of aversion was removed as soon as he had rendered some signal service to science. To be an astronomer was, in his eyes, to possess the first claim upon his affection. Unmarried and without posterity to pursue the career on which he had conferred such lustre, he took two relatives under his protection; one of these, who afforded room for great hopes perished in La Vendée, and the other has become one of our most accurate and indefatigable observers; and he had the satisfaction to see the latter obtain a seat with him in the Institute and at the Board of Longitude. He likewise bred up the children of this nephew to astronomy; it was necessary that all belonging to him should be observers and calculators upon pain of losing his friendship and his favour. Useful to astronomy by his works, his example, his disciples, his credit and his correspondence, he was desirous of continuing that utility even after his death by means of a prize which he founded, and which the Institute annually adjudges to the author of the best memoir, or most curious observation.

Such activity and such successes seemed calculated to ensure him unalterable happiness, and for a long time he actually possessed the most brilliant reputation.

With

With a little more circumspection he might have enjoyed that flattering consideration till the last moment of his life. But his imprudent frankness, that intrepidity with which he always expressed his opinions even in the most turbulent times, the blunt severity with which he combated systems formed by ignorance and which ought only to have excited his pity, the habit he had contracted of continually pronouncing his opinion, even on subjects concerning which he might have been silent, excited the virulence of detraction, which even went so far as to dispute his real merit. His long and important services were forgotten in the recollection of trivial failings. In certain discussions in which he was wrong only in respect to the manner, he was frequently loaded with abuse which he fortunately had the wisdom to despise if he had not the prudence to prevent it. His character was a compound of great and commendable qualities and little singularities, which I pretend not either to justify or to dissemble.

Connected with him by a friendship of more than twenty years, the confident of all his thoughts, I had certainly more than one opportunity of telling him the truth, which he loved, and to which he listened with patience even when it condemned himself. I may pronounce it once more when he can no longer hear me, and I may venture to do it, because his merits far outweigh the little blemishes which he exhibited. The time for justice is at length arrived. He can no longer injure his own reputation; it is secure against the attacks of the malevolent, who will doubtless respect his ashes. I therefore declare in the name of the society whose organ I have the honour to be, and without the least fear of being contradicted by any of its members, that the colleague we have lost will long be regretted. He has rendered inestimable services to science, and will be useful to it even after his death. To the most extensive erudition he added a strong and retentive memory and a lively and prompt conception. He was a man of real and highly distinguished merit. It will be difficult to fill his place, and in some respects, perhaps, it will never be worthily supplied. He died at Paris on the 4th of April 1807, aged 74 years and nine months, wanting a few days.

After this harangue which was heard with profound attention, M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the third class, advanced, and pronounced the following address which excited the most lively interest:

"I beg leave to add a few words to the eloquent and impressive oration of the secretary. I have to relate a benevolent action of our colleague de Lalande, of which I was the occasion and the object. After the 10th of August 1792, I had occasion for an asylum. M. Harmand, who is now director of the pensions at the Treasury, then one of M. de Lalande's distinguished pupils, afforded me a retreat in the observatory *des Quatre Nations*, the keys and direction of which had been committed to him by M. de Lalande. He supplied all my wants. A requisition was issued for all the young men of M. Harmand's age, and though married, he had reason to apprehend that he should likewise be obliged to depart for the army. Under these circumstances, he went to M. de Lalande, and made him acquainted with my situation, saying, if he leaves the Observatory he will be massacred; if 'he remains there, he must perish with hunger.' 'Run,' replied M. de Lalande, 'tell him not to be uneasy; I will myself carry him a regular supply of food.' This neither he nor M. Harmand could do but at the risk of their own lives. My just gratitude is paid to his memory. May the God of heaven reward him! I hope he is already happy. He was more religious than he thought he was, since he always manifested a benevolent disposition, and approved himself a man of honour, probity, courage, a man full of activity for all useful things, and of love and zeal in behalf of his fellow-creatures. To imitate the great Benefactor, is the most worthy homage we can pay to the infinite goodness, the supreme intelligence which governs the Universe."

LETTERS

LETTERS OF THE LATE CARDINAL YORK.

[The Original MSS. of the following Letters have long been in the Hands of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, but their Publication has been withheld from Motives of Delicacy till after the Death of the Cardinal, who, it is well known, had, in the late Years of his Life, borne the title of Henry the Ninth. The Letters are not otherwise curious than as they relate to the last of the unfortunate Family of the Stuarts; they exhibit, however, some interesting Traits of the Domestic History and Feelings of the Family, and prove the Attention of the last surviving Member of that Family to the English Language.]

FROM THE DUKE.—SENT TO MACERATO.

April 17, 1772.

I AM in such a hurry, that I have only time to let you know, that I absolutely cannot enter directly or indirectly in any thing that regards my Brother's pretensions with the Pope. It is an incredible affliction for me to see him so obstinet in converting the happiest epoc of our family into endleass seans, and one may say scandals, with the disaprobntion of the whole worled. And if he continues in the same sistema, I certainly can in reality have nothing to doe with them, exeep the com'on acts of family visits. For God's sake endeavour to prevent his goeing headlong against the sentiment of all his true friends; and if you do not succeed, at least make him comprehend that is useless to spake to me in my shape on that afflicting topiek. You know the personal love and esteem I have for you. Adieu.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

April 24, 1772.

Uppon better reflection, my dear Lord, for the Queen's good service, you must letter know from me, that she shou'd fix on a person of confidence man or woman, with whom she can in leisure moments confide by word of mouth any thing she has a mind to let me know; this person, *sans ceremonie*, may write to me at any time, and I shall with all freedom answer and give the best advice I can; and the same person, without leaving the letters, will read or give her an account of what I say, and by that means our correspondence will be of use, and can be subject to no sort of inconvenience. The letters may be given to Cantini, who in all shapes is a sure hand. At the same time the Queen will do well to put her self francly on the footing of writing to me sometimes, but in such a shape as my Brother may know it. I am persuaded you will approve much of my scame; and I have moreover in my head an idea, that may do a great deal of good in regard of conciling confidance and tenderness betwixt them. I was my self with Card^{l} Negroni, and believe to have done some good. God grant patience to us both. Adieu, my dear Lord.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

April 27, 1772.

I had not time to write to you yesterday, my dear Lord, as I wou'd have wished, but have omited nothing underhand to make my Brother enter into himself as to your regard, and if I cou'd instill in him the sentiments of esteem and affection I have for you, am very certain you wou'd have nothing to wish for. I hope in God the new state of life he is now in may at long runn produce good effects, provided his unfortunate temper does not spoil all at the begining. Cantini will let you know of something that I flater myself may at least but him in good umour for a little time, and ought to make him sensible of my affection and atachement for him. With a thousand compliments to your Lady, I make an end, with the utmost assurances of my constant friendship and kindness.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

June 2, 1772.

I have only time, my dear Lord, to let you know I shall not fail to be in Albano Tuaysday sev' night, expecting in the mean while to have the satisfaction of embraceing you on Thursday next. Adieu.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF FITZJAMES. BY DESIRE OF THE KING.

June 16, 1772.

Mon Cousin, dans l'affliction ou Je suis d'observer sous mes yeux les mecontentemens reciproques qui regnent entre le Roy mon Frere et la Reine ma Belle-sœur, lesquels malheureusement s'accroissent de Jour en Jour, Je ne scay au monde a qui recourir si non a vous. Connoissant comme Je suis les Senti-

mens

mens de tendre attachement que vous avez eu de tout tems pour nos personnes et notre maison. Je suis très certain que personne plus que vous ne pourra s'intéresser dans cette douloureuse occasion pour y apporter tous les remedes possibles, c'est pourquoy Je me rest uns uniquement à vous instruire du peu que J'ay pu observoir moy-meme de la conduite et des sentimens de ma Belle-sœur. Il n'est pas douteux que l'origine de tout le mal (pour vous parler avec confiance et franchize) est concentré dans une espece d'aversion que ma Belle-sœur a concue pour le Roy, je puis dire dés le premier moment de leur union, et cela vis-à-vis d'une tendresse et affection qu'a mon frere pour elle, audela, en verité, de ce que vous pouvez imaginer, mais le mal est que cette aversion croit tous les jours. Elle ne s'en cache pas meme en public, et porte les choses si loin dans le particulier, qu'a vous dire le vray, Je crains fort que le degout continuel qu'elle donne a mon frere, puisse etre d'empechement a l'unique bonheur que peut souhaiter notre famille, c'est-a dire, la succession, outre l'affection personelle qui me fait craindre infiniment pour la santé du Roy. Comme J'ay eu plusieurs occasions d'avoir des conferences tete-à-tete avec ma Belle-sœur, aussy bien que de nous ecrire en quelqu'autre occasion reciproquement, Je ne sçaurois vous cacher que j'ay cru appercevoir en elle un caractere fort different de ce qu'on me l'avoit peint. Elle temoigna envers moy sur le champ toute sorte d'amitié et de confiance, et je puis vous assurer que J'en etois trés flatté, esperant par ce moyen de pouvoir etre bon à quelque chose pour établir l'union la plus parfaite entre elle et mon frere. J'ay taché aussy de mon coté de luy donner tous les temoignages possibles de mon amitie, et du desir que J'avois de la servir, en tout ce qui pouvoit dependre de moy. Mais comme l'honête homme ne sçauroit approuver ce qui n'est pas approuvable, ni ne peut s'empecher de dire quelquefois des verités qui ne sont pas toujours de notre gout, Je me suis apperçu que ce procedé envers elle m'a fait perdre beaucoup de son amitié et de sa confiance. A vous dire le vray, les plaintes que'lle m'a fait regardent tout au plus des chozes generales, et si elle se plaint de quelque chose en particulier, quand meme elle auroit raison, il n'est pas douteux, qu'au surplus cela ne derive uniquement que d'excés d'amour, pour ainsy dire, que mon frere a pour elle. Il est vray que j'aurois desiré que le Roy l'eut voulu complaire en quelques petites chozes; mais il est vray aussy que sa maniere d'agir envers luy, n'est pas le moyen de rien gagner, et ferme la bouche à tous ceux qui pourroient souhaiter de la servir, et il n'est pas douteux, comme j'ay pris la liberté de luy dire, qu'elle s'est mise totalement du coté du tort. Il est impossible après cela d'entrer dans toutes les particularités, mais celle qui m'a le plus surprise c'est la franchise avec laquelle elle a voulu me persuader, que c'etoit impossible d'avoir des enfans, et que ce n'etoit pas de sa faute a elle, tandis que je sçay de certain a n'en pouvoir pas douter que quand elle me fit ce discours, le mariage etoit deja consommé; et je crains qu'elle ait pû tenir ces memes propos a d'autres personnes qu'a moy. Je vous conjure, mon cher Duc, en vue de tout ce que je viens de dire, avec toute naiveté et confiance, de tacher de faire de votre coté tout ce que vous croirez le plus utile pour contribuer a faire ouvrir les yeux a ma belle-sœur sur sa conduite, laquelle surement ne sçauroit être approuvé de qui que ce soit, qui est au fait des chozes telles qu'elles sont, et qui peut etre la cause de convertir l'epoque la plus heureuse de notre maison, dans la plus malheureuse je veux dire sa totale destruction. Je me flatte qu'il est inutile de rien ajouter icy pour vous convainire des sentimens d'estime et de la plus tendre amitie qu'aura tous jours pour vous, Mon Cousin,

Votre très affectionné Cousin,

HENRY CARDINAL.

A Frascati ce 16 Juin, 1772.

Superscription,

A Mon Cousin Mr. Le Duc de Fitz-James.

THE DUKE. ANSWERED SAME DAY.

Tuesday Morning, June 17, 1772.

I send you, my dear Lord, the enclosed, which in reality has cost me a good deal of trouble; but as I am persuaded it may do a great deal of good, provided the Duc of Fitsjames is persuaded I have wrote it of my own accorde. I beg my B^d^ wou'd be so good as to take no notice of it, at least not to have read it, since it would certainly diminish much the impression it may make, and for that reason I have calculated in such a manner as he may be persuaded the King had not seen it; and I flatter myself he will be satisfied with it, and after this in reality nothing more can

be said on the subject for the good of his service and personal quiet. You know my sentiments, and am all yours.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER, ABOUT THE PROTECTON FOR ENGLAND.

Sunday Morning, March 14, 1773.

I have but just time, my dear Lord, to acquaint you that last night I not only got account of the affair in question being entierly finisched, but they have had the attention to send me the very brief for Card^l^ Cestini, which I have sent to him with a proper compliment, and I am informed he has taken very kindly my brother's remembrance of him, so that he ows that decoration entierly to him, as Card^l^ Marefoschi ows him what reguards Ireland, and I am obliged to add, that the Pope, as soon as he knew my B^r^ inclination, not only did not put it in doubt, but was the first himself to acquaint the Card^l^ of it. I was in doubt if I cou'd have come to town tomorrow for a considerable could I have got, but if I do, it is not possible for me to be running about so much, the more that I have some pressing business after the consisstori, and must go away as early as possible; so the king must excuse me for this time, and you may find me at home about eleven and a half. Adieu, my dear Lord, you know my sentiments tuards you. I embrace you with all my heart, with a thousand compliments to your lady.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 7, 1773.

I took very gindly, my dear Lord, your's of the 29th, and for your ruel have had no letter from my sister. When ever the scandalous hindcrence is removed of a mutual liberty of discoursing, &c. betwixt my sister and me, there is no doubt that my visits or letters may not only be of comfort to her, but of use to her conduct; but until that happens, I will hear of nothing, and will not approche them, since it is not just that I shoud have so many motives of affliction, and be insulted in the barguain. It is the affair of those who may thiuk me useful to do their endeavours to redress such irregular ways of proceeding towards a person of my carracter. A thonsand compliments to your lady, and be allwaise assured of my unalterable sentiments of esteem and friendships for you.—Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Tuesday Morning, March 29, 1774.

I thank you, my dear Lord, for your kind letter, and desire you wou'd remember that I only have more thea once laide under your considcration the evils that perhaps might ensue from your quitting Rome, but never have put in question the justness of your pretentions in reguard of my B^r^ who certainly aught to think himself obliged to condeccnd to your just demands, but as I never had any thing to do, either in your coming here, or indeed in any one thing concerning my B^r's^ operations *inclusive* to his marriage, I can account for nothing, nor meddle in any thing, and much less pretend to obstruct in any shape, or even disaprove whatever resolution you make think necessary for you to take; and you may be very certain that no incident whatever can alter the value I have allwaise had for you, nor diminish in the least the sincere friendship I retain for you and your lady, to home I make a thousand complimeuts. Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER CONCERNING FATHER FLEMING'S AFFAIR.

Thursday Night, June 17, 1774.

I have last night, my dear Lord, sent all the papers to Canonico Ricci, for to take the proper steps with Card^l^ Marefoschi, in reguard of the affair in question; but in case the Card^l^ shon'd not care to meddle in it, I can do no more on account of my being totaly out of them affairs and it's not being decent I shou'd recommend myself to persons I have not reason to be satisfied with; but all this will not hinder your takeing proper means with Propaganda and others, for obtaining your intent. Make a thousand kind compliments in my name to your lady, and be allwaise persuaded of my sincere esteem and affection. Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Frascati, August 3, 1774.

I received, my dear Lord, Saturday, your kind letter, and am sorry to be sure of you say of my B^r's^ health, but on the other side am glad not to hear extravagances of drink. I am persuaded of my sister's being content at present and satisfied, God graut a long continuance of peace and tranquillity. Wee have here most dangerously ill Card^l^ Carracciolo, and I am muche afraid his tender constitution may hinder him to get the

the better of this illness. Pray a thousand kind compliments to your lady, and be allwaise persuaded of my unalterable sentiments in your reguard. Adieu, My dear Lord. HENRY CARDINAL.

DE SERRANT TO THE KING.

Ayant l'honneur de commander l'ancien regiment des gardes de votre Majesté, je croirois manquer à mon devoir si je ne l'informois que l'intention du ministere est de l'incorporer. Je crois qu'il est strictement de mon honneur, Sire, de faire tous mes efforts pour l'empecher, et de representer de mon mieux que ce regiment ayant eté donné lors de la Paix de Riswick par votre Royal Grand Pere Le Roy Jacques Second, au Roy Louis 14, ne peut pas, Sire, estre reformé ou incorporé à l'insçüe de votre majesté; mais je ne puis pas me dissimuler, que lorsque la derniere resolution sera prise, je serai insuffisant pour la changer. Le regiment des gardes de votre Majesté n'a qu'un moyen, Sire, d'estre conservé, et il se met aux pieds de votre Majesté par l'organe du colonel qui a l'honneur de le commander, c'est que vous daignièz, sire, m'addresser une lettre pour le Comte de Maurepas, ou le M^rl. Prince de Soubise, ou le Comte de Vergennes, pour estre lüe dans le conseil, et ou votre Majesté daigne honorer son regiment des gardes de sa protection et marquer à un de ces trois ministres qu'elle s'interesse veritablement à ce qu'il reste sur pied sans réforme ou incorporation. Le regiment des gardes implore à cet egard, sire, les bontés de votre Majesté avec d'autant plus de confiance que les trois regiments Irlandais qui sont avant lui en France auxquels on ne doit pas toucher, sont moins anciens par la datte de leurs creations et qu'ils sont venûs icy par un echange fait entre Sa Majesté Le Roy Jacques Second et la cour de France, et qu'en cela ils n'ont fait que suivre les ordres de leur Maitre, au lieu que le regiment des gardes de votre Majesté, libre de rester en Irlande par la Capitulation de Limerick, ou de se faire transporter outre mer ou ils le jugeroient a propos, par les vaisseaux mêmes de l'usurpateur, a donné une marque de fidelité volontaire et eclatante en demandant à passer dans le Royaume ou s'etoit retiré son legitime Souverain; il a toujours eté regardé, Sire, par leurs Majestés les Rois Jacques Second et Jacques, comme leur regiment des gardes, et en 1716, en Ecosse, ses Capitaines avoient le Brevet de Colonel et les Lieutenants celui de Capitaine. Ses drapeaux portent encor les chiffres de votre Majesté, les Tambours la Livrée de votre Majesté, et les plaques qui sont sur les ceinturons des officiers et soldats portent cet mots *Carolus Rex* malgré tous les procés que l'on m'a fait, et contre lesquels j'ai constamment tenu bon avec le zele que j'aurai toujours, Sire, sur ce qui interessera la dignité et les interets de votre Majesté, dont je serai toujours,

Sire,

Avec le plus profond respect,
Le tres humble tres soumis et tres fidele
Serviteur et Sujet,
le Comte WALSH DE SERRANT.

Paris, ce 3 X^bre. 1774.

LETTER FROM THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Paris, le 9 7bre. 1784.

J'ai recue, Mylord, avec le plus grand plaisir votre obligeante lettre, et ce sera avec empressement que je ferai part au roy mon Pere des sentiments d'attachement que vous Lui conservez, et donc vous lui avez toujours donné des preuves; je sent parfaitement les raisons qui vous font differer d'aller le rejoindre, je ne négligerai rien, à mon arrivée, pour representer au Roy d'une maniere convenable, que je ne connois personne qui soit plus digne que vous, Mylord, de sa confiance, et que j'ni vue avec satisfaction que vous etiez encore disposé à Lui sacrifier votre temps et vos soins. Me voila presque à la veille de mon départ; tontes mes affaires etant terminées aussy heureusement que je pouvois le souhaiter. L'enrégistrement des lettres patentes s'est fait Mardy dernier. Mr. le Comte de Vergennes, dont j'ni infiniment à me louer, a mis toute la promtitude possible pour hater la conclusion, et je dois en partie à son Zele le bonheur de rejoindre plustot un pere qui me comble de tendresse et de bonté. Aussytot mon arrivée, Mylord j'aurai le plaisir de vous écrire: je desire de toute mon ame d'etre l'interprette fidelle des sentiments du Roy mon pere, et vous assurer que personne ne sçait mieux que moy apprécier votre rare merite, ny ne vous a voué plus d'attachement que votre tres humble et obeissante servante

Lady STUART duchesse d'ALBANY.

P.S. Maman me charge, Mylord, de La rappeller à votre Souvenir et de vous faire ses compliments.

THE

THE QUEEN, TO LORD CARRYLLE.

En Suisse, Baden, le 12 Juillet, 1784.

Vous serez fort etonné, mon cher Lord, quand vous sçaurez que je suis ici pour prendre les bains, et que j'ai comencé avec profit depuis 8 jours. Je ne sais si jé vous ai mandé que le Roy de Suede m'avoit accomodé avec le Roy. Nous voilà separés de bon accord! On dit que sa sunté est meilleure; le chaud lui fait du bien. Si vous voulez aller chez Mr. de Rongemont, il vous remettra les 100 louis de ma part. Je ne peux vous écrire que peu de mots; car les Bains m'affoiblissent extremement la tète. Adieu, mon cher Lord. Conservez moi votre amitié; comptez sur la mienne, et avez soin de vous. Je compts retourner à Rome pour l'hiver. Adieu, mon cher Lord. Comptez à jàmais que je serai votre amie,

LOUISE C. D'ALBANI.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

[In the following translations I have selected only the most important and striking features of this most noble portion of the poem. My aim has been to preserve the strictest fidelity consistent with free versification. The only apology to be offered for the repetition of what has been so often done before, is an opinion I have always maintained, that the most excellent model of ancient poetry cannot be too often made the subjects of imitation; and this, not merely on account of the writer (whose style cannot but be improved, and imagination corrected, by the study of such examples), but of the reader also. For it is vain to suppose that any translation, however true, and however animated, can give a just idea of every beauty in the original. Some passages will always be rendered languidly, some injudiciously, some carelessly, and it is only by combining and putting together the parts that have been best performed by various translators, that there is any chance of enjoying our author as we ought.

Every fresh copy has therefore a fair prospect of exciting pleasure both in the learned and unlearned reader. The former will, probably, find some favourite thought or expression of the original more happily transfused into his own language than he had ever seen it before. The latter will, perhaps, hail some beauty which will appear to him with all the advantage of novelty, and will thus receive a more perfect idea of that, to the understanding of which he can only attain through a reflected medium. To have placed myself in competition with Dryden in one of the most successful efforts of his exalted genius, would justly have exposed me to the censure and ridicule of the world. But, when it is understood that, far from having any such arrogant design, my end will be fully answered if I am found to have given a single sentence or expression of the author (which it is possible my great predecessor may have misunderstood, or overlooked, or too hastily and carelessly rendered) better than it had ever been done before, it is to be hoped that no reproach will be affixed to my performance on the score of over-weening vanity. EMMELCES.]

THE ENTRANCE INTO HELL.

(*From v.* 268 *to* 330.)

ALONE, amidst the gloom of night below,
Through Pluto's empty palaces they go,
(The dreary realms of unsubstantial shade)
As one, who travels through some forest-glade,
When the uncertain moon, in vapours bound,
Sheds faint malignant gleams on all around,
When Jove has veil'd in shadowy clouds the light,
And shape and colour fade in undistinguish'd night.
Before the porch, and in the jaws of Hell,
Avenging Cares and weeping Sorrows dwell,
And pale Disease, and (he whom none escape)
Cheerless Old-Age, and Hunger's meagre shape,
And shivering Fear, and Want, obscene to view,
And Death and Labour join the ghastly crew.
Then Sleep (Death's brother), and the Mind's bad Joys,
And deadly War's unhallow'd image rise;
There are the Furies' iron beds, and there
Wild Discord bathes in blood her snaky hair.

There, in the midst, an elm, opake and wide,
Stretches its mighty arms on every side;
Amidst its boughs vain Dreams are said to rest,
And build in every leaf their airy nest.

All these, and more, throng round the gates of hell.
Here Centaurs stable, here the Scyllas dwell,
Here Briareus extends his hundred hands,
And here the many-headed Hydra stands,

Chimæra

Chimæra wrapp'd in flames, the Gorgon maid,
The Harpy's ravenous crew, and Geryon's triple shade.

These fearful visions as the Prince survey'd,
With terror struck, he drew his shining blade,
And, rushing on the forms, had wasted there
His fruitless blows upon the yielding air;
But his wise guide forbad him to pursue
Those incorporeal forms that mock'd his view;
And bad him see, where straight before them lay
To Acheron's Tartarean flood their way;
Whose gulph in muddy torrents bursts its shores,
And all the soil to black Cocytus pours.
The dreadful boatman on these dismal sands,
Sordid with squalid filth, old Charon stands,
(Thick and uncomb'd his grisly beard they view'd,
His eyes all flame, vile rags, ungirt and rude,
Loose hanging down his back) while with his oar
He pushed his boat along the shelving shore,
And thence transported to its further coasts,
In his dark boat the disembodied ghosts.
In years he seems, but his stroog limbs display
A hoary vigour and a green decay.
Crowds to the banks in wild confusion throng'd
Of airy forms, to which in life belong'd
The hero's soul, the virgin's spotless fame,
The lover's warmth, the matron's honour'd name,
Or youths ill-fated, to the funeral fires
Untimely follow'd by their weeping sires:—
Numerous as leaves that in the dying wood
Are by the first chill blast of autumn strew'd,
Or flight of birds, that winter o'er the main
Drives to the shelter of a warmer plain.

With stretch'd-out hands a passage they implore,
Wild with desire to gain the further shore;
The boatman these admits, but those commands
With low'ring brows to quit the crowded sands.

Æneas, struck with the tumultuous scene,
"Oh tell me, Virgin, what these wonders mean!
What do these thronging ghosts demand? and why
Are some compell'd from the sad shore to fly,
While some are o'er the lake's dull waves convey'd?"

To him, thus answer'd the prophetic maid,
"Here, son of mightiest Jove, thine eyes have view'd
Cocytus' stagnant waters, and the flood
Of fatal Styx, by whose dread power to swear,
And break their vow, the blest Immortals fear.
"That ancient man is Charon—those, the ghosts
By funeral rites allow'd to pass these coasts.
The crowd which backward urge unwilling flight,
Unburied souls, that in these realms of night
A hundred years (unless the friendly tomb,
Sheltering their bones, first end their wretched doom)
A hundred wretched years must still remain,
Hopeless and shiv'ring on this naked plain,
And flit around the shore, and view the lake in vain."

II.

THE VALE OF LOVERS.
INTERVIEW OF ÆNEAS AND DIDO.

(*From v.* 440 *to* 476.)

Not far from hence on every side appears
The dismal prospect of the Vale of Tears,
Where all whom Love, with unrelenting waste,
Hath swept from earth, by Jove's command are plac'd.

In secret paths, amidst the myrtle's gloom
Cares, e'en in death, the mournful ghosts consume.
Phædra and Procris in this vale repose,
Sad Eriphyle her bleeding bosom shews
(Gor'd with unnatural wounds), Evadne here
And the lascivious dame of Crete appear:
Laodamia joins the pensive train,
And Cæneus, to her sex restor'd again.
Through the long forest's melancholy shade,
Among the rest, Phœnician Dido stray'd,
(Her breast fresh-reeking from th' unhallow'd blade).
To whom, as near the Trojan hero drew,
And thro' th' uncertain, shadowy darkness knew,
(Like one who sees amid the clouds of night,
Or thinks he sees, the new-moon's trembling light)
While down his face fast streams of sorrow roll,
He thus pours out the feelings of his soul:

"Unhappy Dido! then the fame was true
Which brought thee, bleeding, dying, to my view.
I was the cause—yet, by the stars I swear,
By the high gods, by all things sacred here
(If ought be sacred in this realm of ghosts),
I left, compell'd, your hospitable coasts:
No wish of mine ere drove from your abodes,
But the relentless mandate of the gods;
(That high inexorable fate, which now
Through these dire regions of eternal woe,
This dreary realm's impenetrable gloom,
Compells my unresisting steps to come.)

Yet

Yet oh, lov'd shade! how little thought I, driv'n
From thy dear presence by the will of heav'n,
Despair had follow'd my unwilling flight!
Yet stay, nor fly regardless from my sight,
Whom dost thou fly? this last sad moment o'er,
And Fate and Jove forbid our meeting more."

Thus with soft words, and melting tears, he strove
To calm her mind and re-inspire her love.

But she, in deep disdain, her sullen look
Fixed to the ground, averted, while he spoke,
Unmoved by all his sighs and all his pray'rs,
As some unshaken rock which the rude tempest bares;
Then bursts away, in the dark grove to hide
The gloomy rage of her indignant pride.
Her lov'd Sichæus meets her in the grove,
Answers her cares, and equals all her love.

III.

VALE OF HEROES.

MEETING OF ÆNEAS AND DEIPHOBUS.

(*In continuation of the preceding, to v.* 548)

With pity mov'd, far thro' the lengthen'd glade,
The prince pursued her melancholy shade;
Then urged his destin'd course, and soon attain'd
The last sad realm that unexplor'd remain'd,
The fields assigned to warriors bold and strong:
Here Tydeus met him 'midst the armed throng
Parthenopæus, fair Arcadia's boast,
Was here, and here Adrastus' pallid ghost.

But most the chief survey'd with grief divine
The unhappy warriors of the Dardan line,
Glaucus, Thesilochus, and Medon here,
And old Antenor's valiant sons appear;
Idæus too, amidst the martial throng,
Still urg'd his sounding steeds, and drove his car along.

To right, to left, the kindred bands advance.
The prince, unstated by one mournful glance,
Long lingering stands, and seeks of each to know
This cause of coming, and indulge his woe.

But when the ghosts of Danaus' progeny
And Agamemnon's troops the Trojan see
With bright arms gleaming through the gloomy shade,
Appalling terrors every soul invade.
Part, (as when once, pursued by Hector nigh,
They sought their navy), turn their backs, and fly.
Part feebly shriek, or raise a faint and broken cry.

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
His mangled shade one undistinguish'd wound;
With loss of nose and ears his front defac'd,
His hands lopp'd off, his manly form disgrac'd.

The prince scarce knew the bleeding trunk he spied,
(All shivering with the pains it wish'd to hide)
And thus, at length, in well-known accents cried,

"Alas, brave chief of Teocer's royal race,
My friend Deiphobus, the battle's grace!
Who sent thee thus dishonour'd here below?
To whom so dire a penance didst thou owe?
I heard the fame that on Troy's fatal night,
Tired with the labours of a glorious fight,
An honourable wound thy corpse had laid
Prone on the bloody heaps thy hand had made.

An empty tomb on the Rhætéan coast
I rais'd and loudly thrice invoked thy ghost.
Thy name and arms those regions yet retain;
But thee amidst the dead I sought in vain,
Till, every rite perform'd, I left the fatal plain."

To him thus Priam's son, "Oh friend, by thee
Was left undone no kind solemnity,
But every rite, and every honour paid
To thy Deiphobus' unhappy shade;
To my sad fate alone my present woe
(And Helen's baneful perfidy) I owe.

"Thou knows't how, lost in dreams of false delight,
We pass'd away that last avenging night,
When to high Pergamus the horse was come
Which carried Troy's destruction in its womb.
She led the feign'd procession to the gate—
She bore the torch that lit us to our fate;
And, 'midst the well-dissembled orgies, she
Call'd from our walls the treacherous enemy.

"Our fatal bed then held me, free from care,
Oppress'd with sleep, and resting from the war.
A sweet forgetfulness my frame o'erspread,
Deep as the slumber of the peaceful dead.
Then came my *matchless* spouse—my arms mislaid,
E'en from my pillow bore my faithful blade,
And call'd her *Spartan* to receive, in me,
The price of every former perfidy.

"They all rush in—our unrelenting foe,
Ulysses, leads their steps and prompts the blow,
(Just gods! if ought ye feel my pray'rs and pain,
Return such woes on the base Greeks again!)

"But thee, oh Prince, what fortune hither led,
Thee, yet unnumber'd with the unhappy dead?
Or wand'ring on the seas, and tempest-tost,
Or by the gods compell'd to view this coast,
This sun-less coast, this dreary, naked plain,
Which never light can pierce, nor joy attain?"

Thus

Thus in sad talk they while the time away
Till Morning's rosy car brought on the Day.
And thus had all the hours that Fate had giv'n
Unheeded fled; but She inspir'd from heav'n
Perceiv'd and spoke.

"The night draws near its close,
And the short hours you pass in fruitless woes.
Our road here parts—to Pluto's cave, the right,
And the eternal meadows of delight,
Will guide our steps; the left descends to night,
Those impious realms where wicked spirits lie
Chain'd down, and doom'd to endless misery."

Then Prism's son—"Upbraid not, mighty seer,
The short delay that has withheld you here.
I go, to fill the number of the dead,
To plunge anew into the gloomy shade.
Proceed, proceed, our glory and our joy,
Find happier fates, and raise again the name of Troy!"

He spoke—and turn'd, obedient, as he said,
Back to the dreary realm of unsubstantial shade.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ON HOLY TABLES AND CUPS.

THERE was formerly as much bickering about the sacramental table, as there is now about the sacrament itself. The following complaint was formally exhibited in 1640, against the Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Mr. James, a minister within his diocese.

"The churchwardens of my parish, by order from the bishop, were enjoined to turn the communion-table, and place it altar-wise. Now they, that they might neither displease the bishop, nor transgress against the rubric of the liturgy, made it an exact square table, that so, notwithstanding the bishop's order, the minister might still officiate at the north-side of the table. Mr. Humphry Sydenham informed against this, and, upon information, the bishop sent to view it: and upon this view he certified the bishop, that it was like an oyster-table, whereupon the bishop ordered the churchwardens to make a new one."

It is wonderful there should never have been here a dispute about the propriety of setting a distinct drinking-vessel before each of the communicants. The following incident occasioned such a controversy among the protestants of Germany.

A young lady in Zurich, of education, family, and fortune, remarkable for beauty of person, and delicacy of disposition, was attacked with a complaint very analogous to what is in this country called the *mumps*. Pains of the jaws, swellings of the gums, soreness of the uvula came on, a physician was called in, he examined narrowly, solicited a private interview with the father, and hinted that he thought there was venereal infection. The indignation of the parent may be conceived; he dismissed the medical man as ignorant of his profession, and sent for another. The same suspicion recurred, and, what was worse, began to be whispered abroad. It was now thought worth while to enquire minutely, and it was found that at the easter sacrament, which is usually crouded, this most virtuous and modest young lady had tasted the circulating cup immediately after a gentleman of libertine manners: it was inferred that the disease had been communicated by the adhering saliva.

Supposing that this or any other disease is likely to be caused by the use of a circulating drinking cup, ought we not, say the protestant theologians of Germany, to set a glass a-piece on the communion table: or, if this innovation were thought to savor of conviviality too much, ought we not to return to that practice of the church of Rome, which was adopted for similar reasons during an epidemic disease, of communicating in one kind only, and distributing merely bread!

ANECDOTE OF A PICTURE BY OPIE.

The late excellent and deeply regretted artist, Mr. Opie, was in Norwich during October, 1803, and there undertook the portrait of a nobleman on the point of matrimony, who had been in the naval service. Sir Edward Berry's sword was borrowed to be introduced on the painting.

This circumstance gave occasion to the insertion of numerous epigrams in the Norwich Iris, a few of which may be worth transcribing.

For Sir Edward Berry's sword, as painted by Mr. Opie.

Past from the victor's to the lover's side;
Cur'd by the widow, fancied by the bride.

Though coffin'd in thy sheath,
Thou shalt not wholly die;
That immortality thou gav'st,
Thy painter shall to thee supply.

Blest

Blest change! from wounding human noddles,
To rest among an artist's models.

Was ever sword so great a martyr,
Doom'd to hang, and draw, and quarter.

My hilt is bright, my keeping good,
When drawn in oil, or drawn in blood.

Well-drawn to take thy country's part,
Well-drawn to grace thy country's art.

Painted or worn, 'tis still thy fate
To deck the brave and gird the great.

In fight, in canvas, or in wit,
Your fate's to hit, or to be hit.

Epigrams on the last week's epigrams.

How ill do those rhimes with the subject accord!
They want its essential, the *point* of the sword.

Brave Berry's sword by Opie drawn,
Its wanted prowess still maintains;
And though blood-letting it might scorn,
It makes sad havock with the brains.

Instead of venturing more 'mid human strife,
And cutting short the thread of mortal life,
Thy sword, Sir Edward, has revers'd its crime,
By giving birth to many a wretched rhime.

They find you rusting peaceful in the hall,
They make ink of you—but forget the gall.

From Vulcan's cleaver wisdom rose,
So from your gashes Dulness grows.

You once sent Frenchmen to the devil,
And now the poetasters;
To perish by your point is still
The surest of disasters.

Of all the rhimes about you made,
May none be etch'd upon your blade.

You once cut laurels, that endure, your own,
You now cut laurels—for your poets—down.

Your point—Sir Edward chose to show it:
Not so the painter; nor the poet.

ABSTRACT OF THE MAHOMETAN CREED AND PRECEPTS.

1. There is only one God.

2. Mahomet is the Prophet and Missionary of God.

3. The Old and New Testaments were revealed by God, but have been corrupted by the Jews and Christians.

4. To these two codes is substituted the Koran revealed by God.

5. To the Koran is due the same obedience as to the word of God.

6. There are Prophets. Jesus Christ is a Prophet, but not the Son of God.

7. Our Souls form part of the Divine Essence.

8. Jesus Christ did not die on the Cross; another was substituted for him.

9. Universal Judgment.

10. An eternal Paradise, and a temporary Hell.

11. After the Judgment, all Mussulmens damned shall be received into Paradise.

12. In this celestial habitation they shall enjoy beautiful women, and every luxury of eating and drinking.

13. Mahomet has been predicted by the Scriptures.

14. It is not permitted to dispute in public respecting the Mahometan religion.

15. It is forbidden to worship images and statues, which can only be objects of idolatry.

16. Circumcision is recommended, but not strictly obligatory.

17. Prohibition of games of chance, of wine and fermented liquors, pork, blood, and animals strangled.

18. Polygamy and slavery are permitted.

19. The fast of Ramazan.

20. Pilgrimage to Mecca.

21. Ablutions.

22. The Resurrection.

23. Payment of tythes.

24. Prohibition of usury.

25. Not to take the name of God in vain.

26. To suffer for God.

27. To be patient, and do good to friends and neighbours.

28. To curse no creature.

CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH IN THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.

The English are serious like the Germans; lovers of shew, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of their servants, who wear their master's arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lie under. They excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of thicker make than the French: they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better *pirates*; cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above three hundred are said to be hanged annually in London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry. They are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman Conquest. Their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of

three

three and four, though seldom of four. They are built of wood, those of the richer sort, with bricks; their roofs are low, and, where the owner has money, covered with lead.

"They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfrey and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, "It is a pity he is not an Englishman."

FONTENELLE, 1657-1757,

Who was destined to live a century, appeared at his birth not likely to survive an hour.

It was not till near 90, that he began to feel the usual infirmities of age, and then his eyes grew dim, and his sense of hearing nearly failed him. But his wit remained to the last. Calling one morning very early on a lady, with whom he was intimate, she very complaisantly rose on purpose to see him, though much before her usual time. When she came down stairs, she said to him, "*Vous voyez, Monsieur, qu'on se lève pour vous.*" —He immediately answered, "*Oui; mais vous vous couchez chez les autres—dont j'enrage.*"

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

THIS Society had, at their last public sitting, offered a prize of five hundred roubles to any naturalist who would communicate to the Academy, within a limited time, "a series of new and useful experiments on light considered as matter, as also on the properties which may be in part ascribed to it; on the affinities it may appear to bear to organized, or inorganized matter, as well as on the modifications and phenomena which these substances undergo by their combinations with the matter of light." The academy declared at the same time, that, in order to give free scope to genius, they had stated the subject generally, leaving the candidates at liberty to consider the question in any point of view, that might appear to them best calculated to throw the greatest light on this delicate subject.

The Academy received within the prescribed time six Memoirs, each accompanied by a motto.

No. 1. Written in the Russian language, with the following motto; "A philosopher who has learned to doubt, knows more than all the learned, &c."

No. 2. Also composed in the Russian language with this motto; "Time is the earliest thing in nature, &c."

No. 3. Written in Latin with this motto; "*Est-ne color proprius verum, luminis repulsus eludunt aciem?*"

No. 4. In the French language, with the following; "*Nox abiit, nec tamen studium!*"

No. 5. In German, with this motto; "*Ut noscas splendore novo res semper egere, et primum jactum, &c.*"

No. 6. Also written in German with this motto; "*La physique ne sera veritablement une science, que lorsque tous les effets naturels se deduiront clairement d'un seul et meme principe evidemment demontré.*"

The three first of these Essays, besides being wholly unsupported by experimental proof, which was one of the conditions required by the Academy, consisted merely of hypotheses and propositions either well known, false, or ill expressed; and asserted without the most distant attempt at demonstration. For these reasons the Academy rejected them as wholly unworthy to obtain the prize.

No. 4 was declared to be not wholly destitute of merit. In it the writer considers several interesting questions respecting the nature of light, in such a manner as to shew that he is well acquainted with the subject; but the want of connection and systematic arrangement discoverable in this tract, and still more especially the total deficiency of new experiments, from which new results could be deduced, or which might tend to support the numerous hypotheses advanced by the author, without any kind of demonstration, would have prevented the prize from being adjudged to this Memoir, even had there been none of greater merit.

No. 5 & 6 were found worthy of particular attention by the Academy, from

the report of the committee appointed to examine the merits of the different performances. These Essays are conformable to the principal condition required by the Academy, since they contain a great number of new experiments on the effects and properties of light, as well as a judicious application of those already known, and which the author himself verified whenever they appeared in the least dubious. Both Essays are executed on a judicious plan, they are written with clearness, and arranged in systematic order. It must, however, be admitted, that they contain some loose and contradictory conclusions, as well as a few propositions advanced without sufficient proof, besides a few other trivial errors. But as these imperfections are manifestly overbalanced by the value of the researches contained in these productions, the Academy, without adopting all the doctrines advanced by the authors, have thought it their duty to divide the prize equally between them, from conceiving them well deserving of this honourable reward.

On opening the sealed notes which accompanied these tracts, Dr. Henry Frederick Link, professor of physic, in the University of Rostock, was discovered to be the author of No. 5, and Mr. Placidus Heiurick, professor of natural phylosophy and mathematics to the Abbey of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon, the author of No. 6. The notes belonging to the remaining tracts were committed to the flames without being opened.

At the time the Academy announced the prize offered by the Marine Department, for the best Essay on the resistance of fluids, they pledged themselves to make public the judgment, which they, in conjunction with that department, should give respecting the different papers which would most probably be transmitted to them on the subject. Since that period, the following Memoirs have been received.

No. 1. With the motto; *Sit modus lasso maris et viarum militæque.*"

No. 2. With the following motto, "*Præstat naturæ voce doceri, quam ingenio suo sapere.*"

No. 3. With the following; "*England and France agree.*"

This last did not arrive till after the period limited. On examination, none of them were found conformable to the conditions prescribed by the Marine Department: but No. 2 exhibits a new theory, which, though not built on sufficiently solid grounds, nor applied to naval architecture in the manner specified in the Academy's notice, yet, as it is in a great measure preferable to the theories of Romé, and of Don George Juan, and agrees better with experiments than common theory, deserves to be advantageously noticed; the Marine Department therefore, in order to recompence the author for his commendable exertions, have decreed to him the prize of one hundred Dutch ducats, which decision has been sanctioned by the approbation of the Academy. On opening the sealed note, the author was discovered to be Mr. Zacarie Nordmark, professor of mathematics in the university of Upsal.

During the same sitting, at which these prizes were distributed, the Academy proposed the following question for the present year 1807.

By chemistry we are taught the means of discovering the noxious qualities of mineral bodies, but it is only by empiricism that we have learned to distinguish noxious plants from those that are harmless; even those characteristics which are most relied on, do not always afford sufficient criteria by which to judge with complete certainty respecting the presence or absence of poison in vegetables.

The livid colour, for instance, which renders many plants suspected, is by no means certainly to be relied on. The bur (*Arctium,*) though a wholesome plant, is of a pale chill colour; while, on the contrary, the laurel, (*Daphne,*) which is a deadly poison, is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers and foliage. The families of *Ranunculus* and *Anemone* are equally beautiful and numerous, yet the greater number of them are possessed of noxious qualities.

The same observation may be applied to the disagreeable odour exhaled by some plants, and which is regarded by many as affording a certain test of their noxious quality; this however, on investigation, will be found equally uncertain as the former.

The laurel, already mentioned, is of a very agreeable hue, while the Orache (*Chenopodium*) which is an innocent, and even an useful plant, has a very disagreeable odour. That of the coriander is likewise disagreeable to many, though it is of a very salutary nature.

The Umbelliferous plants which grow in damp and humid situations, are generally regarded as poisonous, notwithstanding which the *Sison inundatum*, and *salsum* the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, *Angelica*

gelica sylvestris, *Ægopodium podagraria*, &c. which all thrive in marshy places, are perfectly harmless. Hence, it should seem, that neither the pale colour, disagreeable odour, nor the nature of the soil on which plants grow and thrive, can afford a certain test of their possessing poisonous qualities.

The pretended repugnance of animals to noxious plants, furnishes an equally uncertain criterion of their quality. The botanical division of plants into classes, orders, and families, is equally inefficient for this purpose. To render this evident, it is only necessary to observe, that among the principal species of the nightshade (*Solanum*) is found the potatoe (*Solanum tuberosum*) and many other wholesome vegetables, as well as the capsicum, which is said to possess the quality of destroying the pernicious principle in narcotic plants.

In consequence of this want of an external and natural sign, by means of which poisonous plants may be certainly discovered, it would be extremely desirable to find out some easy method of examining them; such, for example, as by the use of an *Eudiometer*, or any other mode best calculated to produce in them such changes as might, like the black colour assumed by mushrooms in boiling, indicate their deleterious qualities, though it must be confessed that even this criterion, by which we judge of poisonous mushrooms, is not yet sufficiently ascertained.

"An easy method is therefore required, by which any individual, unacquainted with botany, may speedily detect deleterious plants at a small expence, and in a manner perfectly decisive."

The prize to be one hundred Dutch ducats, and the different Memoirs must be transmitted previous to the 1st of July, 1808.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE first part of the first volume of the labours of this infant, but industrious society, has just been published. Its pursuits are directed towards the study of the science of Entomology, but more especially of those species of insects found in Great Britain; the ascertaining of their names and distinctions, their native countries, their localities, their food, economy, and peculiarities; pointing out the readiest and most desirable methods of destroying those which possess noxious properties, and making known as far as possible, those properties, which may either prove useful to science, or beneficial to mankind.

This part contains five papers, which are preceded by the by-laws of the society; the first is by the president, A. H. Haworth, esq. F. L. S. and F. H. S. whose assiduity in cultivating this branch of natural history, is well displayed in his two works, the first entitled "Prodromus Lepidopterorum Britannicorum," published in 1802; and the second, "Lepidoptera Britannica," in the succeeding year. This paper is called, "A Review of the Rise and Progress of the Science of Entomology in Great Britain, chronologically digested." From this it appears, that the first work published in England, relating to Entomology, was a large folio volume, written and completed by Thomas Moufet, entitled "Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium." It was published at London, in 1634, and is embellished with numerous engravings on wood, accompanied by long, tedious, and sometimes superstitious descriptions of the subjects they represent. The figures are wretchedly executed, yet the book is not destitute of merit. The first publication, which gave any account of British insects exclusively, was published in 1667, by Christopher Merret, M. D. F. R. S. and contains, amongst other things, a brief catalogue of such as Dr. M. knew to be indigenous, each accompanied by a concise descriptive sentence, by way of name. We can do little more than mention the names of the succeeding writers on entomology, beginning with Dr. Martin Lister, of York; Petiver, whose museum, after his death in 1718, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, for 4000*l.* and now forms part of the valuable stores of the British Museum; Sir Hans Sloane; the great Ray, whose Historia Insectorum was published after his death, by Dr. Derham; Eleazer Albin, who published in 1731, "The Natural History of British Insects," which contains principally, but not exclusively, such lepidopterous insects, as the author and his friends had reared from the state of caterpillars, exhibiting them feeding on their proper plants, and in all their changes; the whole are highly coloured, and accompanied by descriptions in English. This author also published, in 1736, a Natural History of Spiders in which he enumerates nearly two hundred species, and gives an English description

scription of each; Professor Bradley, whose multifarious works on agriculture, horticulture, and in various branches of natural history, shew more industry than science; he mentions the Duchess of Beaufort, as "having bred a greater variety of English Insects than were ever rightly observed by any one person in Europe," and Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Vincent, Dr Ruysch, Mr Seba, and Mr. Dandridge, as having surprising collections of insects. From this time, (1739) to 1768, no publication on the subject of entomology appeared, when Dr John Hill published, in folio, an English translation of Swammerdam's large work on Insects, and in 1773, he also published, "A Decade of curious Insects, some of them not described before"; some observations on the ninth, the *Alucita pallida*, (straw-coloured chinch) it may be worth while to give here, especially as the practice of keeping the plant alluded to, both in our bed rooms and sitting rooms, seems to be rapidly increasing on account of its fragrance.

"This is a creature, says Dr. Hill, very strange in its nature and history, and once came as strangely before me. A studious gentleman, very subject to the head-ache, which he and his physician both attributed to great attention, sneezing one day with violence as he was writing, saw some atoms a moment afterwards upon the writing paper, and they plainly moved; he doubled up the paper and brought it to me, when we laid a parcel of these moving particles before the lucernal microscope, when they appeared in continual motion, vibrating their antlers, shaking their wings, and turning up their tails to their heads in the manner of ear-wigs, but with incredible swiftness.

"'Twas palpable they had been discharged from his nose, and 'tis easy to see from whence they were thrown, and to understand how they might have caused intolerable pain, whilst they were thus rousing and moving their irritating hairs and feathers, upon a part where the verysubstance nfthe brain is almost naked.

"I had seen the same species inhabiting the flowers of the plant, Mignionette, and on enquiring, found that he had that plant in his chamber."

The following list of names will shew the writers on entomology in Great Britain, since 1758; Dr. Berkenhout; John Reinhold Forster; Dr. Lettsom; Dr. Drury, F.L.S.; Benjamin Wilks; T. P. Yeates; W. Curtis, F.L.S.; Moses Harris; James Barbut; Matthew Martyn; Dr. Shaw; E. Donovan; Thomas Martyn; William Lewin, F.L.S.; John Francillon; Dr. J. E. Smith, P.L.S.; Dr. Turton; Rev. M. Kirby; A. H. Haworth, F.L.S. and P.E.S.; Thomas Marshaun, F.L.S.; and James Sowerby, F.L.S. An appendix to this paper, contains the names of Francis Willoughby, and Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D.

The second paper is "On Rearing Insects," by the Rev Thomas Skrimshire, L.L.B. and F.E.S. For this purpose, Mr. S. has a number of tin boxes about two inches square, two sides of which, with the top and bottom, are perforated with small holes; the remaining two sides are glazed; one of the tin sides constitutes a door, which slides in a groove. Twelve of these are placed in a wooden trough partitioned off for each box, about a quarter of an inch deep, and made perfectly watertight. Only one caterpillar of a brood is placed in each of these boxes, which are numbered. A book is kept numbered to correspond with the boxes, in which is entered the history of the insect, from the day that it is placed in its box. A little water is poured into each partition of the wood trough, which serves to keep the food moist, as also the earth, which is put in the tin boxes, that the caterpillar may undergo its metamorphosis in the most natural manner. Mr. S. has observed that many of the pupæ have died in the earth; which may be in a great measure, owing to its binding so hard round them as to prevent perspiration and breathing. He, therefore, procured a looser kind of earth from a decayed tree, and mixed it with equal proportions of sand and saw-dust.

In the third paper. the Rev. John Burrell gives an account of a rare and curious insect, *Lygæus micropterus*, not before described by any author. Mr. B. thus describes it.

L. viridis, elytris venis duabus et margine interioribus rubris.

Hab. In Graminibus in locis cretaceis. Aug. init.

Long. Corp. 3½ lin.

Descript. Antennæ quadriarticulatæ rufæ, ultimo articulo fusco, setosæ.

Caput viride, margine posteriore rufo-flavo, oculis fuscis, setosum.

Rostrum longum, pallidum.

Thorax setosus, viridis.

Scutellum thorace concolor.

Elyt

Elytra brevia viridia venis elevatis, duabus et margine interioribus rubris, villosula.

Membrana pallida. Alarum rudimenta alba.

Abdomen marginatum maris rufum, linea dorsali interrupta nigra; fœminæ viride linea dorsali latiori rufa, sed ad apicem nigra, marginibus viridibus.

Pedes pallidi, setosi.

Obs. Fœmina mare latior.

Mr. Burrell does not mention where this insect was found, which certainly ought to have been told. There is a beautiful plate of it coloured after nature.

The fourth paper, is by the president, Mr. Haworth, and is entitled "A brief Account of some rare and interesting Insects, not hitherto announced as Inhabitants of Great Britain." This account comprises descriptions of the following subjects, viz. In the Order Coleoptera, *Geotrupes nasicornis*, of Fabr. the *Scarabæus nasicornis*, of Linn. taken alive at Chelsea, and only once before known to have been caught in Britain; *Lucanus Dorcus*, of Panzer, also taken at Chelsea, and never before recorded as a British species; *Lucanus grandis*, found in Devonshire, and as yet undescribed; *Lucanus Cervus*; *Scarabæus lævis*, of Fabr.; *Aphodius tristis*, of Panzer, not described by any other author, found at Sheffield, in Yorkshire; *Aphodius ictericus*, of Paykoll, found at London; *Trichius variabilis*, of Panzer, found at London, in 1806, and now in the cabinet of J. Howard, F.E.S.; *Apate Capucinus*, of Fabr., the *Dermestes Capucinus*, of Linn. taken near London; *Necrophorus bimaculatus*, of Fabr. taken near London, and now in Mr. Howard's cabinet; *Silpha bicolor*, taken in Yorkshire, by Mr. H. E. Strickland; this must not be confounded with S. bicolor of the Entom. Britan. which is a widely different insect, and belongs to another genus; *Sitonurus 4-maculatus*, of Fabr. taken in Essex; and now in Mr. Howard's cabinet. This is properly a native of South America; *Lamia dentator*, a native of Carolina, and Georgia, in North America, found in the area of a house in Gloucester-street, Hoxton, August 10, 1806; *Donacia Zosteræ*, of Fabr. found at Hull, by W. Spence, F.L.S.; *Hydrophilus marginellus*, taken at Hull, by P.W. Watson, F.E.S.; *H. melanocephalus*, taken near London; *H. fovcolatus*, taken near London; *Elophorus marinus*, of Fabr. taken at Hull, by Mr. W. Spence; *Hydrachnæ gibba*, and *H. ovalis*, of Fabr. *Dytiscus ater*, of Fabr. found near London, by R. Scales, V. P. F.S.; *D. notatus*, of Fabr. taken in Norfolk; *D. 6-pustulatus*, taken near London; *D. flavipes*, taken at Coomb, (the county not mentioned); *D. erythrocephalus*, and *D. nigrita*, both found near London; *D. assimilis*, taken in Yorkshire, by Mr. P. W. Watson, and Mr. W. Speace; *D. geminus*, of Fabr. *D. trifidus*, of Panzer, and *D. unistriatus*, of Schrank, taken in Coomb Wood; *Carabus glabratus*, of Fabr. taken by the Rev. S. Bale; C. *arvensis*, taken by Mr. R. Scales; C. *striatus*; C. *binotatus*; C. *vernalis*; C. *excavatus*; C. *vivalis*; C. *secalis*; *Staphylinus armatus*. In the order Hemiptera, *Notonecta furcata*; *Sigara coleoptrata*. In the order Lepidoptera, *Sphinx Galii*.

The fifth paper, which remains to be completed, is by the Rev. J. Burrell, and contains a Catalogue of Insects, found in the county of Norfolk.

This part is embellished with four engravings accurately and beautifully executed, and coloured after nature, by Mr. J. P. Neale, but the names of the different subjects are omitted to be given on the plates. It is matter of regret, that this society, whose industry is evident from the specimen before us, should feel such a predilection for describing the various insects, treated of in these pages, in the Latin language; if the descriptions were in English, it would, no doubt, tend to facilitate the progress of the study of this branch of natural history in Great Britain.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (CHARLES-STREET, ST. PANCRAS.) *for an Apparatus for producing Duplicates of Writing.*

FOR this purpose a prepared paper, called duplicate paper, is used, and which is made by thinly smearing over any kind of thin paper with oil, that oil being the best that is least liable to oxygenizement, or evaporation by heat. The ink used consists of carbon, or any other colouring substance, and finely mixed with oil. This ink is to be evenly spread on leaves of thin paper, or any other thin substance, after which it is to remain for some time between sheets of blotting paper, when it

is

is fit for use. The pens or styles used are made of agate, ground and polished to a smooth round point. They are to be set in metal sockets, or sockets of any other substance. To write *singly* in this mode, a leaf of prepared paper is laid upon a smooth tablet of metal, or any other smooth substance, and over that is spread a leaf of duplicate paper: upon these Mr. W. writes with the style; the pressure used causing a transfer of the carbon to be made upon the under side of the duplicate paper, which being transparent, instantly appears through, as if written upon the paper. To write *double*, a leaf of writing paper is laid upon the tablet, then a leaf of carbonated paper upon that, and upon both these a leaf of duplicate paper; upon the papers so disposed, the writing is made with the style. The effect produced is a double transfer of the carbon from the carbonated paper; that on the lower surface to the letter paper beneath, and that from the upper surface, to the under surface of the duplicate paper above it. Duplicates may also be formed, by substituting any thin paper, for the duplicate paper, and writing on it with any hard substance, which will leave a trace behind it, or by using such papers as admit of a ready absorption of the colouring matter beneath.

To make a further increase of writings from an original, a set of types and a type tablet are used; and for shortening the hand-writing the types can be reduced to one figure, namely, a point; but more figures may be used. These convey the idea of any letter by the position in which they are placed. The types consist of small tubes of metal, and on that end which is to give the form of the letters may be either a round point or any other simple mark or marks. The type tablet consists of a piece of flat metal, perforated with holes, or sockets, to fit the types; on the top of the type tablet are engraved, squares corresponding with those upon the character-paper, on which it is intended to write or print. To prevent the accidental shifting of the types in their sockets, they are rubbed with a little bees'-wax, softened with some oily substances. To prevent the types passing through the sockets of the type tablet in the act of writing, there is a plate of metal of equal size of the type tablet fixed at the bottom of it, so that it will admit of the types being pressed to any given distance through the sockets of the type tablet where they are stopped. In order to fix the types previously to taking off impressions, melted lead, or any other substance, may be run into the tops of those sockets which are vacated by the depression of the types that have been used for the composition of any work. In this state it is called a stereo-typed tablet, and may be used the same in any other type in the common mode of printing, and with a common press. Leaves of thin character-paper and carbonated paper may be laid alternately upon each other, and upon this the stereo-typed tablet is pressed in any manner found most convenient; thus a multiplicity of impressions are formed at once.

This invention, the patentee observes, combines the advantages of making several fac-similes of writings or drawings at the same time, by a single pen or style, which requires no repair, and with ink which is proof against those chemical agents which destroy common ink. The machinery is adapted for all climates, is simple and portable, weighing only three ounces.

MR. RICHARD LORENTZ'S (HAMMERSMITH,) *for certain Inventions of different Instruments, one of which produces instantaneous Light, and the other instantaneous Fire.*

To the specification describing this invention are annexed many drawings, which are essential to the correct understanding of the nature of the apparatus; the most that can be done in our repository, is to give the principle, with an account of the materials made use of. Hydrogen gas, and electricity, are both included in the invention; and the machinery consists in a vessel to produce the gas by means of zinc, and a diluted mineral acid, an electrophorus to furnish the spark when wanted; tubes, cocks, &c to convey the gas, and certain contrivances to put the whole in motion. Having described the structure of the different parts, the patentee says, "in this plate, after the electrophore hath been excited, the instrument is ready for use; and whenever the cock is opened, a stream of hydrogen gas rushes forth, and strikes the wick of the candle; but nearly at the same instant the electric spark sets fire to the gas, and converts it into a jet of flame which lights the candle; and the same effect may be repeatedly, and for many weeks, produced by one charge and excitement of the said instrument." If this last fact be accurate, we acknowledge the electrophorus is much superior to any that we have seen. In speaking of the instrument for producing fire, Mr. L. describes the head of a staff, having

having in it a cavity containing the prepared fungus, known by the name of German tinder, or common tinder. There is also a syringe, which works by a piston in the upper part of the staff, and by a stroke of about twelve inches, forces the common air with great velocity, and in a highly condensed state, through a small aperture against the combustible matter included in the head. The manner of working consists simply in pressing the end of the rod of the charged syringe strongly against the ground, so as to drive the air suddenly on the tinder, and the cap being without loss of time unscrewed, the tinder is found to be on fire.

Observation. We leave our readers to judge for themselves how far this invention is likely to be brought into general use. For ourselves, we suspect that the best that can be said of it, is, that it may be, in expert hands, an amusing philosophical play-thing.

MR. JAMES PEACHE'S (LAMBETH,) *for a Floating hollow Buoy on a new Construction.*

The use of buoys is well known, and the construction of that now under consideration, is by pieces of wood longitudinally applied to each other, after the manner of staves; but, instead of making the joints to consist of flat surfaces evenly or squarely applied to or against each other, they are rabbetted together by making the half thickness of each piece to over-lap the other. The faces are to be tarred, and applied to each other, and upon one of them is spread a covering of hair, &c. and upon this is applied in a melted state a coat of pitch and tar, after which the joints are put together, and secured by screws, pins, bolts, and by hoops enveloping the whole. The heads are put in by rabbeting the same in with the staves: the fitting is made good by several steps or successive faces in the joint, between which, tar, pitch, lintr, &c. are applied, and for greater security, there are sometimes two or even more additional heads fixed within the external heads. In the buoy is fixed a trunk or perforated piece, so made as not to allow the water to enter the said buoy without; but to afford a passage for a chain, rope, &c. for mooring. The shape which Mr. P. recommends as the best for his newly invented buoys is cylindrical or prismical, or conical pyramidal figures, and when the cross section of the figure is not circular, the number of sides should be eight.

MR. RICHARD WILCOX'S (LAMBETH,) *for Improvements on Steam Engines.*

These improvements are on the rotary steam-engine, and they consist, exclusively, in certain parts generally known by the name of gates, pallets, valves or cocks, which by their particular construction, are capable of confining and detaining steam, or other elastic or dense fluids between the said gates, &c.

The steam-engine consists of an outer fixed cylinder, and an inner revolving one, each furnished with pallets or cocks so contrived, that in passing each other they are moved so as to recede from each other's way, but in other parts of the circle they project so as to traverse the space between the two cylinders, and form steam-tight partitions; one of which being fixed, and the other moveable; the steam forces the moveable one round, and with it the moveable cylinder; the axis of which gives motion to the machinery, for which the steam engine is erected. On one side of the fixed pallet is a valve, which by a pipe communicates with the boiler, and on the other side, is placed a second valve which leads to the condenser; both of these are worked by methods similar to those in common use. The ends of the cylinders are made steam-tight by rings which press the packing against them; and the edges of the pallets are made steam-right by a hempen cloth stuffed or folded together. That part of the surface of the cock which comes in contact with the revolving cylinder, has a groove cut down it, into which a piece of metal is fitted, that is pressed against the cylinder by screws, or other means, so as to come in close contact with the revolving cylinder. To make the packing work well and permanent, a hole is drilled through the spindle of the cock, or of the paller, and another from thence horizontally to the parts of it in immediate contact with the cylinder, a funnel is placed outside, with a pipe from it passing into the hole made in the spindle, with a regulating cock annexed to it, between the spindle and funnel, by which the oil can be let down to lubricate the several working parts. The motion of the oil may be made to ascend by drilling a hole through the bottom of the cock, and so forming a communication by a pipe to a cistern of fluid-grease placed at some convenient distance above the level of the part of the engine requiring to be lubricated

To encrease the power of the engine,

Mr. W. can add two or more sets of pallets, gates, &c. by which the steam or the impelling fluid is caused to act in two or more places at the same time. In cases where this engine is employed to raise or give motion to any fluid introduced into it, the effects produced will be similar to those of a lifting or forcing pump. It is also applicable to extinguishing engines, forge furnace bellows, and all such other engines as operate by giving motion to fluids.

To the specification are attached drawings descriptive of sundry methods of applying and managing the pallets or cocks between the two cylinders; and Mr. Wilcox observes, that although he has drawn and described the cylinder parallel, and situated in a vertical direction, they may, if required, be placed in a horizontal or inclined direction, and the cylinders may have the form of frustums of cones, or other figures described by rotation, instead of being parallels, and the pallets may be opened by striking against each other, instead of being opened by gear externally.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION.

AN easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for the Use of Schools, with ten Engravings, by the Rev. David Blair. 3s. bound.

The First Catechism for Children, containing common things necessary to be known, and adapted to the capacity and curiosity of Children between Four and Ten Years of Age, by the Rev. David Blair. 9d.

Sketches of Human Manners, delineated in Stories intended to illustrate the Characters, Religion, and Singular Customs of the Inhabitants of different Parts of the World, by Priscilla Wakefield. 2s. 6d. bound.

HISTORY.

Modern History for the Use of Schools, exhibiting a summary View of the Rise, Progress, Revolutions, Decline and Fall of the Various Modern Nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the Age of Charlemagne, to the Year 1807, by the Rev. John Robinson. 12mo. 6s. bound.

LOGIC.

Logic, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and Different Modes of Reasoning, by Richard Kirwan, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints; being the Observations for which the Prize for 1806 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, by Samuel Cooper. 5s. 8vo. boards.

A Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation, with the practical Mode of conducting it; shewing the Analogy between the Small-Pox, and the Cow-Pox, and the Advantages of the latter, by Joseph Adams. 4s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Sketches, written in Connaught, by Miss Owenson. 2 vols. 9s.

The Crisis, by the Author of "Plain Facts," or, "A Review of the Conduct of the Late Ministers." 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Prophet Jonah, by a Farmer. 12mo. 1s.

The Lie Direct, or, a Refutation of the Charges in the Proclamation of President Jefferson, by Jasper Wilson, jun. 1s. 6d.

A Speech on the Utility of the Learned Languages, in Opposition to Mr. Cobbett's Assertion, delivered at the British Forum, the 12th of April, 1807; to which is added a humorous Speech on the Question of the Mad Dogs, by Samuel Fleming. 8vo. 1s.

A Reply to the Edinburgh Review, on the Foreign Policy of Marquis Wellesley's Administration in India. Comprising an Examination of the late Transactions in the Carnatic, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews; by an Advocate for the House of Israel. 12mo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

NOVELS.

Florentine, 1 vol. by B. Thompson.

The Fugitive Countess, 4 vols. boards.

Margarette, or the Intricacies of the Heart. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Misanthrope Father, 3 vols. 15s. boards.

POETRY.

The Harp of Erin, or the Poetical Works of the late T. Dermoudy; edited by J. G. Raymond. 2 vols. 14s.

POLITICS.

The Substance of the Speech delivered by the Earl of Selkirk, in the House of Lords, Monday, August 10, 1807, on the Defence of the Country, boards. 1s. 6d.

All the Talents Garland; or, a few Rockets let off at a Celebrated Ministry: including Elijah's Mantle, The Uti Possidetis, and other Poems, by the same Author. By eminent Political Characters, Part II. 2s.

Substance of the Speech of the Earl of Selkirk, in the House of Lords, on Monday August 10, 1807, on the Defence of the Country. 1s. 6d.

A Key

A Key to the recent Conduct of the Emperor of Russia. 2s. 6d.

Softly, Brave Yankees; or, the West Indies rendered Independent of America, and Africa Civilized. 2s.

Britain, Independent of Commerce, or Proofs Deduced from an Investigation into the True Cause of the Wealth of Nations; that our Riches, Prosperity, and Power, are derived from Resources Inheritant in Ourselves, and would not be Affected even though our Commerce were Annihilated; by W. Spence. 8vo. 3s.

A Reply to certain Observations of the Right Rev. Dr Milner, upon the Sequel to the Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier. 5s. sewed.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon, preached at the Second General Visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, holden at Tunbridge in Kent, by the Rev. Philip Monypenny. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Berkshire, July 1, 1807, by the Rev. Arthur Onslow. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at St Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on Thursday, July 3, 1806, before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, in the Diocese of St. David's, by the Rev. Charles Pigott Pritchett, to which is added an account of the Society. 1s.

A Sermon, preached August the 20th, 1807, at Croydon, Surry, by John Ireland. 1s.

A Compendium of some of the most Important Particulars of Natural and Revealed Religion, written chiefly for the Improvement of the Midling and Lower Orders of Society, by D. Watson. 1s 6d.

The Way to Heaven Delineated, or a Discourse upon that Plan of Salvation which is exhibited in the Gospel through Jesus Christ; by Samuel Moore. 2s.

The Danger of Philosophy to the Faith, and Order of the Churches of Christ, an Essay, by Mr. James Allen. 1s. 6d.

A Body of Theology, principally Practical in a Series of Lectures, with a Copious Index, by Robert Fellows. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

New Books just Imported, by T. Boosey.

Cramer's Ansichten der Hauptstadt des französischen Kayserreichs vom Jahre 1806, an. 10s. 6d.

Laun's Schloss Riesenstein. 2 vols. 12s.

Stutzmann's System der Politik und des Handels von Europa, gr. 8vo. 14s.

Vertraute Briefe über dem Preussischen Hofe, 1r. Band. 6s.

Jean Paul's Levana. 2 vols. 16s.

Stolberg's Geschichte der Religion Jesu Christi, 1r. Theil. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Rheinische (der) Bund, eine Zeitschrift, 5 Nos. 1l. 1s.

Nouvelle Grande Carte de l'Allemagne & des Etats qui l'avoisinent, in a case. 1l. 16s.

Nadir Amida, König von Persien, von Siegfried. 6s.

Herder's Cid 7s.

Reimarus Funfzig Jahren seiner medizinischen Laufbahn. 5s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Reverend Dr. BUCHANAN, in travelling in 1806 into Travancore, for the purpose of visiting the ancient Syrian churches, found fifty-five of these structures in the district of Malayala, of the Christian communion, which are built in a style not unlike some of the old parish churches in England. These churches acknowledge the Patriarch of Antioch, and their liturgy is derived from that of the early church of Antioch, called *Liturgia Jacobi Apostoli*. The Christians of Malayala differ, however, in their ceremonies from every other existing church, and their proper designation is "Syrian Christians," or "the Syrian Church of Malayala." The doctrines of this church are contained in a very few articles, and are not at variance in essentials with those of the European churches. Their bishop and metropolitan, after conferring with his clergy, delivered the following opinion: "That an union with the English church, or at least such a connection, as should appear to both churches practicable and expedient, would be a happy event, and favourable to the advancement of religion." It is in contemplation to send to England some youths of the country for education and ordination. The present bishop, MAR DIONYSIUS, is a native of Malayala, but of Syrian extraction. The church of Malayala has till lately received its bishops from Antioch; but that patriarchate being now nearly extinct, they are inclined to look to Britain. The Syrian Christians are also connected with the churches of Mesopotamia and Syria (215 in number), which are at present in a declining state, and struggling with great difficulties. The Syrian Christians in Malayala still use the Syrian language in their churches, although the Malayaline is the vernacular tongue. Efforts have been made to translate the Syriac Scriptures into Malayaline;

laynline; but it has not hitherto been effected, for want of suitable means. On its being proposed to send a Mulayaline translation to each of the fifty-five churches, on condition that they would transcribe it, and circulate the copies among the people, the elders replied, that so great was the desire of the people to have the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, that it might be expected that every man who could write, would make a copy on palm leaves for his own family. On investigating the Syro-Chaldaic manuscripts in Malayala, some of great antiquity were discovered. The Syrian version of the scriptures were brought to India, according to the belief of the Syrians, before the year 325 of our æra, and they alledge that their copies are exact transcripts, without any known error, to the present day. Some of these are certainly of ancient date; one found in a remote church contains the Old and New Testament engrossed on strong vellum, in large folio, having three columns in each page, and written with beautiful accuracy. The character is Estrangelo Syriac, and the words of every book are numbered. The volume is illuminated, though not after the European manner. It has suffered some injury from time or neglect, some of the leaves being nearly decayed. The Syrian church assigns to this manuscript very high antiquity. The order of the books of the Old and New Testament in it differs from that of the European copies, a chronological arrangement being more attended to in the former. The first emendation of the Hebrew text proposed by Dr. Kennicot (Gen iv. 8.) is found in this manuscript. The disputed passage in 1 John, c. v. v. 7, is not in it. In some other copies that verse is interpolated in black ink, which was done by the Portuguese priests in 1599. Two different characters of writing appear to have been in use among the Syrian Christians, the common Syriac, and the Estrangelo; the oldest manuscripts are in the latter. There are other ancient documents highly interesting, amongst which are certain tablets of brass, which were supposed to have been lost, but have been since recovered, and which are stated to contain grants of certain privileges to the churches of Malayala. The plates are six in number, closely engraved, four of them on both sides the plate. The oldest tablet is engraved in triangular-headed letters, resembling the Persepolitan or Babylonish. On the same plate there is writing, which has no affinity to any existing character in Hindostan. The grant on this tablet appears to be witnessed by four Jews of rank, whose names are written distinctly in an old Hebrew character, resembling the alphabet called the Palmyrene, and to each is prefixed the name of *Majen*, that is, chief. The Jews of Cochin also produce tablets, which they contend are of equal, if not of greater antiquity. It is intended to print a copper-plate *fac-simile* of the whole of these plates, making fourteen pages, and to transmit copies to the learned societies in Hindostan and Europe. Some very ancient manuscripts have also been found among the black Jews in Malayala. An old copy of the law was found written on a roll of leather about fifty feet in length, the skins being sewed together. It is intended to deposit such of the Syriac and Jewish manuscripts as may be found to be valuable in the public libraries of the British Universities.

The high price of Books is a subject of general observation, yet few persons take the trouble to ascertain the causes, or to make comparisons between their prices and those of other articles, or to examine into their prices in England and in other countries. The increase of price arises principally from the prevailing taste of the public, which gives encouragement only to fine printing, superfine paper, and costly embellishments (or rather which discourages plain and simply useful printing), and partly from the advanced prices of printing, engraving, and all the materials of which a book is composed. Every person must be aware, that the price of a book must be governed in a certain degree by the number of copies printed, because the expence of setting up the types must be divided among the number of copies. The same principle holds in regard to the labour of authorship, the charges for engraving, and all the other preliminary expences which are necessary to the production of the first copy. It is another principle equally obvious, that the number of copies sold will, in a certain degree, be in the inverse ratio of the price, that is, if the book be cheap, more copies will be sold, and if dear, there will be a smaller number of persons who can afford to buy it. It follows therefore, that whatever tends to increase the first cost of a book to its publisher, tends in a still higher degree to raise the price, because the necessary increase of price will occasion a diminution of purchasers; consequently all the preliminary expences must be borne by a smaller number of persons, or be laid on a smaller number

number of copies. The fault is obviously therefore in the luxurious taste of the times, which has forced the printers of books to enter into a competition to render all publications superb, and consequently costly, and every shilling in the intrinsic value of a copy of a book, adds three to its price, on account of the necessary reduction of the edition, and on account of the increase in the first cost, which adds proportionally to the hazard of success. Books, it will be apparent, are unlike most other articles; a weaver may make one, or one hundred yards of cloth at the simple cost per yard of the labour, and the material, whether for one yard, or for one hundred; but in the production of books, it costs nearly as much to produce one copy as one thousand, all the expences being the same for one copy as for one thousand, except the intrinsic value of the paper and a small expence for press work. It follows then as a practical and important inference, that the lovers of literature ought to consider fine printing, superfine paper, maccaroni embellishments, and every thing that adds uselessly to the cost of books, as destructive of literature itself, and that the judicious part of the public ought to give preference to that style of printing, which the most effectually answers the purposes of communicating knowledge, or they will in time be the means of raising printed books to the price of manuscripts. Enough has been said to inform the public of its duties, and this paragraph has already exceeded its bounds, or the writer had intended to prove that books have not risen in price more than other articles, and that they are much cheaper, *ceteris paribus*, than in any other country in Europe, and at half the price at which they can be produced in America.

The valuable library of the late professor Hensler, of Kiel, in Holstein, has been purchased, and lately imported to Edinburgh, by Messrs. Constable and Company. It consists of upwards of one thousand five hundred volumes, of the most choice descriptions; comprising the rarest and most valuable editions of all the best Greek and Roman Classics, and was considered to be one of the most select private classical collections in Germany.

A Legendary Romance, illustrative of the Domestic Manners and Amusements of the Fifteenth Century, by the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, is nearly ready for publication. It is entitled, "*Queen-Hoo-Hale, or a History of Times Past.*" Mr. Strutt was the author of "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," and other valuable publications of the same kind, and his ingenuity and knowledge of antiquity has rendered this work extremely curious and interesting.

A Work, entitled "Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers," is preparing in two volumes 4to. with Portraits, Autographs, and other Embellishments, and will contain,

1. A Republication of the Letters and Negociations of Sir Ralph Sadler with King James V. and with the Regency of Scotland, in the years 1540 and 1553. 2. A Collection of Curious and Important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private negociations with the Scottish Reformers, in the year 1559. 3 Letters and Papers respecting the grand Northern Rebellion, in 1569. 4. Documents concerning the confinement of Queen Mary in England.

All these State Papers, excepting those referring to the earliest of the four periods, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. They are published from the originals, which have been preserved in the family of Thomas Clifford, esq of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, whose mother, the Honourable Barbara Aston, represented Gertrude Sadler, Lady Aston, one of the co-helresses of Sir Ralph Sadler. The papers are published by Arthur Clifford, esq. and a Memoir of the Life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some Historical notes, have been contributed by Mr. Walter Scott.

Mr. Walter Scott, has received a thousand guineas for his new Poem, entitled, "Marmion, or a Tale of Flodden Field." It is in the press and will speedily be published.

The Rev. John Bidlake, of Plymouth, has in the press a new volume of Sermons.

Two volumes of collections from the Deipnosophists, or Banquet of the Learned, of Athenæus, is in the press.

The Rev. Mr. Hedderick, has in the press, a new edition of the late Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys, with considerable additions.

Dr. Cartwright has a volume of Poems and Essays, on various miscellaneous subjects, in the press.

Mr. Taylor proposes to publish a Translation of the Organon of Aristotle, with copious Elucidations from the Commentaries of Ammonius and Simplicius.

The seventh number of the new Series of the Mathematical Repository, by Thomas Leybourn, is in the press, containing: 1. Solutions to thirty curious Mathematical Questions, proposed in a former number; 2. Solutions to some Mechanical

Mechanical Problems, by Mr. John Dawson: 3. Solution of a curious Diophantine Problem, by Mr. Cunliffe: 4 An Essay on the Theory of Amicable Numbers, by Mr. John Gough: 5. An Investigation of some Theorems, for finding the sums of certain infinite series, by Mr. Cunliffe: 6. Le Gendre, on Elliptic Transcendentals: and thirty new Questions, to be answered in a subsequent Number.

Mr. Southey has nearly finished a Translation from the Spanish, of the interesting Chronicle of the Cid. He has not confined his Translation to one Book, but has brought together and woven into one Narrative all that the Poem of the Cid, the Chronicle of the Cid, and the general Chronicle of King Alonzo contain. To the Work will be prefixed, a Sketch of the previous History of Spain, and also a Critical and Biographical account of the principal authors who have been consulted in it.

The late Rev. Dr. Symonds, Professor of Modern History, in the University of Cambridge, had devoted a considerable share of attention to the English languages, with a view of rectifying the mistakes and inelegancies observable in the composition of our best writers. His numerous avocations prevented him from completing the work, but he had at the time of his death made considerable progress in the preparation of it. The part which he had finished, and which contains his Remarks on British writers, is intended to be shortly published, and from the ability of the Author, the public may anticipate its value.

Dr. Charles Burney, is printing at the Cambridge press, the Chorusses of Æschylus, with Notes and Illustrations.

Mr. Hoole is printing a Poem on the subject of the Exodus.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch, with a great number of corrections of the Text, and considerable additions to the Notes, by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, is nearly ready for publication.

Professor Porson is about to re-print in one volume, the four Plays of Euripides, before published separately. They have been for sometime past remarkably scarce.

Mr. Sowerby is about to publish a Chromometer, or Scale for measuring Colours, upon an easy and simple principle, so as to measure any simple Tint to Infinity.

Dr. Biddois, has in contemplation, a Medical work of great extent, comprising a Collection of Facts, made by the Original Observers of Fever in all Nations.

The Rev. W. J. Hort, of Bristol, is about to publish a short account of Classical Mythology, freed from those relations which render the generality of works on the same subject so improper for youthful readers of either Sex, and which are so peculiarly unfit for the perusal of females.

A new edition of Davis's Life of Garrick, enriched with a number of additional Notes, is expected to be published in the course of the winter.

Mrs. Hurry has in the press, three volumes of interesting Tales, which will shortly be published.

The Sermons of Bishop Jeremy Taylor are re-printing, and nearly ready for publication.

Mr. George Woodley, has a volume of Poems on various subjects in the press.

Mr. Accum, Lecturer on Experimental Chemistry and Mineralogy, has began to print a System of Mineralogy, and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its application to the Arts, on the plans of Hauy and Brongiart.

Mr. Bourn, of Hackney, teacher of Writing and Geography, intends in the course of a few days to publish a concise Gazeteer of the most remarkable places in the world; with brief notices of the principal Historical events, and most celebrated persons connected with them: to which he will annex references to books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c.

The second part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of Quack Medicines; copies of the Specifications from the Patent Office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of Quacks, &c. will be published in a few days.

The Translation of the Abbé Haüy's Elementary Treatise of Natural Philosophy, by Mr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, announced some months ago, will be published in the course of the present month.

It is intended to convert the elegant building which was lately the depository of the Leverian Museum, into a Literary Institution, on the plan of the Royal and the London Institutions. We wish well to this design, because it will accommodate parts of the town remote from the other Institutions, and add another means to the general diffusion of knowledge.

The Institution for the Cure of Impediments

diments of Speech, the Instruction of Foreigners in the Idiom and Pronunciation of the English Language, and the Improvement of English Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, opened again, after the recess, on the 14th ult. and Mr. and Mrs. THELWALL have announced their intention of continuing without interruption the customary courses of tuition, both to adults and junior pupils, as well those who are resident at the Institution, or attend in classes, as those who visit it for the purpose of receiving private lessons, till the annual recess, on the first day of August. Mr. T's. public Lectures will not commence till the latter end of October; and will then be delivered on Monday evenings only.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has recently stated the advantages to be obtained by inuring tender plants, natives of warmer climates, to bear the severity of that of England. In the case of annuals, he mentions this is effected with little trouble, as all that is required is to enable them to ripen their seed in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost will have no power to injure it; but a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annual shoots, that have sometimes been so severe with us as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest-trees. In 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica were procured from Canada, and sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow. They grew, and produced strong plants, which ripened their seeds. These vegetated in the succeeding spring, and so on every year, the plants springing up from the seeds of the preceding year, and becoming visibly stronger and larger, and rising from deeper parts of the pond, till the year 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was in every part covered with them. From this, and other similar experiments, Sir Joseph proposes to sow the seeds of such shrubs as occasionally ripen them in the English climate, after the example of the Zizania, which, in fourteen years, became completely naturalized to our climate.

The BISHOP of LONDON has transferred £.1200 stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that College; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some Evidence of Christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English Composition on some Moral Precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful Reader in, and regular Attendant, at Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master.

Government having purchased the Museum of the late JOHN HUNTER, esq. whose choice and rare Collection of natural and artificial Curiosities are so very peculiarly qualified to serve the science of Surgery, have thought it expedient to convert the whole of it to the public benefit, by presenting the same to the Royal Corporation of Surgeons; for which purpose a commodious and extensive building is erecting in Lincoln's-inn-square, where this valuable and splendid assemblage will be deposited, and where, within one extensive area, will be at once concentered, the Corporation Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, the Repository of Curiosities, and the several apartments and chambers of the Officers of the Corporation. The grand front will be towards Portugal-street. The whole structure will be completed early in the ensuing spring, and present a splendid edifice.

Mr. BOILEAU, Author of an Essay on the Study of Statistics, will commence a course of Statistical Lectures on the present State of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, on Thursday, the 8th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street, and continue the same every Monday and Thursday at the same hour, till the course be concluded. And at seven o'clock on the same evening Mr. Boileau proposes reading Lectures on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German language, with particular reference to Mercantile Correspondence.

RUSSIA.

The Governor of Irchutsk has reported to the Russian Government the Discovery of a Mass of Ruins, thirty-five wersts from the frontiers of China, which appears to have belonged to a very considerable city. They consist of shapeless hillocks, heaps of decayed bricks, and the remains of ramparts, overgrown in great part with large trees. Orders have been given by the Government for an accurate examination of them.

SWEDEN.

M. AGRIVILIUS is publishing, at Upsal, Corrections and Supplements to the Commentaries of Proclus on the first Book of Euclid's Elements. The Greek Commentary

Commentary of Proclus has been printed only once in the original language, at the end of Euclid's Elements, in the folio edition of Simon Grynæus, Basil, 1533. The defective state of the text induced Francis Baroccius, a patrician of Venice, to correct it, and to fill up the chasms from manuscripts discovered at Bologna, and in the island of Crete. He then produced a Latin Translation of it, which was published in folio at Venice, in 1560. This was translated into the English language by Mr. T. Taylor, and published in 1788. The Corrections and Additions of M. Aurivilius are from a Greek copy of the Basil edition, made by Conrad Dasypodius, of Strasburgh.

DENMARK.

The following is an Account of the number of Births and Deaths in this Kingdom for the year 1806.

	Births.	Deaths.
Denmark	29,949	22,588
Norway	26,777	18,482
Schleswig and Holstein	16,421	12,754
Altona	793	823
Lordship of Pinneberg	901	694
County of Rantzau . .	418	354
	75,259	55,695

The Births exceed the Deaths by 19,564. Greenland and Iceland are not included in the above Account.

In a collection of the lives of celebrated Danes recently published, we find some curious particulars relative to M. Pfingsten, who had the direction of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established at Kiel. This truly extraordinary man was born at Kiel, in 1746. In his youth he gave lessons in reading, dancing, and music, and invented a new method of playing, if it may be so expressed, upon the drum. He executed concertos on that instrument, and some years ago, gave one for the benefit of the poor. He was led to the idea of employing the sounds of the drum, or any other articulate sounds in the formation of a language. This idea suggested that of another language of signs for the eye, and a third for the touch. Of these he exhibited public experiments, in 1786, at Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and other places. Sentences were written down for him, these he dictated by beat of drum to his son eleven years of age, who, in his turn committed them to paper, with all the orthographical errors that were made in them; M. Pfingsten did the same with striking a table with the end of a bow belonging to a violin. He likewise made experiments with his telegraphic language, by the motion of the arms, by flags, and at night by torches; lastly, he discovered a method of communicating his ideas to another in the dark, by the touch, and the motion of the fingers. He has since availed himself of these discoveries in the instruction of persons born deaf and blind; and has been the more successful with the former, as he had in his childhood two companions that were deaf and dumb, and then formed a language by signs for the purpose of conversing with them.

AUSTRIA.

The church-yard of the Augustines, at Vienna, which contains the celebrated mausoleum, executed by Canova, for the Archduchess Christina, is to be decorated with a bronze statue, which the emperor is going to erect to the memory of his uncle, Joseph II. The execution of it, was committed to M. Zauner, who has acquitted himself with great success. The statue is the largest of the kind in Europe.

The Josephine Academy of Surgery, at one of its late meetings, was principally engaged in a careful examination of the conductor of light, invented by Dr. Bozzini, of Frankfort on the Mayn, and which is intended to illumine the internal parts and cavities of the body. The experiments, which were made on corpses, were attended with results highly honourable and satisfactory to the inventor, and fully demonstrated the utility of this ingenious contrivance. It is more than doubtful, however, that the application of this conductor of light to living persons, will be attended with very great difficulties.

GERMANY.

There has been published at Halle a work entitled Letters on the interior relations of the Court of Prussia, since the time of Frederic II. These Letters have excited the public curiosity to a high degree, and are said to be very interesting.

The Catalogue of Books at the last Leipzig Fair amounted only to 1,562 articles, including the Latin works. There were many continuations and new editions of former works in the classes of voyages and travels, biography, &c. Those that appear to have suffered the least diminution are novels and dramatic productions. The number of novels is eighty-eight, and of theatrical works thirty-eight. To what a low degree of importance this fair is reduced, is proved from the circumstance of only one book-

seller

seller attending from Frankfort, which in general sent ten before the late troubles in Germany.

The University of Leipzig has resolved henceforth to call by the name of Napoleon that group of stars which lies between the girdle and sword of Orion; and a numerous deputation of the University was appointed to present the conqueror with a map of the group so named.

The new organization of the Academy of Sciences at Munich still occupies the attention of the Bavarian Government. Its labours are to be more extensive than those of any similar Institution in Europe; for it is to have, under the direction of the ministry, immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in the kingdom of Bavaria. The President of the Academy is to be the Privy Counsellor JACOBI, a man respected throughout Germany, as well for his philosophical writings as for his personal character. Among the other academicians whose names have been announced to the public, are those of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late Director of the Observatory of Göttingen; M. Eichhorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist, also from Gottingen; M. Wiebeking, from Vienna, distinguished for his knowledge in hydraulics; and M. Wolf, known by a valuable History of the Jesuits. The Royal Library at Munich, already very considerable, is about to be augmented by a commission, empowered to select for it every valuable article found in the libraries of the suppressed monasteries. The collection of Pictures at Munich, by the addition of the Galleries of Manheim and Dusseldorf, is become the finest in Europe, the Museum Napoleon alone excepted.

Mr. OLBERS, the celebrated astronomer of Bremen, discovered, on the 29th of March, a new planet; the second for the knowledge of which we are indebted to that indefatigable observer, as it is well known that he is likewise the discoverer of the planet Pallas.

Mr. MULLER, painter to the King of Bavaria, has lately published a pamphlet, in which he impugns the judgments pronounced by Kotzebue on the productions of the Fine Arts, in his Travels from Livonia to Rome and Naples. It is said that this refutation contains many general ideas on the arts, developed in a very ingenious manner.

FRANCE.

The beautiful Gallery of Salzthal, which belonged to the late DUKE of BRUNSWICK, has arrived in France. It is particularly rich in the first-rate productions of the Flemish School. The Duke had made considerable additions to it during the first ten years of his government.

The numerous objects of the Fine Arts collected in the Museum of Cassel, as well as the beautiful Gallery of Pictures in that city, and the colossal statue of Hercules, which decorated Weisenstein, near Cassel, have also reached the French capital. The collections of Paris have been further enriched by the antiquities found at Berlin and Potsdam, which alone filled one hundred chests of prodigious size.

The workmen of a farmer near Montereau recently made a discovery, which excited the curiosity and avidity of all the antiquaries of that neighbourhood. In a copper vase, of a rude form, which was broken by the implement used by one of the workmen, were found about four hundred Roman medals of bronze. The proprietor of the ground collected most of them, though the workmen had divided them at the time of the discovery. These medals are in general in good preservation, and almost all of them belong to the later periods of the Roman empire.

M. ALIBERT, Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, has commenced a work on Disorders of the Skin; the second number relates to that dreadful disorder the *Plica*, of which he enumerates five sorts. He describes their general and particular symptoms, their analogy with the disorders, and the causes favourable to their production. Five instances have been found in Paris; he has gathered his information from these, and from an extensive correspondence with Polish physicians.

M. PEYRON has announced at Paris the publication of an Account of the Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas in the corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. This work will be in two volumes quarto, and will contain forty-one charts. M. Peyron was the Naturalist to the expedition, and has compiled this account of the voyage by command of Bonaparte.

M. LESCHENAULT, one of the Naturalists belonging to the expedition under Captain Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, is arrived at Nantz with a superb collection of Natural History, and one of the most valuable collections of arms and instruments, &c. procured

procured from Otaheite, Java, and the adjacent islands. He has neglected no means of enriching Natural History, by furnishing several kinds hitherto unknown.

Bonaparte has founded at Marseilles a Professorship of the Arabic language, to which he has appointed Don GABRIEL, formerly Missionary at Cairo, with a salary of 8,000 francs.

The new planet discovered by Dr. OLBERS has likewise been seen at Paris. It is visible to the naked eye, and its size seems to be nearly that of a star of the fifth magnitude; and its distance nearly the same as that of the other newly discovered planets, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno.

HOLLAND.

M. HESSE, a native of Germany, who has been settled some years as a bookseller, at Amsterdam, has undertaken the publication of a collection of Greek classics. He purposes printing three different editions, two in octavo, and one in quarto. Of the latter, only fifty copies will be taken off, and they cannot be procured without subscribing.

Another enterprise of a similar nature, but comprehending all the classic writers, has been commenced by MESSRS. LOOY and VAN SPAAN, booksellers, of Rotterdam. It is printed in duodecimo, without notes.

SWITZERLAND.

In the summer of last year, in digging a cellar at Coire, about two hundred Roman coins were found scattered in the earth, but no traces of foundations, or old walls, were perceptible. All these pieces were of copper, most of them exhibited on one side a genius holding a garland, or a cup, with a cornucopia in his hand and this legend, "*Genio populi Romani.*" On the reverse are the heads of Maximianus, Diocletian, and Constantius Chlorus. Most of them and the small ones in particular, were corroded by verdigrease. The finest of them has a head of Antoninus Pius on one side, and a Victory on the other. At the same place some fragments of utensils, or ornaments of brass were discovered.

ITALY.

The CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP of GENOA has issued Orders for the Suppression of many Religious Festivals in the country beyond the Alps. The feasts of St. Peter and Paul; the Patron Saints of parishes; those of St. John Baptist, St. Laurence, the Conception, and St. Bernard, are transferred to Sundays. The Festivals which fall on Sundays are retained; and also Christmas, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, All Saints, and the Ascension of the Virgin.

A German of the name of SERIGER, who resides at Rome, has obtained from the Papal Government an exclusive privilege for carbonising Turf or Peat from the Pontine marshes, in order to be employed as fuel, an article very scarce and dear in that capital.

The streets of Naples were lighted by lamps for the first time on the 16th of December last; in consequence of which the crowds of people to witness this new spectacle were immense.

AMERICA.

A new Literary Institution has been recently established at Boston; it is denominated the Boston Athenæum, and is constituted, as to its general plan and object, much after the model of some of the public Literary Institutions in England. The reading-room is supplied with the principal newspapers printed in America, with the most interesting literary and political Pamphlets in Europe and America; Magazines, Reviews, and Scientific Journals, in the English, French, and other modern languages; Memoirs of learned Societies; London and Paris Newspapers; and various other periodical publications. The Library is to consist of rare and valuable books in various languages. This Institution is also to contain a Museum, or Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities; a Repository of Arts, to contain models of new and useful machines, and also specimens of Painting, &c. a Laboratory and apparatus for Experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is likewise intended, when the Institution is sufficiently established, to commence a course of Lectures on literary and philosophical subjects.

EAST INDIES.

Mr. KING has been presented, by the East India Company, with 1,500 pagodas, for a Translation of a work on Mahomedan Jurisprudence.

A new monthly publication has been begun at Madras, called the Indian Magazine, and European Miscellany, containing a selection of literary and other intelligence from Europe; and original information on subjects connected with the British possession in India. The first number, embellished with a view of Madras from the beach, made its appearance on the 1st of February, and it contains some articles which we shall have pleasure in introducing to our readers.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Fortress, a Grand Melo-Drama, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Hay-Market. The Music composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

THE music of this Melo-Drama, the whole of which is new, is of too good a cast not to be worthy the pen of its ingenious author. The Overture is animating, and pleasingly variegated. The short movement given to the horns is happily conceived, and the subject of the rondo is lively and fanciful. The *scene* music is appropriate, and expressive of the various situations to which it is applied; and the madrigal sung by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Liston, and Mr. Taylor, the song sung by Mrs. Liston, and the duett sung by Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Liston, are pleasing melodies, perfectly theatrical in their effect, and qualified to support Mr. Hook's reputation in the lighter species of composition.

Ode to Liberty, for Five Voices, composed by Samuel Webbe, Esq. 2s. 6d.

This Ode, the words of which are from Addison, is composed for an alto, two tenors, and two basses. Mr. Webbe has often delighted us with his charming efforts in this species of composition; but we do not recollect to have ever been better pleased than with the present production. Many of the ideas are particularly sweet, while others are equally distinguished for their spirit and manliness; and the *parts* are almost throughout combined with that propriety and judgment, which only a strong and clear mind, aided by long experience, could command.

Number X. of Recreations, composed for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Latour. 1s. 6d.

The present Number of this pleasing and improving work, consists of the popular air of "O, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," with new variations. Mr. Latour, in his manner of giving the original melody, as well as in his own ingenious contributions, has displayed considerable taste, and formed an exercise for the piano-forte, that will not fail to attract the general notice of practitioners on that instrument.

The Queen of the Valley, composed and inscribed to John Hewitside, Esq. by Dr. Callcott. 3s.

After a sedulous perusal of this glee, which is composed for two sopranos, a tenor and two basses, we have to announce to the public its great and distinguished claim to our commendation. The harmony is correct, and the address of a real master: the points are good and skilfully answered; and the melody is elegant and expressive.

"Hush'd be each Breeze," a Glee for Two Trebles, a Tenor, and a Bass. The Words written by Sir William Elford, Bart. and set to Music by J. P. Salomon, Esq 2s. 6d.

Sir William Elford, in this little *local* piece of poetry, (for it was written when on a visit to Sir Charles Rich, at Grove Place, near Southampton, and is descriptive of that delightful spot,) has acquitted himself with much taste, spirit, and fancy; and Mr. Salomon has evidently been in earnest to do justice to his subject. Many pleasing passages and ingenious combinations and transitions, struck us on the perusal; and the effect of the whole is highly creditable to his imagination and science.

"Hark to Philomela singing," a Glee for Four Voices, composed and dedicated to the Duke of Cambridge, by W. Knyvett, 2s. 6d.

The voices for which this glee is composed are, two sopranos, a tenor and a bass. The melody is agreeably fancied, and the combinations are formed with judgment, and exhibit a respectable degree of science. It is accompanied with a *part* for the piano-forte, which by its judicious construction is calculated to heighten the general effect.

"The Girl that's stole my Heart away," or, "The Run-away Thief," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Gibbon, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by W. P. R. Cope.

This ballad, the poetry of which is from the pen of Mr. Upton, is composed in that easy, natural style, so well adapted to the place for which it was intended; and, without aiming at any powerful impression, wins the ear and awakens and rewards the hearer's attention.

Rosabell, a Ballad. The words by J. Mayne, Esq. The Music composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has fully entered into the tender and affecting subject of this little ballad. The melody is every where consonant with the sentiment, and though it cannot, perhaps, boast of any striking originality, yet the effect is impressive; and an air of mastery and sensibility pervades the whole song.

Music-Mad, a Comic Sketch in One Act, as performed at the Theatre Royal in the Hay-market, composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

We find much to be pleased with in the music of this little piece. The over-

ture is simple and pleasing in its style, and the vocal part of the production, especially the interesting ballad of "The Maid of Woe," sung by Mrs. Matthews, will long continue to please those who are partial to that artless and expressive melody which chimes to the poet's tale, and gives new force to the sentiments of nature.

La Fete Champêtre, a Divertimenent, with characteristic Rondos for the Piano Forte, composed by H. Smart. 5s.

These rondos are lively and pleasing in their themes, and the digressive strains are not without a proper bearing on the subject matter. They are accompanied with a flute *part*, in which Mr. Smart has exhibited considerable taste and knowledge of effect.

The Battle of Maida, sung by Mr. Braham, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by —— Ranzzani, Esq. 2s. 6d.

"The Battle of Maida," consists of a recitative and air, in both of which Mr. Ranzzani has evinced a just sense of his author, and has displayed much analagous spirit and animation.

Love and Folly, a Ballad, composed by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

"Love and Folly," the poetry of which is after the *Spanish*, is an agreeable little ballad. The melody has the merit of being remarkably simple and unaffected, and well adapted to the subject of the words.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. T. Phillips, A. R. A. pinxt. W. Barney sculpt. Published September 1807.

BY whatever fatality it has happened we do not presume to judge, but certain is, that there has been rarely a portrait painted of any of the Royal Family that could be properly classed among capital works of art. This cannot have arisen from their persons. His Royal Highness the Prince has a good figure, and a spirited character of face; several others of the family are entitled to be placed in the same class; and yet they have been repeatedly painted, and sometimes *by artists of celebrity*, in a manner that would not obtain notice to the paintings upon any other ground than the distinction of the originals. But the original picture from which this print is copied, was of a very different description. We remember to have seen it exhibited in the Royal Academy, in the year 1806; and in this print the character of the face is well preserved, and the whole extremely well engraved.

The Right Hon. the Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, &c. &c. Edridge delt. W. Evans sculpt. Published by Orme, 1807.

A large mass of those portraits which are annually exhibited at the Royal Academy, and shewn with a degree of exultation to people of rank, as pictures of persons of fashion, have little more to recommend them than that they are neatly finished, and sometimes tolerably well coloured *maps of the human face*. As to indications of the shape of the bones, marks of mind, character of countenance, &c. there is not a trace to be seen, nor is it even attempted: but Mr. Edridge's portraits do not come under this denomination; they may very fairly be placed in a much higher class. We never saw either the lady, or the original painting; but the engraving is very highly finished, and extremely well executed in the chalk manner.

The Spanish Boy. Painted by A. E. Chalon, and engraved by C. Turner. Published for Ackermann.

The Spanish dress has been generally considered as the most graceful habit that is worn in Europe, and the painter has availed himself of the circumstances, by arraying his figure in this fashion, which, with the white hat, feather, &c. has given the boy a very elegant and engaging appearance. He has a lute, under his arm, and, if his music is consonant to his figure, he can make it utter *sweet and dulcet harmony*. The head is very well engraved, and printed in colours, and the colouring is singularly beautiful. The little scenery in the back ground gives a good effect to the whole.

The Fruit-Girl. Painted by A. E. Chalon; engraved by C. Turner. Published for Ackermann, Strand, August 1807.

This is the companion print to the last plate which we mentioned; and as that is remarkable for its graceful elegance, this may be marked for its unaffected simplicity. The character of the girl's face can hardly be called beautiful, but it

is very engaging. This also is printed in colours; but if the artist had transferred to the girl some of that softness of eye and softness of colouring also, which he has given to the boy, it would have improved the appearance. We also think it would have been an improvement to the effect, if he had given the figure in the open air, instead of a pannelled room, the lines of which are formal and inelegant.

The Modern Orpheus. W. Hogarth del. etched by D. Smith from an original Sketch in the possession of the Marquis of Bute. Published as the Act directs, by Marshall Stace, August 24, 1807.

"Speedily will be published, inscribed to all lovers of Tweedledum Tweedle, the art of playing on the People, or Memoirs of the German Flute, interspersed with the character of Baron Steeple, in which the effects of harmony will be shewn in instances of a more surprising nature than any reported of Amphion, Linus, Museus, or the most celebrated Flutists of antiquity."

"Music has charms to wheedle guineas forth;
To draw, like loadstone, victuals, drink, and clothes;
Shirts, stockings, hats, rapiers, shoes, and boots.
I've heard that misers (griping sons of Mammon.)
Have out of idol gold been oft cajoled
By magic numbers and persuasive sounds."

In this strange print, Orpheus is seated in the centre, and a number of blackguard butchers, &c. &c. are represented as pelting him with guineas. The very curious inscription (which we have copied) is printed on a separate piece of paper, and suspended to the print. Whether it is meant to convey an allusion to any Italian performer of that day, or has any other *mystical meaning*, we are not well enough read in the history of the minims, crotchets, and quavers of the time, to determine; neither can we pronounce any thing respecting the *original* picture, from which the print is said to be copied, having never seen *or even heard of it before*; neither is there any mention of it in Walpole's, J. Nichol's, or J. Ireland's accounts of Hogarth. It certainly does not carry any internal marks of Hogarth's pencil; the humour if there is any thing that can be so denominated, is miserably coarse, and what is worse, it is miserably cold; and the hands, which this great artist invariably touched with spirit and judgement, have a feebleness and indecision, very unlike his usual style of drawing.

Soon after the death of the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury, a book, entitled *The Last Words of Bishop Burnett*, had a rapid and extensive sale. The consequence was, that in a few weeks there was another publication, which was soon followed by a third, with the titles of *More Last Words of Bishop Burnett*.

The fate of Hogarth has been somewhat similar. With talents of a description that in his peculiar walk have never equalled, his works have forced themselves into notice, and generated a brood of wretched imitators, who have endeavoured to make his name a passport to public notice. This miserable expedient has been attempted with different degrees of power, and attended with different degress of success or disgrace, and the history of some of these precious productions is curious. They are frequently, indeed generally, so wretchedly conceived and executed, that they are entirely neglected, and none of the prints being sold, the copper on which the plate was engraved is melted, and appropriated to more useful, though more ignoble purposes; the engraving thus becomes *a scarce print*, and obtains a place in the porte-folio of one of those *curious* collectors of Hogarth's, who cannot distinguish between the artist and his imitators (who, by the way, have generally about as much resemblance of him as a monkey has to a man), and the collector has the pleasure of knowing that it would be very difficult indeed to procure another impression of his print. However, admitting that Hogarth did not paint this picture, we are certain that in his time the *music mania* was carried to a very high pitch, and Hogarth has repeatedly ridiculed it. The presents which some of our nobles made to Farinelli, and other quavering exotics of the same description, would be hardly credible did we not see a *fever* in a degree similar *rage*, at the present moment. Music, it must be acknowledged, has lost much of its ancient power. It no longer *moves* stocks and stones, but it *moves* the *money* out of the pockets of the public into that of the performers. This they have frequently carried to their native place, where they *modestly* laugh at, and ridicule the people who have enriched them. On one of them who sung in company with Nicolini, I have

somewhere

somewhere seen the following epigram:

"So bright is thy beauty, so charming thy song,
As had drawn both the beasts and their Orpheus along;
But such is thy avarice, and such is thy pride,
That the beasts must have starv'd, and the poet have died.

Wilkie, the young artist whose works were so universally and deservedly applauded in the last exhibition, has been for several months on a visit to his friends in Scotland, and part of the time he has been much indisposed; he is, however, now recovered, and having an intention of painting one or two pictures from the scenes in the *Gentle Shepherd*, thinks the pictures may be improved by sketches made on the spot which Ramsay chose as the scene of his poem; for which purpose he is now on the Pentland Hills, but very speedily returns to this city.

The Gallery in Pall-Mall, and the Marquis of Stafford's very superb collection, afford a rich exhibition and most useful study to young artists as avail themselves of the privilege.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

SCARLATINA	5
Rheumatismus	10
Catarrhus	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9
Opthalmia	4
Ephemeræ	2
Morbi Cutanei	12
Morbi Infantiles	9
Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	4
Tussis	10
Colica	2
Dyspepsia	5
Pneumatosis	1
Diarrhœa	10
Dysenteria	8
Cholera	6

Diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery, have been, as is usual in autumn, the epidemics of the season. The two former are, at this period of the year, salutary discharges; there are even cases in which a diarrhœa may, with propriety and advantage, be *artificially* produced. With persons, for instance, who are liable to alarming affections of the head, a profuse evacuation of the bowels will often avert the stroke of an impending apoplexy. This shews the extreme peril of endeavouring, by tonic, or stimulant remedies, to interrupt the progress of the disease, before it has done its duty, by thoroughly cleansing the interior of the constitution. Calomel and rhubarb are, for the most part, the first medicines to be applied; and, if the alvine effusions become excessive, or persevere too long, they may be arrested by astringents, among which opium is by far the most powerful in its operation. Deluging the stomach and bowels with warm diluents, though too ordinarily practised, cannot be proper, in so far as this treatment is calculated still farther to relax the tone of the intestines, and, by opening the already gaping orifices on the cutaneous surface, to render the patient still more susceptible of the exciting causes of his complaint. Emetics the Reporter has often found serviceable in putting a stop to diarrhœa, when other means have been tried in vain. The source of the complaint, in the greater part of cases, originates from the deranged and polluted state of the stomach; and, of course, by setting this viscus to rights in the first instance, we may often supersede the need of any further remedy. A more formidable disease than either diarrhœa, or cholera, is dysenteria; this is a complaint most frequent in, but by no means exclusively confined to hot climates. It not rarely occurs in this; and when it occurs, may most commonly be attributed to too high living, more particularly to hard drinking. Diaphoretics, such as ipecacuanha and opium, either separately or combined, will afford relief, and not seldom a temporary cure.

"But the constitutional propensity to its relapse can be counteracted only by the utmost caution in avoiding violent or sudden vicissitudes of atmospherical temperature; and, at the same time, by preserving a regular and almost hermit abstinence from the excesses engendered by an artificial and too luxurious civilization.

Eruptive diseases, have, of late, been

more

more than usually prevalent. Several cases have occurred of the nettle-rash. By cleansing the stomach and bowels, by producing a gentle determination to the skin, keeping the body moderately and equably warm, and allaying the feverish heat and thirst principally by saline draughts; the Reporter has been able to effect, in two or three days at farthest, an entire and radical removal of the disease.

More than one patient in scarlatina, have likewise been under the Reporter's care. As the essential nature of this contagious malady, so is the suitable treatment of it, in a great measure, analogous to that of typhus fever. Bathing is one of the cardinal remedies in this, as well as other febrile affections; the application of *tepid* water is safe, even in those instances, where the *frigid* immersion, or aspersion, may be attended, if not with danger, at least, with a certain degree of inconvenience or alarm. The late Dr. Currie*, in improving and dilating upon the original suggestion of Dr. Wright, has been the principal agent in introducing into general notice and use, one of the most beneficial innovations in the practice of medicine with which modern times are acquainted.

That ablution, which, in the Mosaic law, constituted one of its most important ceremonies, and in the Christian has been in general†, although not universally, established, as an essential and introductory rite, has of late been happily extended to, and enjoined as a mean necessary to the preservation of health, and to the cure and successful management of disease.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
September 26. 1807.

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* The character of this medical philosopher, in its intellectual features and complexion, presents an impressive contrast to that of the mere *fee-takers* of the day. Amongst the more modern benefactors to the science of the physical frame, Dr. Currie may be regarded as yielding only to the illustrious Brown. In moral rank, it must be owned, the former was infinitely the superior. Currie possessed the talents of Brown, unalloyed by the arrogance and asperity of his temper, or the vicious vulgarity of his manners. He exhibited all the splendor of genius, without betraying any of its spots.

The writer of this article can be suspected of no selfish insincerity, in this expression of reverence to the memory of one, whose ear it will never reach. The voice of praise, however loud, cannot interrupt the silence, or penetrate the secresy, of the tomb.

† An exception to an unanimity of opinion upon this subject, is instanced in the "Society of Friends." A comparatively small, but a respectable and amiable, class of believers, who, to the other idioms of their character, add the honourable peculiarity, of being perhaps, the only religious sect which, together with the name, retain also the genuine spirit of Christianity.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ARMADY Joaquim and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, insurance brokers, Abchurch lane. (Smith and Tilbury, Barbers' Hall

Atkins William, Alcock, Malster. (Barber and Brown, Pewter lane

Bullard Thomas, Battersea, shopseller, dealer, and chapman. (Watts, Symonds Inn

Bancroft James, Gloucestershire, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Wills, Warnford court

Bryan Lawrence, Liverpool, cabinet, grocer, &c. (Blackstock, St Mildred's court, Poultry

Bush William, Frenchurch buildings, money scrivener. (Baker and Rann, Mayson square

Brabazon Samuel, Macclesfield innkeeper. (Wright and Co. Furnival's buildings, Inner Temple

Bird John, Leeds, worsted manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple

Bolton James, and Fletcher Bolton, Warrington, potters (Hyde, Whitley street, Oxford street

Cooper William, King David's-lane, victualler, dealer and chapman. (Windus, Son, and Co. Bucklersbury

Carter John, Wem, Lynn, victualler. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford Bury

Clay Charles, late Mathew Clay, Leeds, dyer. (Wray and Co. Lamb's Conduit street

Cooper Thomas, Birmingham, chair manufacturer. (Nelson, Bond street, Southwark

Dawson Thomas, Hamburg lane, merchant. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street

Dyer Edward, New Bond street, merchant. (Wilde, Falcon square

Dickinson William, Upholland, plumber and glazier. (Gaskell, Wigan

Davis Thomas, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Dalton James, Stephen Shelmerdine, and John Shelmerdine, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Ray and Renshaw, Manchester

De Tregs Eugene, Mincing lane, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Elliott John, and John Thomas Dagnall, Upper Ewe Smithfield, flax dressers. (Wagner and Co. Red Lion street, Wapping

Fell James, Walworth, insurance broker. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row

Force Thomas, Little Guilford street, Russel square, haberdasher and grocer. (Dennetts and Greaves, Coleman street

Frost James, Goswell street, brass founder. (Jackson, Garden court, Temple

Fugmen John, Pelham street, Spitalfields, colour and emery manufacturer. (Tucker, Maple's Inn

Grafton George Frederick, Southwark, furrier and hosier. (Humphreys, Jokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Griffiths Robert, Menllan, farmer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Graveson William, Bristol, sugar refiner. (James, Gray's Inn square

Hunt Anthony, Bristol, linen draper. (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn

Johnson John, Shifnal, corn factor. (Down and Cooke, Gray's Inn square

Kirkley William, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Gerrard street

Lister Anthony, Marsh Chapel, grocer and draper. (Ellis, Carlisle street

Lonsdale Joseph, Newton by the Sea, corn-factor. (Fitzroy, Chancery lane

Meynell

Meynell Joseph, Howden, dealer and chapman. (Ellis, Curzon street
Matheson William, Shad Thames, Dock Head, coal merchant. (Kaylt Crown street, Newington
Maddox George, Ashted, clasp manufacturer. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, old Jewry
Morton Joseph, Bath, victualler. (Shepbard and Addington, Bedford row
Moore John, Manchester, and Thomas Smith, Wych street, cheesemongers. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester
Miles William, Brightlingsea, coal merchant. (Ellis, James street, Buckingham Gate
Mordue William, Kennington, ship owner and merchant, Wilce, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Pullen William, Wells row, Islington, butcher. (Wild, Warwick square
Preston Thomas, Carlisle, mercer. (Mounsey, Staple's Inn
Robinson Thomas, Holme and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision brokers. (Cooper and Co. South sea house buildings
Robinson Robert, Salford, rope manufacturer. (Ellis, Curzitor street
Radcliffe William, Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Ingram and Dale, Ingram Norris
Simmonds James, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer. (Whitaker, Bread court, Long Acre
Stoneman Thomas, Exeter, money scrivener. (Fairs bank, Eli place
Sherrett Thomas, Painswick, clothier. (Savage, Hatton garden
Simons Joseph, Tipton, chain maker. (Johnson, Inner Temple
Singsby John, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curator street
Septimus Oliver, Mincing lane merchant. (Oregon and Dixon, Ange court, Throgmorton street
Thomas David, Handkerchief, shopkeeper, dealer and chapman. (James, Gray's Inn square
Taylor William, Barwick, beast jobber, dealer and chapman. (Snell, and Co. York Line, Chancery de
Tunney Edward Thomas, Long acre, cloak, &c. (Woolley, Upper street, St. James's
Terry Frederick Imbert, Bowling street, Westminster, serjeanting dealer. (Martin Victoria's Inn
Vincent John, Seething lane carpenter. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Wright Daniel, Coventry, calico manufacturer. (Inge and Carter, Coventry

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashby John, Hinckley baker, October 8
Allridge Richard, Bristol, twine spinner, October 13
Archer Charles, Birmingham, haberdasher, October 9, final
Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, September 26
Birt William, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper, September 19
Blackwell Thomas, Chertsey, grocer, September 19
Burland William, Old Bond street, coach maker, September 19
Blakeston John, Kingston upon Hull, grocer, September 16, final
Bean John, Rye, innkeeper, October 3
Bedford Joseph, and Thomas Bedale, Salford, cotton spinners, September 30
Benjamin John, Brewer street, Pimlico, florist, October 31, final
Bird William, Shepton Mallet, vintner, October 10
Byrne Francis, Birmingham Japanner, October 9, final
Branch John, Manchester broker, October 9
Barrett Thomas, Kensington green, broker, November 7
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, October 27
Christian Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants, October 31
Cooke Thomas, Gloucester, merchant, October 12
Crowther John, and Jonathon Watson, Manchester, cotton spinners, October 9
Durham Alexander, Birmingham grocer, September 23
Duran George, North Tawton, serge maker, September 16, final
Dixl. George Philip and Arthur Mackie, Philpot lane, colee merchants, October 13
Dawe Henry, Old Broad, cabinet maker, November 5
Ellis Francis, Chippenham, clothier, September 21
Emmott John, Bush lane, Cannon street, November 4
Fisher Benjamin, Southwark, victualler, September 23
Fishbourne James, Derby, grocer, September 23, final
Field Joseph, Old Street Road, Carpenter, November 7
Gilstaford, Lambeth marsh, dealer in horses, September 23
Garland William, Shepton Mallet, innholder, September 22
Gray James, East Smithfield, baker, September 29
Hibbert Thomas, and Robert Saxby, Wrexley, grocers, September 23
Humble John, South Shields, linen draper, September 28
Hodgson Samuel, elder, Shushridge, maltster, September 30, final
Ralcott, John Potts, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, September 14
Hughes Mark, Burycourt, Love lane, wool merchant, November 7
Huntington Samuel, Chester, linen draper, October 13
Horn William, and Richard Jackson, Red Cross street, Cripplegate, October 17
Howell William, Neath, shopkeeper, October 3
Hudson Charles, Lane End, saddler and ironmonger, October 10
Horrocks Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, October 8 final
Holmes, James, Fishergate, common carrier, October 9, final
Hurry James, Gracechurch street, merchant, October 27
Hardman Richard, and Peter Wright, Liverpool, merchants October 11
Heleton Christopher Watson, Plymouth, linen draper, October 13
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, November 7
Johnson John, Bethnal Green, hire dealer, October 24, final
Jones William, Fownhope, dealer and chapman, October 6
Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, September 30
Jackson Charles, Down Ampney, linen draper, October 8 final
Kemp, William, Pewesham grocer, October 24
Longman James, and Peter, hosiery, Cheapside, musical instrument makers, November 20 final
Lucy John, Liverpool merchant, September 23
Lewis William, Tredegar ironworks shopkeeper, September 22
Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, merchant, November 7
Leidyer Thomas, Wakefield, ironmonger, October 24 final
Lee Henry, Hollywell street, Shoreditch, silversmith, November 14
Morrison Lucas Rutcom, brewer, September 12
Mills Charles, opticians, St. Paul's, September 19
Mosley Charles, Cheyne, horse dealer, November 24
Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, Sise lane, merchants, November 14
Mason Robert, Penleigh, dealer in cattle October 27
Mackean Archibald, Manchester street, merchant, December 5
Mason William, Huntingdon, grocer, October 20, final
Nicholson Markham, Howden grocer August 31, final
Pitchard John, Fleet street, draper, September 23
Oliphant George, Manchester, merchant, September 30
Oates Edward Lecca dispatcher October 14
Lurh William, Worcester, merchant, September 14
Pearce William, Sunbridge Wells, November 2
Penbrick William, Ruscape, Upholsterer, October 3
Pole Samuel, Cheadle, baby dasher, November 4
Powell Richard, Gracechurch street, merchant, October 27
Portal Joseph, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, November 4
Parker Jonathan, Gosport, baker, October 15, final
Rymer Francis, Scotton, butcher, September 21
Roberts Thomas, Hexham grocer, October 9 final
Redford George, Bedford row, upholsterer October 1
Ratray John, Paternoster row, woollen draper, October 17, final
Sayer Joseph, and John Jeffery, Gray's Inn lane, and Theobald street, coach harness makers, September 26
Shoolbred John, and William Williams, Mark lane, merchants, November 5
Smith John, Wolverhampton, hosier, September 30
Shepard Henry, Cambridge, wine and liquor merchant, September 15
Self William, Bath, mercer, September 28
Smith Thomas Short, Great Trinity lane, leather seller, November 14
Sharman John Robert, Penchurch street, ship owner, October 17
Shaw William, Margate linen draper, September 30
Steadman Thomas, Redmire, linen draper, October 12
Shaw Jonathon, cotton manufacturer, October 8
Sizer John, Margate, shopkeeper, September 30 final
Travis John, and Richard Travis, Prestwich, bleachers, September 21
Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington, grocers, September 26
Troughton, Richard Zouch, and John Andrews, Crutched friars, wine merchants, October 6
Turner William, Lane End, potter, October 13
Turner John, Lane End, potter, October 13
Woodhouse James, Lancaster, druggist, October 8
Williamson William, Guilsfold, butcher, October 3
Wise Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant, September 21
Watson William Hill, Whitechurch, money scrivener, September 21, final
Waller Joseph Verrier, and Michael Waller, Bristol, merchants, October 12, final
Wharam John, Manchester, victualler, September 26, final
White William, Norwich, haberdasher, October 1
Whitelegg William, William Pallister, and Henry Mather, Manchester, merchants, October 12, final
Wareing, John, Ousanagh, dealer and chapman, September 25, final
Whitelock Edward, Fenchurch, insurance broker, November 14, final
Walmesley the Edward, Thame butcher, October 9 final
Wardell George, Mansell street, maltster, November 7

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to his Majesty's troops serving in South America, arrived on the 13th of September at the office of the Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from the Rio de la Plata, with a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, addressed to the Right Honourable William Windham, of which the following is a copy:

Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majesty, that upon being joined at Monte Video on the 15th of June, by the corps under Brigadier General Craufurd, not one moment was lost by Rear Admiral Murray and myself in making every necessary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occasioned by foul winds, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the 28th of the same month, at the Ensenada de Barragon, a small bay about thirty miles to the eastward of the town. The corps employed on this expedition were three brigades of light artillery, under Captain Fraser; the 5th, 38th, and 87th regiments of foot, under Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty; the 17th light dragoons, 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier General the Honourable William Lumley; eight companies of the 95th regiment, and nine light infantry companies, under Brigadier General Craufurd; four troops of the 6th dragoon guards, the 9th light dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments of foot, under Colonel the Honourable T. Mahon; all the dragoons being dismounted except four troops of the 17th, under Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd.

After some fatiguing marches through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduction, a village about nine miles distant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed batteries, and established a formidable line of defence. I resolved, therefore, to turn this position, by marching in two columns from my left, and crossing the river higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite my force in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. I sent directions at the same time to Colonel Mahon, who was bringing up the greater part of the artillery under the protection of the 17th light dragoons and 40th regiment, to wait for further orders at Reduction.

Major General Leveson Gower having the command of the right column, crossed the river two leagues called the Passo Chico, and falling in with a corps of the enemy's gallantly attacked and defeated it, for the particular of which action, I beg to refer you to the annexed report. Owing to the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the main body of the army, when I formed my line by placing Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty's brigade upon the left, extending it towards the Convent of the Recoletos, from which it was distant two miles. The 36th and 88th regiments being on its right; Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being distant about three miles from the great square and fort; and the 6th dragoon guards, 9th light dragoons and 45th regiment being upon his right, and extending towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested, and this disposition of the army, and the circumstances of the town and suburbs being divided into squares of one hundred and forty yards each side, together with the knowledge that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, gave rise to the following plan of attack.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty was directed to detach the 38th regiment to possess itself of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there take post: the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th regiments were each divided into wings: and each wing ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each followed by a wing of the 95th regiment, and a three pounder was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central one, and the 45th regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take place at the Residencia. Two six pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the carrabineers and three troops of the 9th light dragoons, the remainder of which was posted as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of houses next the river Plata; of which it was to possess itself, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th regiment was to occupy two of the most commanding situations from which it could annoy the enemy. Two corporals with tools were ordered to march at the head of each column for the purpose of breaking open the doors; the whole were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed; a cannonade in the central streets was the signal for the whole to come forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half past six o'clock of the morning of the 5th instant, the 38th regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th straight to its front, approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza

Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape shot and musketry, their gallant commander, Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking thirty-two pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment, meeting with but little opposition, proceeded to the river and took possession of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses; the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected with deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance however of this opposition, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant general, reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer to the fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by its fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros, not, however, before Lieutenant Colonel Burne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two six pounders moving up the centre streets meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the carabineers, led on by Lieutenant Colonel Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Captain Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and turning to the left, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuit's College, a situation which commanded the enemy's principal line of defence. But, from the very destructive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable, and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, while the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieutenant Colonel Pack, its commander being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier General Craufurd himself. This division, having passed quite through to the river Plata, turned also to the left to approach the great square and fort from the north-east bastion, of which it was distant about four hundred yards, when Brigadier General Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it most adviseable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo, near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan church which lay still nearer the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th regiment being further from the enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without opposition, and Lieutenant Colonel Guard leaving it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with the grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brigadier General Craufurd.

The enemy, who now surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street, the lieutenant colonel with his company, and a few light infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant the greater part of his company and Major Trotter, an officer of great merit, was killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well-directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy, to the number of six thousand, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the brigadier general having no communication with any other columns, and judging from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but these advantages had cost about two thousand five hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The nature of the fire, to which troops were exposed, was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, hand grenades, bricks, and stones, from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others taken with Brigadier General Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the river Plata, intimating at the same

time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration, which I knew from better authority to be founded in fact, and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

I have nothing further to add, except to mention in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Rear-Admiral Murray, whose cordial co-operation has never been wanting whenever the army could be benefited by his exertions. Captain Rowley, of the Royal Navy, commanding the seamen on shore, Captain Bayntun, of his Majesty's ship Africa, who superintended the disembarkation, and Captain Thompson, of the Fly, who had the direction of the gun-boats, and had previously rendered me much service by reconnoitring the river, are all entitled to my best thanks.

As his character already stands so high, it is almost unnecessary to state, that from my second in command, Major General Lesson Gower, I have experienced every zealous and useful assistance; my thanks are likewise due to Brigadiers General Sir Samuel Achmuty and Lumley, and to Colonel Mahon and Brigadier General Crauford, commanding brigades. I cannot sufficiently bring to notice the uncommon exertions of Captain Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery, the fertility of whose mind, zeal, and animation, in all cases left difficulties behind. Captain Squires, of the Royal Engineers, is also entitled to my best thanks; nor should I omit the gallant conduct of Major Nicholls, of the 45th regiment, who, on the morning of the 6th instant, being pressed by the enemy near the Residencia, charged them with great spirit, and took two howitzers and many prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, Deputy Adjutant General, has likewise a great claim to my approbation, as a gallant and promising officer.

The officers of my personal staff, Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, military secretary; Captains Brown, Foster, Douglas, and Whittingham, aides du camp; must also be mentioned by me in terms of just regard: the knowledge which the latter possesses of the Spanish language has been eminently useful to me. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Whitelocke, Lieut. Gen.

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the attack of the City of Buenos Ayres, the 5th of July, 1807.

Royal Navy—1 lieutenant, wounded; 8 seamen, missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Gunner Drivers—3 rank and file, killed

6th Dragoon Guards—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 quarter-master, 2 rank and file, missing.

9th Light Dragoons—1 staff, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Light Battalion—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file, wounded; 62 rank and file, missing.

5th Regiment—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, missing.

36th Ditto—2 captains, 25 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 11 rank and file, missing.

38th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 volunteer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

40th Ditto—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

45th Ditto—14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

47th Ditto—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

87th Ditto—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 108 rank and file, wounded; 14 rank and file, missing.

88th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 70 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 98 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers, 38 rank and file, missing.

95th Ditto—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 30 rank and file, killed: 2 majors, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 73 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 17 serjeants, 4 drummers, 265 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 15 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 41 serjeants, 11 drummers, 540 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 1 quarter master, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file, missing.

Gentleman's Mag. No. 162.

Names of Officers killed.

Light Battalion—Major Trotter, of the 87th; lieutenant Hamilton, of ditto.
6th Dragoon Guards—Captain Burrell.
9th Light Dragoons—Veterinary Surgeon Landers.
36th Regiment—Captains Williamson and Johnson.
38th Ditto—Lieutenant Fallon.
87th Ditto—Captains Considine and Johnson; lieutenant Barry, and quarter-master Buchanan.
88th Ditto—Lieutenant Hall; ensign M'Gregor, and assistant-surgeon Ferguson.
95th Ditto—Captain Jenkinson.

A Definitive Treaty between the Generals in Chief of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, as per the following Articles.

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata.

II. The troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be considered a line drawn from San Carlos on the West, to Pando on the East, and there shall not be on any part of that line hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, but also all those his Britannic Majesty's subjects captured in South America since the commencement of the war.

IV. That for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic Majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic Majesty's troops to pass to the North side of the river la Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII. The officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties, being well understood that his Britannic Majesty's officers who have been on their parole, cannot serve against South America until their arrival in Europe.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic:

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Road, September 7, 1807.

My Lord—My letter of the 5th instant will inform your lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish general and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy: and your lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles.

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy. Your's, &c.

J. Gambier.

Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8, 1807.

My Lord—It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havock and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights, from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing, from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September a letter was sent by the Danish general, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and lieutenant-colonel Murray was sent to explain that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wel-

A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant-General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-General Spencer having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place.

Your's, &c.

CATHCART.

List of killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery; Ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Rudolf, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, King's German legion. Ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot; or Royal Welsh Fusileers.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Art. 1. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

Art. 2. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. 3. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and store-houses belonging thereto.

Art. 4. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

Art. 5. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner, if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before-mentioned time, or sooner, if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. 6. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. 7. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. 8. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. 9. Any English property that may have been sequestered, in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective commanders in chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before 12 o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi,
(Signée) PEYMAUN.

An Account of killed and wounded on board the Advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruizer—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.

Fearless—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and 4 marines, wounded.

Indignant—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, wounded.

Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded.

Valiant's Launch—3 seamen, wounded.

Africaine

Africaine's Boat—1 seaman, wounded.

Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of killed and wounded by the Explosion of the Charles armed Transport, attached to the advanced Squadron, on the 31st of August, 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant N Rowe, Mr Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

Your's, &c.

J. Gambier.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, September 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, 96 guns; Neptune, 84 guns; Waldemaar, 84 guns; Princess Sophia Frederica, 74 guns; Justice, 74 guns; Heir Apparent Frederick, 74 guns; Crown Prince Frederick, 74 guns; Fuen, 74 guns; Oden, 74 guns; Three Crowns, 74 guns; Skiold, 74 guns; Crown Princess Maria, 74 guns; Dunemark, 74 guns; Norway, 74 guns; Princess Caroline, 74 guns; Detmarsken, 64 guns; Conqueror, 64 guns; Mars, 64 guns.

Frigates.

Pearl, of 44 guns; Housewife, 44 guns; Liberty, 44 guns; Iris, 44 guns; Ruta, 44 guns; Venus, 44 guns; Nyade, 36 guns; Triton, 28 guns; Frederigstein, 28 guns; Little Belt, 24 guns; St. Thomas, 22 guns; Fylla, 24 guns; Elbe, 20 guns; Eyderen, 20 guns; Gluckstad, 20 guns.

Brigs.

Sharpe, 18 guns; Glommen, 18 guns; Ned Elven, 18 guns; Mercure, 18 guns; Courier, 14 guns; Flying Fish.

Gun-Boats.

Eleven with two guns in the bow; fourteen with one gun in the bow, and one in the stern.

Your's, &c.

J. Gambier.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Proprietors of the Grand Surrey Canal intend to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable them to supply with Water the Inhabitants of Rotherhithe, Deptford, New Cross, Greenwich, Lewisham, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Newington, Lambeth, Walworth, Kennington, Stockwell, Peckham, Clapham, Brixton, and Brixton Causeway, and the adjacent places.

In the next Session of Parliament it is intended to make application for an Act for the further improvement of Berkeley square, and also for another Act to authorize the Corporation of London to make certain Cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the same river, for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved.

The Corporation also intend to apply for an Act to authorize them to enlarge and make better regulations in Smithfield Market, and also to empower them to purchase lands, tenements, &c. adjoining the said market for that purpose.

The Chapel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, is determined to be restored with decorations in the new composition. The expence of the repairs will, it is estimated, amount to nearly 30,000l. The antiquaries fear that the modernizing hand may strip it of its beauty, and commit violence on this surprising monument of the liberality of a parsimonious prince; and the taste of an age in other respects dark, and of the great skill and ability of the architect Sir Reginald Bray.

It is proposed to erect a Bridge over the river Thames from near Vauxhall turnpike to the opposite shore in the parish of St. John, Westminster, and to make several new roads; by means of which a more direct communication will be opened with Pimlico, Brompton, Knightsbridge, Kensington, &c. and Vauxhall, Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell Peckham, Clapham, Walworth, and Camberwell.

It is intended to construct a new Dock, and otherwise improve and enlarge the Docks already made, at Rotherhithe, for the accommodation of shipping and commerce, and for the improvement of the Port of London.

MARRIED.

Francis Towne, esq to Miss Jeannette Hilligsberg, sister of the late Madame H.

William Marsden, esq. to Miss Wilkins, daughter of Charles W. of Wimpole street.

Major General Murray, brother of Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.

T J. Lancaster, esq of the Old Jewry, to Miss Mitchell of Belfast

At Hackney, Charles Curtis, esq. son of the Rev. Charles C. of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Clapton.

Lieut. Brown, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Black, of Kentish town.

Lord Pollington, son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Lady Ann York, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Charles Lush, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants for the Tower Hamlets, to Miss Amos of Hoxton square.

At Stoke Newington, Robert Moubray, esq. major in the 96th regiment, to Miss Laura Hobson, of Mark-field, Tottenham.

At Kensington, Richard Horil, esq. of Hermitage—

Hermitage street, to Mrs. Wigstead, of Kensington.

James Fleming, esq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker street, Portman square, relict of Sir S. E. Leigh.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to the Hon. Miss Emily Gage, youngest sister to Lord Viscount Gage.

James Webbe Tobin, esq. to Miss Mullet, of Broad street buildings.

M. Mallet, formerly a general officer in the French service, to the Hon. Mrs. Hill, daughter of Viscount Molesworth.

At Lambeth, Charles Boyde, esq. of the custom house, to Miss Hyde, of Moore Place.

Captain Monckton of the Royal Navy to Mr. Mackie, widow of the late Thomas Mackie, esq. of Deptford.

Mr. R. C. Berry, of Bucklersbury, solicitor, to Miss Charlotte Durnford, of Great Cumberland street, Portman square.

At Clapham, John Poynder, esq. of Bridewell hospital, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Clapham.

Captain Keble, of the Hon. E. I Company's service, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Doigly, of Southcop, Gloucestershire.

John Hopkins Foster, of Northbury, near Taunton, Somersetshire, to Miss Susanna Millet, of the Terrace, Gray's inn lane.

DIED.

In Green street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs. Penelope Madan*, daughter of the late Major M. of the horse guards.

At Merton, in Surrey, *Edward Pryce*, esq. of Bucklersbury, London, 65.

Mr. Reynal, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, many years principal supervisor at the stamp office.

At Knightsbridge, *James Lynch*, esq. M.D. a native of the city of Dublin.

In Upper Norton-street, *Mrs. Jane Halliday*, relict of Simon H. esq. of Westcombe-park, Kent.

In Castle-street, Oxford street, *Madame Goulart*.

Whilst bathing in Scot's Pond, Bethnal Green, *Mr. John Coutt*, officer of excise.

At Seefant, *Mrs. Reed*, wife of William R. esq.

In Gloucester-place, *John Charles Fitzgerald*, esq. only son of John F. esq.

In St. Martin's-le-Grand, 84, *John Duffin*, fan-maker, who had been seventy years resident in one house.

At Teddington, 68, *Thomas Whitehurst*, esq.

At Addlestone, near Chertsey, 63, *James Carter*, esq. many years an eminent attorney, in Bishopsgate street.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, *Lieutenant-colonel Parkhill*, of the 34th regiment.

At Stockwell Green, *Mr. Walker*, of Doctors' Commons.

In Cumberland street, 80, *Edward F. Allington*, esq.

William Allen, esq. of the seal office, in [illegible]

At Brompton, *J. D. Albert de Miene*, esq.

At Hendon, *Alexander Bigbie*, esq. of New Broad-street.

At Rotherhithe, *Mr. John Scarth*, stock-broker.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Philip Coles*, of Duke-street, Adelphi.

After a few days illness, aged 23, *John Till Adams*, of Cannon-street, one of the society of Friends. He was a young man of great promise, and of good natural parts. His education was confined to the common course of English instruction, but he evinced an ardour for study, and the acquirement of useful knowledge, that has seldom been surpassed. These qualities of his mind were, however, excelled by the goodness of his heart; for he was a dutiful son, and an affectionate brother.

The Right Hon. *Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke*, 60. She was the second wife and relict of the late Sir John Griffin Griffin, K.B. called to the house of peers by the title of Lord Howard de Walden, who died May 25, 1797, and daughter of William Clayton, esq. of Baileyford, Bucks.

At a humble apartment in the Edgware-road, a celebrated prophetess, named *Levy*, of the Jewish religion, possessed of property to the amount of 3000l. She has bequeathed 1000l. to her son, 1500l. to her daughter, and to her second daughter, who was brought up to her mother's profession, 500l. and the necessary apparatus for divination. She was patronised by several females of distinction, whom she attended, and had her fixed hours for accommodating customers at home. It was no uncommon thing for a dozen inquisitive young women and wives to be in waiting at one time, at two shillings each. She imposed on the credulous by a pack of cards of curious make, and at other times affected to deliver her prophetic strains by the position of the planets. She was 70 years of age, and 15 years ago left the washing-tub to embrace this lucrative profession. In the commencement of her divination she pretended, when enquiries were made after stolen goods, to point out the thief in a looking-glass; but this stratagem not being well managed, she had the good sense and grace to give it up, as above her powers.

In Saville row, *John Walrad, Count de Welderen*, the last male heir of a family whose nobility is so ancient that its origin is coeval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history, and which for many centuries back was seated in the Duchy of Guelderland, which in after ages made part of the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. In that country, as in many other ruined sovereignties in that part of Europe, the equestrian order formed from the most ancient times a part of the government under their limited sovereigns, and none but families that were noble from time immemorial, and whose nobility was not derived from letters of nobilitation

tation could be admitted, even if otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications. This privilege was preserved when the Duchy of Gueloerland acceded to the confederacy of the United Provinces; and the deceased, when he came of age, became in consequence by right of birth a member of the equestrian order, and was soon after by the states of that province appointed one of their deputies to the assembly of the States General of the United Provinces, in which he continued until the beginning of the year 1795, when the fabric of that government, the happiness of the country, its prosperity, and its independence, were swallowed up in the French Revolution. Count Welderen was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country, and, in 1762, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the States General to the Court of London; and during a residence of 18 years, gave so many proofs of wisdom, prudence, and conciliatory manners and integrity in the management of the public business of the two countries, that he soon acquired the esteem of the first characters in the kingdom, and the approbation of the sovereign, who on several occasions has been graciously pleased to express the great regard he entertained for that minister. The war, which by French intrigue, assisted by the patriot party in Holland, broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. Count Welderen was knight of the most noble the Teutonic order, bailly of Utrecht, commander of Dieren, and succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a year before his decease, as grand commander of that order. Few great men in public life have sustained a more consistent character of loyalty and integrity than Count Welderen; from principle and affection he was attached to the ancient constitution of his country, and to the House of Orange; and from them he received throughout the whole period of their prosperity and adversity the most undeniable marks of regard and affection, and continued to be their friend to the last. In private life, as a gentleman, his manners were mild and amiable, and his social intercourse full of pleasantness. He was a warm friend, an indulgent master, and a tender husband. He was born at the Hague, January 19, 1725, and married, in 1759, Ann Whitwell, sister of the late Lord Howard de Walden, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died infants; his Countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses, (his only brother, a lieutenant-general in the army, and commandant of Maestricht, having, after the fall of that place, died a few weeks before in his house, where he had taken refuge,) added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to England; where both from friends and relations he met with such unbounded cordiality and friendship, as to afford him in the bitterness of his last years an abundant source of consolation, which was felt by him with the most sincere and grateful sensibility.

Killed in the late attack on Buenos Ayres, *Major Trotter*, of the 87th regiment. He was brother of Mr. Trotter, late the confidential secretary of Mr. Fox, and nephew of the late Bishop of Down. He began his military career in the 88th regiment, in which he was present at the taking of Dunkirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt, where his merit attracted the notice of his superiors, and he was in consequence appointed to a situation on the staff. After the commencement of the present war, General Beresford, the friend and patron of Captain Trotter, being placed on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aid-du-camp. From that situation he was promoted to a majority in the 83d, and his exertions were most conspicuous and successful, in perfecting the discipline of that regiment, and inducing the men to volunteer for general service into the first battaliun. With the 83d, Major Trotter went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope; and as acting assistant adjutant-general distinguished himself in such a manner in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army, as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the British forces on that expedition. When the conquest of Buenos Ayres was achieved by the gallantry of the British forces under the command of General Beresford, that gallant and able officer, from the high opinion he entertained of Major Trotter's courage and ability, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him assistant adjutant-general to the British forces in South America. But before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General Beresford, and the little army under his command, had been unfortunately compelled to surrender to the Spaniards; and the force under Sir Samuel Achmuty had been accompanied out by an assistant adjutant general appointed in this country. That general, however, offered Major Trotter an appointment in the quarter-master-general's department, which he declined, requesting to be placed in some active situation, in which his exertions would tend more to the benefit of the service. He was in consequence appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack of Maldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks. In a skirmish in advancing to the attack of Monte Video, Major Trotter had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrigg, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion

Major Trotter was the first man who mounted the breach; and followed by a few of the ablest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army. Major Trotter's conduct on this occasion also was mentioned in the highest terms in the official dispatch, and the gallant and lamented Col. Browrigg, his friend and companion in arms and in danger, his kind attentioo to whom in his last moments was no less remarkable than his brave adhereoce and co-operation in battle, made it a last request to his uocle, General Broworigg, that he should use all his interest to get him promoted to his lieutenant-colonelcy. To this request General Browrigg paid all the attentioo to which it was entitled; and there is no doubt that if Major Trotter had lived, the illustrious person at the head of the army would have taken an early opportunity of promoting him. In a subsequent skirmish with a party of Spaniards in the vicinity of Monte Video, Major Trotten received a severe wound through the body. The close of his life, as described in the dispatches relative to the late attack on Buenos Ayres, was consistent with the eagerness with which he alw.ys led his followers to the post of honour. But in proportion as every danger that he encountered and escaped exalted his fame, and established the character of his military talents, his life became more dear to his friends, and more valuable to his country. Hence, though his bravery, like that of Nelson, rendered his death more to be expected, it rendered it also more to be lamented. To his friends his loss is irreparable. To his country his value had but begun to be known; and the military men under whom and with whom he had fought, had formed the highest expectations of his future glory.

In the 65th year of his age, *Charles Mac Cormick*, LL.B. He was a native of Ireland, and having early evinced a love for reading and information, his father, who had brought up a large family on a few paternal acres, determined that a disposition so laudable and congenial to his own, should be indulged as far as his slender patrimony would reasonably permit. It fortunately happened that a schoolmaster settled in the neighbourhood, who was a man of real classical learning, who did not bewilder his pupils with subtle grammatical distinctions; and the excellence of the teacher, in a few years, discovered itself in the rapid progress of the scholar in Roman and Grecian literature. He had treasured up all that was precious in those languages, and could illustrate them with a happiness that has fallen to the lot of few of the commentators on those writers; but at the same time he was not unmindful of the poets, orators, and historians, of his own country. An ardent love of liberty led him to the perusal of those authors who had written on the excellence of the British Constitution, of which he was an enthusiastic admirer. At the age of 18 he came to London, with a view of adding to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired, previous to his entrance on the study of some of the learned professions, which was the main object of his literary pursuits. Though a young man naturally of a gay disposition, yet he lived with becoming decency on the small aonuity which his father and a distant relative allowed him, aod divided his time in such a manner, between readiog and rational conversation, as to afford the highest satisfaction to the narrow circle of those who were interested in his prosperity. Having remained some time in the metropolis, he went to Paris, in order to perfect himself in the French language, and to render himself as far master of the policy and manners of that nation, as a given time and limited circumstances would permit. As soon as he had obtained these ends to a certain extent, he returned to England, more than ever enamoured of the British Constitution. Having not merely with the consent, but entire approbatioo of his friends, fixed on the study of the law, as a profession that generally repaid its laborious votaries in the end, he entered his name oo the books of the Middle Temple for that purpose, and kept all his terms with the greatest regularity. The pages of Coke, and the Year Books, were not, however, in the beginning, suited either to his taste or his genius; but the hope of reward sweetened the toil, and smoothed the rugged road that led to honours aod emolument. When he was on the eve of being called to the bar, his father died, aod having a large family, he could ooly leave his son his example and a spotless name, and the son never lost sight of either. He passed much of his time in Oxford, either with men of congenial pursuits, or in consulting some of the best and rarest authors in that invaluable treasury of intellectual labour, the Bodleian Library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author, but it is certain that the first effusions of his pen appeared in periodical publications, as they were written to relax the severity of his studies, and to exercise his mind in composition; he did not put his name to any of them, though they were distinguished by a purity of style and a depth of thought that drew some well-earned compliments from the editors of those works. All the hopes which he had indulged of brighter days gradually faded away, yet the fate of those authors who had experienced the caprice of public taste and the vicissitudes of learoing, did not dishearten him; he was in the vigour of his strength, his memory tenacious, his mind stored with reading and the fruits of conversation. Thus prepared, he set out with philosophical fortitode in a line of life, with an industry that could not be subdued by fatigue or relaxed by disappointment. He compiled and traoslated many worka, which have been well received, and of which others have reaped the profits and the fame; and those

which

which have appeared with his name, were written under circumstances that would have damped the first genius, yet still they bear marks of mind that shew what might have been expected from the writer, if composed in ease and retirement. The works that bear his name are, The History of Charles the Second; The Reign of George the Third down to 1783; Continuation of Rapin's History of England; Light Reading for Leisure Hours; Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; The British Cicero, &c. &c. All his writings are calculated to promote the cause of rational liberty, religion, and virtue. He never courted the patronage of any great man, or dipped his pen in flattery; and under the pressure of his misfortunes he was never known to repine at the dispensations of Providence, to utter one unmanly complaint, or to lose a single moment that might be employed in procuring a livelihood for his family. In his younger days he projected a History of Ireland, but deferred it till his judgment should obtain its highest maturity: in the mean time he collected many scarce and valuable materials for the work, which he intended to execute under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman who had befriended him on many trying occasions. But alas! he had scarcely begun to arrange those documents when he was attacked by a dropsy, under the daily accumulation of which his cheerfulness only deserted him when he reflected on the distressed situation in which he should leave an amiable and affectionate wife, in an ill state of health, 50 years, and without friends. He continued ill for several weeks, and in that interval parted with all his books to supply the necessities of the day, so that his widow was left without the means of paying the last sad tribute to his memory.

At his house at Clapham, on Friday the 11th of September, *Sir William Staines*, knt. and alderman, well known to the public as having served all the offices of the Corporation of London with assiduity, fidelity, and great honour to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens. He was first chosen common-council-man of the ward of Cripplegate-without, and succeeded Mr. French as deputy, and was on the decease of the late Sir James Eyre, in 1793, unanimously elected alderman of the ward of Cripplegate. The following is a brief sketch of his life and character, as delivered by Dr. Gregory, his chaplain during the mayoralty, at Cripplegate-church, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1807.

"There is no subject which is so likely to make a strong impression on the human mind, and to lead it to devout exercises and useful reflexions, as the consideration of our latter end. The shortness and uncertainty of human life, and the vast expanse of eternity which lies before us, inevitably accompany the thought, and if these will not produce in us pious sentiments and a practice conformable to the precepts of the Gospel, I know not what will. Thus every funeral we behold is a practical lesson to all but the very thoughtless, and speaks more forcibly to the heart than the most accomplished orator. Funeral sermons are at present much out of use, and are even disapproved by some good and judicious persons. It is true they have too frequently been made mere offerings to human vanity, and the vehicles of false and disgusting panegyric—yet I think they might be employed to far nobler purposes. The virtues or the errors of the deceased might afford instruction to the rising generation, and the example of a good man in particular might be profitably held up for their imitation. If, as many have supposed, the spirits of just men made perfect, look occasionally down upon the things that are on earth, I am sure nothing would trouble more the spirit of our departed friend, than if a syllable was to be uttered from this place respecting his character, which was not perfectly consistent with that truth and simplicity which he venerated in life. I shall therefore, in what I have to advance on this topic, carefully avoid the very appearance of adulation; I shall repress even the ardour of friendship, and shall endeavour rather to instruct you, than to compliment the dead. The life of this venerable person affords indeed a most valuable lesson, especially to the young. I have heard him at different times relate most of the circumstances of it, but if such a detail was even suitable to the place and the occasion, a fallacious memory would disable me from doing justice to it. I shall therefore present you with only an unfinished outline, marking chiefly those circumstances which may most contribute to our own improvement. He had too much innate greatness of mind to endeavour, like some vain and foolish persons, to cast a veil over the humility of his origin. On the contrary, alluding to the Divine Providence, he was fond of applying to himself the expression of the Psalmist—'He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill: that he may set him with princes, even with the princes of his people.'—I would not be understood to imply that any thing disgraceful attached to either his birth or family, though poor, both were honest and creditable. At a very early period of life he encountered great hardships, and this was probably a providential dispensation to reduce to order an ardent and impetuous spirit, which was apparently more intent on seeking adventures abroad, than on pursuing the paths of patient industry at home. He served his country for some time in a naval capacity; but in the dungeons of the enemy he was brought to serious reflection, and after a series of calamities he returned to his country with an altered mind. Soon after his return, he engaged in the business which he afterwards exercised with so much honour and profit, and served a regular apprenticeship to it.

it; but whether from want of capital, or from what cause I cannot explain, he seems afterwards to be discouraged from pursuing it, and endeavoured to gain a decent and independent subsistence in a very humble retail trade. From this situation he was suddenly and unexpectedly called, by what he always accounted a providential interposition, to the exercise of his own proper business. By the persuasion of a friend he was induced to engage in a very difficult undertaking,* one which the principal architects of the kingdom had estimated at an expence infinitely greater than he afterwards executed it for. The manly and independent spirit which he afterwards displayed through life, was evinced in his rejecting an extra donation from his employers, alleging that he was content with his fair profits. Their friendship and gratitude however accompanied him through life, and from this circumstance he was accustomed to date his rise. It would be impertinent to recount to you, who were most of you witnesses of it all, the further particulars of his successful life. Your suffrages placed him in the corporation of this city; and your unanimous voice afterwards raised him to a still higher dignity. In the office of chief magistrate he was happy in the approbation of his sovereign, and the universal applause of his fellow-citizens. He retired from public life to pass a quiet and comfortable old age in the midst of his friends and relations; and died full of years and of honours. His general character was so well known among you, that it is unnecessary to expatiate much upon it. He was a sincere, I may say a devout Christian; and I believe never neglected the duty of worship public or private. He seems early to have imbibed serious opinions—He thought much upon religion, and thought for himself. The goodness of Providence was with him a favourite topic, and he entertained the most enlarged notions upon this subject. He did not confine his views to a general Providence, but always asserted in the fullest extent a particular Providence, which guided and directed every event in this world, agreeably to the expression of our Lord and Saviour—"That the hairs of our heads are all numbered, and not a sparrow falleth to the ground without our heavenly father."—Hence he attributed every success in life to the Divine Providence, and his expressions of gratitude to that Good Being "who gave him all things richly to enjoy," were both fervent and frequent. Yet his religion was not of a morose or austere character. His temper was social, and many of you know that he entered with ease and pleasantry into scenes of innocent and temperate conviviality. His cheerfulness rendered him an agreeable companion, and conciliated a numerous circle of private friends. But if there was a feature particularly conspicuous in his character, it was his charity and active beneficence, of which a noble monument stands in this parish, and another in a distant part of the kingdom, where he had some connection in trade.* Not to speak of his private charities, which I have reason to think were very extensive, you all know and must remember his great and well directed charity to the poor in all times of scarcity, even while he was a liberal subscriber to public institutions for their relief. As a magistrate, he was active and attentive; and as a private man, this parish has many obligations to him, some of which are publicly recorded. Such was the man whose loss we at present deplore. We will now draw some practical inferences from what I have advanced on this subject; and as being of less importance, I shall commence with the moral qualities First, From the rise and progress of this good man, all young persons must see the inestimable value of industry. It is our happiness to live in a country, where the road to wealth, honours, and prosperity, is open to every one who will be steady, active, and industrious. Let no young man, however obscure his origin, with whatever difficulties he may have to contend, after such an example as this, despair of success; but let him remember, that if he trusts in God, and uses the proper means, even the blessings of this life will ultimately be not denied him. Secondly, We may see from what has been said, the value of a good character. It was character that raised the person in question to opulence and rank; and indeed I believe without it there is no chance of success. It was character that recommended him to your favour and your suffrages. Character attended him through life, and rendered him respectable in every station. Lastly, Let it impress you with the absolute necessity of religious principle, not only with regard to that great object of all our hopes and wishes, that salvation which was wrought for us by Christ Jesus, but even with a view to worldly success. That lively faith which was ever predominant in the mind of our departed friend, unquestionably brought down a blessing upon all his endeavours. That trust in Providence which he so strongly felt and expressed, might probably (even in a moral view) invigorate his endeavours; and the earnest hope of success, which he grounded on the hopes of the Divine Favour, might be a means of atchieving it. Thus far at least is evident, that a firm belief in all the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, is the most certain means of escaping sin and temptation, and infallibly keeps the professor of Christianity out of that dissipation and profligacy which commonly lead to ruin in this world and the next."

* The repair of Bow-steeple.

* Alms-houses built and endowed by him in his life-time in Cripplegate parish, and at his quarries in Yorkshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A VALUABLE collection of books, consisting principally of superiur editions of the Bible, in the Italian, Spanish, German, and Dutch languages, has been presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, agreeably to the will of the late Robert Page, esq. who was a member of that society fromits first institution to the period of hisdeath.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, William Waite, esq. of Burley Lodge, near Leeds, to Miss Smith, niece of Simon Temple, esq. of Hylton Castle.—The Rev. John Henderson of Tranent, to Miss Grace Bell, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Fenwick.

At Newcastle, Captain Goble, of the Sussex Militia, to Miss Dorothy Mitcalfe, daughter of William M. esq.—Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss H. Jackson.—Mr. Peter Purvis, to Miss Mary Yarwood, of Stockport, Cheshire.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Isaac Dawson, of Ryton, to Miss Elizabeth Smurthwaite.

At Berwick, Lieut. Landles, of the navy, to Miss M. Richardson.

At Darlington, Mr. Nixon, of Carlisle, to Miss Burnet, only daughter of William B esq.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Simpson, daughter of the late Thomas S. esq.—Miss Grace Bulman, 33.—Miss Ann Marshall, 28.—Mrs. Hafrup, wife of Mr. H. of the Trinity House.—Elizabeth Bicket, 103. She enjoyed good health, till within six months of her death.—Mr. Hugh Johnson, many years teacher of the Blue-coat charity school, in the parish of All Saints, 74.—Mr. Thomas Fenhill, tide-waiter, 80. He had gone on board a vessel which he was assisting up the river, when he expired without previously complaining.—Mr. Alexander Creighton, 70.—Mr. Joseph Barker 38.—Mr. William Bolton, 43.—Mrs. Collingwood, relict of —— C. esq. of Unthank, 72.—Mr. Thomas Tunbull, 80.—Mrs. Hebbron, 73.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henzell, 77.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Bewick, paper-manufacturer, 58.—Mr. Robert Penrith.—Mr Robert Crow.

At Stockton, Mrs. Ann Thrush.—Miss Isabella Bamlett.

At Morpeth, Mr. Edward Atkinson, 84.—Mr. Collins, 42.—Mrs. Wardle.

At Darlington, Mr. Jeph Forster.

At Throckley, Mrs. Robson, 90. She had never used spectacles, and till a short time previous to her death, was in the habit of reading the smallest print by candle light.

At Felton, Mrs. Alnwick, 70.—Mr. John Pyle, of the Horse and Jockey inn.

At Berwick, Mr. Alexander Fleming, formerly serjeant in the 25th foot, and latterly serjeant-major of invalids, 91.

At Whiterigg, Berwick, Mrs Cockburn, relict of Mr. John C. of Ayton Law, 67.

At Durham, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Thomas W. esq. late of Brancepeth.

At Hexham, Mr. Scott, 75.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Webb, merchant, of Dublin, to Miss Younghusband.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Taylor, of North Shields, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Harris.

At Drigby, Joseph Burrow, esq. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Cuthbert A. esq. of Carleton Hall.

At Crossthwaite, Mr. Caleb Atkinson, of Keswick, to Mrs. Mayson, of Portinscale.

Died.] At Mire Syke, in Loweswater, Mr. John Mirehouse, 101. On the 19th of October, 1805, on which day he completed his 100th year, he received a very numerous party of his neighbours, seated in a new oak chair, and clothed in a new coat, which he pleasantly observed, might, with care-taking, serve his life time. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all his faculties; sight excepted. His memory seemed perfect to the last; for he occasionally spoke with the same accuracy of recent transactions, as he had been accustomed to do in relating occurrences of former times, which he had either witnessed himself, or heard detailed by contemporaries of a period so remote as that of at least ninety years. He was married in the 31st year of his age, and was the father of five sons and one daughter. He possessed a strong and vigorous constitution. He was also of a remarkably cheerful disposition; and during the course of so long a life, it is not known that he ever had the least disagreement with his neighbours or acquaintance. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people; all emulous of shewing their respect to the memory of one whom they had, individually, esteemed whilst living, and whose death, though in full time, deprived their vicinity of so venerable an ornament; and also of the example of one who had "kept innocency, and taken heed unto the thing that is right; such as alone shall bring a man to peace at last."

A:

At St. Alban's, very suddenly, aged 66, while on a journey to visit a daughter in Kent, James Wilson, esq. of Kendall, a justice of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. As an active magistrate, zealous in preserving peace and good order, his death will be a public loss His knowledge of the law, particularly in that department in which he was most engaged, was extensive: his impartiality in all his decisions was unquestionable; he was always ready to render every service in his power, and was equally accessible to the poor and rich. In domestic and private life, his friendly and social disposition made him much beloved, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Jordan, 34.—Mrs. Elizabeth Boustead, widow, 89.—Mr. John Moffat, 39.—Mr. W. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master.—Mr. George M'Crea, a useful actor and a convivial companion, 36.

At Penrith, Mr. Luke Law, 80.—Douglas Grieve, esq. Captain of the Loyal Leathward Volunteers, 24.—Mr. Arthur Walker.

At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Waller, 82.—Mr. R. Barnes.

At Kendal, Miss Margaret Mason, second daughter of Mr. M. druggist, 18.—Mr. A. Jackson, formerly an hair-dresser, 84.—Mrs. Rodick, 77.—Mrs. Eleanor Simpson, wife of Mr. James S. attorney.—Mrs. Woof.

At Whitehaven, George Richardson, esq. collector of the customs, and a captain in the artillery corps of the Whitehaven volunteers, 58.—Mrs. Lewthwaite, wife of W. L. esq. —Mrs. Connell, 27.

At Workington, Mrs. Ann Hodgson, 88.—Mrs. Sewel, mother of Mr. S. merchant, 87. —Miss Ann Winder, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph W.—Mr. Benjamin Bell, 75. —Mrs. Mary Barnes, 45.

At High Cross, Loweswater, John Head, esq. M. D. 47.

At Parton, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, 72.

At Maryport, aged 62, Mr. John Wilson, shoemaker, a man who was possessed of very great endowments. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him; and his knowledge in astronomy and optics, was scarcely inferior to that of any person, of the present time. Mechanics also, he excelled in; and in the making of certain astronomical, and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. And yet all this knowledge was self-acquired; and acquired with little or no interruption to his business; for he has been often heard to say, that, during the time he gained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours in the day. But a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) prevented his being much known to the world, as a man of genius. To all these great qualities, he joined the highest and best; that of a good and honest man, in all the relative situations of life.

At Dearham, Mr. Isaac Kay, 55.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. Thomas Briggs, surgeon, father of Dr. B. of Liverpool, 77.

At Barngill, Mr. Alexander Coulthard, 58.

At Hawkshead, Mr. Charles Robinson, surgeon. 65.

At Orton, Mrs. Ann Farrer, formerly a celebrated midwife, 90.—Mrs. Jennet Parkin, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

The armoury in the citadel at Hull, which has lately been undergoing several alterations and repairs, is now completely fitted up; and is capable of containing arms and accoutrements for 15,000 cavalry, and 20,000 infantry. The roof of the Old Blockhouse, at the west entrance of the citadel, has been taken off, and the interior wall pulled down: it is about to be fitted up for a naval storehouse; in which we are informed, it is proposed to keep a constant supply of stores, capable of furnishing six sail of the line and twelve frigates, in case of any emergency.

In order to facilitate and amend the navigation of the river Humber, it is in contemplation to erect by subscription, two light houses at Whitton Sand and Oyster Ness, upon a suitable scale, and on the same plan as those of Spurn and Flamborough.

Applications are intended to be made in the next session of parliament for Acts for the following purposes; for inclosing the open fields, commons and waste grounds, in the township of Thorp Audlin, in the parish of Badsworth, in the West Riding; for inclosing the moors, commons and waste grounds, in the manor and township of Chapel Allerton, in the parish of Leeds; for making a turnpike road to branch off from the great north road at the south-end of Barnsdale, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds; and for making a new turnpike-road with two branches from Leeds, through Potter Newton, and Round-hay to Kiddal lane-end.

In many of the cotton mills, it is customary to breakfast in the card-room during the time the mill is in motion, and the food of the work-people, by this means, becomes exposed to all the fibres of the cotton arising from the agitation of the machinery; these fibres accumulate on the stomach, and become hard and indigestible. A striking proof of the danger of this pernicious practice, was lately exhibited at Pateley-bridge, where a young person, that has been for some time unwell, parted with a callous substance much resembling a chesnut, and which weighed nearly an ounce. This substance, when opened, was found to consist entirely of cotton. A few years ago, Dr. Corner of Kighley, extracted three cotton balls, of a similar kind, from a young person who was employed at a cotton factory in that town.

As some workmen were lately digging for the foundation of a house, near the mount, without

without Micklegate Bar, York, they broke into a vault, four feet frum the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door or entrance at the north end: the leogth of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and breadth five teet; io this was discovered a course rag-stone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, cootaining a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady, and to have beeo deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lacrymatory, with fragments of anotner phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault. was also found an urn, of red colour, in which were deposited the ashes and bones partly burnt, of a human body.

We are desired to contradict the false representation relative to the pretended accident which caused the death of Mr. Walker, of Rotherham. contained in our last, and which we copied from the Provincial Papers. That gentlemao on the contrary died suddenly in his bed.

Married.] At Pately-bridge, John Wood, esq. to Miss Yeoman.

Died.] At Hull, aged 63, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property, consisting of several hundred pounds, to the minister and churchwardens of St Mary's, in Hull. the parish of Sutton, Cottingham, and several adjoining villages, for the use of the pour, to be laid out in bread.—Mr Robert Leake, late commodore of the Humber pilots —Mrs. Brown, 39.—Mr A J Simpson, merchaot, 88.—Mrs. Temple —Mr. Francis Stubbs, many years a master mariner of this port, 85.

At Leeds, Mr William Boocock of the Malt shovel publick house, 20.—Mr Joseph Midgley, upwards of 40 years one of the waiters of the corporation —Mr. John Appleyard.—Mis Elizabeth Teale.—Mr John Butterfield, of the Horse and Trumpet public house —Mrs. Denton.

At York, Mrs Surr.—Mr. James Nicholson, supposed to have been the best performer of his time, on the pipe and tabor, in the kingdom —Mrs. Gill.

At Acomb, near York, Mr. Michael Simpson, formerly an upholsterer of Leeds.

At Eccleshill hall, near Bradford, Mrs. Stott, wife of Walter S esq.

At Winmoor, oear Leeds, Miss Sykes, eldest daughter of Mr George S.

At Easingwold, Alexander Harper, gent. late an eminent conveyancer, 63.

At Pontefract John Willot, esq.

At Huddersfield, Miss Parkin, eldest daughter of Mr. P superintendant minister of the methodist society in that town.

At Burley, near Otley, Mr. John Dawson Dixon.

At Little Weeton, near Beverley, John Hudson, esq. 70.

At Bridlington, Mrs. E. Plummer, 79.—Mrs. Greenaway, relict of Captain George G. 48.

At Doncaster, Miss Elizabeth Stanley, 27.

At Rotherham, Mr. Hoyle, attorney, clerk to the proprietors of the Dun and Dearne and Dove navigation.

At Doncaster, Dr. Miller, well known in the musical and literary circles, as a man of geoius and integrity. His various publications were extremely popular: his Psalms of David, for the Church of England, were patronized by his Majesty and the clergy, and went forth with a list of subscribers inferior only to that prefixed to Pope's Homer. Other works composed by him expressly for the Dissenters, promise to become the standard of singing in their respective societies. The poetry of Watts and Wesley have received fresh charms from a style at once simple and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capacity of public congregations. After a long life actively spent in the hurry and dissipation of general society, he gradually retired within the circle of a few religious friends, in whose company he passed the latter years of his life. He was upwards of 75 years old at his death, and above 50 organist at Doncaster.

LANCASHIRE.

A great improvement has recently been made in the cultivation of the marsh and moss lands within the townships of Overton, Middleton, and Heysham, near Lancaster, from the discovery of a bed of sea sand, of an unknown depth, lying about three feet below the surface of the earth. The farmers dig pits in the form of marl pits, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, they arrive at the sand, which being spread on the surface of the earth, mixes with and loosens the soil, before too stiff for agricultural purposes, and converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood; being capable of bearing four or five successive crops without manure. The bed of sand alluded to, universally prevails in all that valley of low land, exteoding in length from the west end of the village of Overtoo, where it joins the river Lune, to that of Poulton on the oorth shore of the peninsula, or strip of land sometimes called the Little Field, bounded by the high lands of Overton and Heaton oo one side, and those of Middleton and Heysham on the other, many acres of which are covered with moss upwards of twelve feet in depth. Those pits abound with sea sheela, sea weeds, and other marine subjects; and in the bottom of one of them, within Mr. Marton's estate, in Middleton a row of stakes was found, fifteen feet below the surface of the ground placed with mathematical exactness to a right line, at equal distances, and in a perpendicular position, in a field that has been totally covered with moss several yards in depth, even within the last century.

century. A row of stakes was also found, in an inclined position, the same depth, in another pit within Middleton. In a pit dug this summer in an ancient inclosed marsh, belonging to Mr. Bagott, of Overton; the marine plant samphire was discovered in great abundance, and in a good state of preservation, many yards below the surface of the field From these circumstances it is evident that the sea at some very remote period, has totally inondated the marsh lands in this part of the country at high water. That the stakes above mentioned have been placed there for the purpose of catching fish, seems beyond all doubt, and from this circumstance it is plain, that no very great depth of water had remained at low water. It is also not unreasonable to conclude that the sea has gradually deserted this its ancient course, and that the channel has gradually filled up with sand; but from what cause the clay and the immense quantity of moss that in some places lodges upon its surface has been afterwards formed, cannot be ascertained.

Married.] At Ulverston, Captain Richard Neal, of the brig Betsy, to Miss Elizabeth Askew.—Mr. W. A. Fell, attorney, to Miss F. Harrison, second daughter of Matthew H. esq. of Newland.

At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Skirrow, merchant, to Miss Baines, daughter of Captain B.

At Preston, Robert Robins, esq of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Ann Eliza Horrocks daughter of Samuel H. esq. M. P. for Preston.—Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Elstob Hall, to Miss Ann Wilcock, of Lea-hall.

At Liverpool, Capt. James Cowing, to Miss Maria Isabella Shaw.—Mr. William Tomlinson, of the customs, to Miss Walton, daughter of Mr. William W. merchant.—Captain Thomas Philips, of the Venus, to Miss Jane Pritchard.—Mr. George Jones, bookseller, to Miss Burton.—Mr. Peter Thompson, merchant, to Miss E. Harding.

At Hoole, Mr. James Palmer, attorney, of Ormskirk, to Miss Greaves of New Bond street, London.

Died.] At Aughton, near Ormskirk, Mr. Richard Brighouse, 100. He has left a widow to whom he had been married 70 years.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lennard, 68.—Mr. T. Hodson, of the New inn, 31.—Mr. Skelton brother to Mr. John S. of Carlisle. He threw himself from one of the upper windows of the Royal Oak inn, and was so much bruised that he died in a few hours.—Mrs. Whalley.

At Liverpool, Capt. Thomas M'Millan, 32.—Mrs. Rawson.—Mr. Robert Jackson, merchant.—Mr. H. Thompson, 45.—Mr. Thomas Fisher, many years commander of a vessel of this port.—Mrs. Owens, 52.—Mrs. Tyrer, 85.—Mr. James Lawson, 16.—Mrs. Scott, 76.—Mr. William Moffit, attorney.—Mr. T. Lowe, attorney.—Mrs. Sillers, wife of Captain John S. of the ship Bootle, and eldest daughter of the late Captain James Johnson.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Atkinson, portrait painter.

At Upholland, near Wigan, Mr. Peter Gaskell.

At Preston, Mrs. Butler, wife of Richard B esq

At Ardwick, Mr Peel, wife of Lawrence P. esq.— Mrs. Arrowsmith.

At Manchester, Mrs. Alice Eccleston, 81.—Mr. John Irlam

At Bolton le Sands, Mrs Sparling, wife of Mr S. banker. and sister to John Stephenson, esq. banker. of London, 75.

At Audenshaw, near Manchester, Mr. Samuel Arundal, 71.

At Poplar Grove, Mrs. Stanistreet, wife of Mr. S. attorney, and second daughter of the late William Marsh esq. of Leigh.

At Fazakerly, Captain James Farmer, 36.

At Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. James Stanley.

At Wrightington, near Wigan, Mrs. Cropper, wife of Mr C. surgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr James Jones, to Miss White —Mr. William Price, of Mold, Flintshire, to Miss Ann Williams, of Loppington, Salop.

At Tattenhall, Mr. Foden of Chester to Miss Fisher of Hatton hall.

At Knutsford, Mr. James Potter, surgeon, to Miss Mary Dumville.

At Overton, Mr. Thomas Webster, of Alvanley, to Mrs. Harper

At Northwich, Mr. Joseph Gibson, to Miss Sarah Banton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs Hewitt.—Mrs. Hall, 69.—Mrs. Sarah Campbell, 84.

At Great Broughton, Mr. John Hitchcock.

At Ministerly, Mr. William Nealor.

At Kinderton, near Middlewich, Mrs. Bridge, 89.

At Downs Cottage, near Altrincham, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of Mr. John W.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Glossop, Mr. William Pearson, of Board, to Miss Ruth Collier, of Chindley.

At Eyam, Mr. Nathaniel Feusdale, to Miss Martha Mower, of Grindleford bridge.

At Longford, Mr. John Knowles, of Hulland, to Miss Mary Gillman.

At Willington, Mr. T. Riley, to Mrs. Ann Beadsmore.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Richard Rose, 44.—Mr. John Harrison, 72.

At Cronkstone Grange, Mr. Isaac Wheeldon.

At Aughton, Mr. Hoyle, attorney.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield Mr. Hodgkinson, of Pinxton mill, Derbyshire, to Miss Hewitt.—Mr. Merryman, to Miss Castle.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Dawson, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. William Harrison, of Cod-

nor,

nor, to Mrs. Hibbert.—Matthew Heath, gent. of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Hulse.

At Rothley, Mr. Josiah Waite, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Bagneley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Morley.—Mr. John Cheetham, 27.—Mrs. Barnsdale, a woman of great abilities and industry in trade. She was a principal in the concern of the Nottingham Boat Company, and took an active part in the navigating business upwards of half a century.—Mrs. Ann Pearson, 63.—Mrs. Frances Howard.—Mrs. Kerry, 47.

At Bingham, Mr. Jepson, surgeon, 52.

At Arnold, Mrs. Hawkesley, 75.—Robert Davison, esq.

At Wilford, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. of Newark.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, Lieut. William Gordon, of the first regiment of foot, to Miss Agnes M'Farlane, eldest daughter of James M'F. esq. of Nairn Grove.—Mr. Francis Hand, to Miss Hutchin.

Died.] At Manthorp, near Grantham, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. H.

At Grantham, Mr. T. Wilkins, forty years a schoolmaster there, 76.

At Long Sutton, Mrs. Shillik, wife of John S. gent. of Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

At Fiskerton, Mr. Thomas Taylor, 64.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Hannah.—Miss Elizabeth Woodthorpe, of the Lion and Snake inn, 28.

At Aby, near Louth, Mrs Mary Allcock, aged 100 years and six months. The shirt which she made for her first child served for thirty-nine other children in their infancy.

At Stilton, Mr. T. Gibbs.

At Stamford, Mrs. Luxton, 21.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the Sun public-house.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Burbidge, 58. He served the office of mayor of this borough in 1792, and discharged his public duties with independence and integrity. In private life, he was deservedly esteemed as an affectionate father, a good neighbour, and a sincere friend.—Mrs. Lee, relict of the Rev. John Lee rector of Burton Overy.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Thomas B. gent. formerly of Hinckley. In her life time the poor were much benefited by her charity, and she has bequeathed the interest of 200*l.* to the poor widows in Hinckley.

At Belgrave, Mr. R. Fowler of the Talbot inn.

At Thurmaston, Mr. John Walker.

At Rothley, Mrs. Pagett, 60.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, to Miss Hayes.

At Audley, Samuel Barker, esq. of Chorlton-hall, near Manchester, to Miss Ann Smith, Crown Bank.

Died.] At Ipstone, Mr. Joseph Cope, late of the Junction inn Manchester.

At Basford Cottage, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, Miss Lucy Allcock, youngest daughter of Mr A. professor of music.

At Great Barr-hall, Miss Scott, only daughter of Sir Joseph S. 14.

At Stoke, upon Trent, Miss Harriet Wayte, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. 13.

At Burslem, Mrs. Hickmann, wife of Mr. H. surgeon. Her death was caused by her gown taking fire five weeks before, during which period her sufferings were most poignant.

At Colwich, the Rev. Winfred Wilton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hornton, Mr. Thomas Watts, of Tysae, to Miss Hannah Watkins

At Coventry, Mr. W. Stevenson, to Miss Ann Bant.

At Higham, Mr. John Colley, of Atherstone, to Miss Martha Reeves, of Litchfield.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Weal, 77.

At Solihull, Mrs. Suckman, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Worthington.

At Stretton-under-Fosse, Mr. William Smith.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. James Buthwell, son of Mr. B. clothier and mercer, 16.

At Long Stekington, Mr. Robert Pain, 80.

At Coventry, Mrs. Marriot, wife of Mr M.

At Willenhall, Mr R. Eaton.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Allport—Mrs. Collins, 86.—Mrs. Allport, wife of Mr. John A.—Master James Doughty—Mr. James Hancox.—Mr. John Walford, 60.

At Alverley, Mrs. Hale, 79, and two days afterwards at Stuurbridge, her brother, Hungerford Oliver, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Thos. Vaughan, esq. to Mrs. Eliza Vaughan. It is remarkable that, though this lady has been twice married, she has never changed her maiden name.

At Shrewsbury, Henry W. Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of Robert H. esq of Netley.

At Barrow, Waldrun Hill, esq. of Broomhouse, Worcestershire, to Miss H. Stephens, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Shineton and Little Wenlock.

At Hupton Waters, Mr. Golightly, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Skelhorne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. of Liverpool.

Died.] At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas, of Llanwynymaen.—Mrs. Fox.

At Heath-house, Mr. John Rodenhurst, youngest son of Mr. V. R.

At Heath-lane, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Brereton.

At Shrewsbury, Miss Margaret Drinkwater, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Richard

Richard D. 19.—Mrs. Adams, 85.—Mr. Hugh Sayer.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Barnfield, esq. formerly steward to the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. and one of the aldermen of that borough.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Jas. M. 47.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Amyes, of Sutton, near Tenbury, to Miss T. Bagott.

At Worcester, Mr. M. Michael, to Miss E. Spilsbury.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Scarlet.—Mrs. Langford, 90.

At Upton upon Severn, Miss Bird.

At Bushley Park, Mr. White, jun.

At Knightford Bridge, Mr. Wm. Holyhead, 72.

At Spetchley, Mr. Thomas Ross.

At the Greenway Head, near Tenbury, Mrs. Lowe.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Wm. Lowe, of the Black Horse Inn.

At the Yew Tree, near Ombersley, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Parlee.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Susannah Wood, a maiden lady, 72.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Tuesday, the 25th of August, the annual meeting of the Ross New Reading Society took place, at the Swan Inn in that town, when books to the value of nearly one hundred pounds were disposed of to the respective members. On the close of the sale, a large party of the subscribers dined together at the inn, when the chair was filled by the Rev. Bowen Thickins.

Married.] At Walford, Mr. Lee, of the Bell Inn, Bristol, to Miss Beeston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Walford and Hope Mansel.

At Weobley, Mr. W. Preece, to Miss Popleton.

Died.] At Broom, Mrs. Fencott, 43.

At Lower Town, Ashperton, Mr. Robert Howes.

At Henwood, Lacon Lambe, esq.

At Hereford, Mr. Gibbs, 46.—Miss Margaret Woodhouse.

At Leominster, Mr. Barra, surgeon and apothecary.

At the Vineyard, near Hereford, Mr. D. Powell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable improvements are making at Cheltenham, where Mr. Thomson has thrown open several acres of his domain for public accommodation, with a drive for carriages and a shady walk all round, which is not less than a mile; he has also constructed the most elegant hot and cold baths, in the true Roman style, for his subjects of Cheltenham. Building is going on rapidly in every direction, yet houses sell as soon as finished. A very beautiful Crescent, near the old wells, is [illegible] finished.

Applications are intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for acts for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields and waste lands in the parish of Tewkesbury; and for making a tram or rail road from the head of the canal at the bottom of Combe-hill, in the parish of Leigh, to Cheltenham; for taking down the Key Bridge at Tewkesbury and erecting a new one, and making a convenient quay or landing-place for merchandize; and for making a railway from Surridge Green to Cinderford Bridge, in the forest of Dean; and for making a railway and a canal from the river Wye, at Lidbrook, in the parish of Ruarden, to Newerne, in the parish of Lidney, together with several collateral railways.

Married.] Mr M. Halling, of London, to Miss E. Cornock, of Blanchworth, near Berkeley.

At Newland, Mr. R. Seaborn, of Berkeley to Miss C. Bradley, of Colford.

At Woodchester, C. Hawker, esq. to Miss Baker, daughter of the late E. B. esq. of Hill-court, Worcestershire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Charles Cox.—Mr. Joseph Pearce, formerly of Staverton.

At Barnwood, Mrs. Morris, relict of John M. esq. and mother of Robert M. esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

At Sansbury, Mr Green, an opulent farmer.

At Bourton on the Water, Mr. William Palmer, 81.

At Brock-end, Miss M. Virtigan.

At Theescomb, near Minchinhampton, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Alexander T. esq.

At Hartpury, Mr. John Tooby.

At Prestbury, Mr. Newbury, sen. many years a respectable tradesman at Cheltenham.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Vernon, wife of T. V. esq.

At Twyning, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Fextone, wife of the Rev. Geo. F.

At Stroud, Lieutenant Delmont, of the 83d regiment of foot, 21. He was shot in a duel by Lieutenant Heazle, of the 3d regiment of Buffs, both being stationed at Stroud on the recruiting service. The cause of the quarrel was an aspersion supposed to have been cast upon the character of a female with whom Lieutenant Heazle was acquainted. The coroner's inquest, after an investigation of eight hours, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the challenger and Lieutenant Sergeant, of the 61st regiment of foot, who was the only second in this unfortunate affair. They have hitherto eluded the pursuit of justice, but the parish of Stroud has offered a reward for their apprehension. The deceased was universally esteemed for his amiable disposition and gentlemanly manners. His father reached Stroud about half an hour after his dissolution; and his distress of mind upon this truly melancholy occasion, was aggravated in no small degree by the circumstance of having lost another promising son a short time

time since, in a similar way, at the Island of Malta, where he was serving with his regiment. The remains of Lieut. D. were interred at Stroud, and an immense concourse of people attended to witness the solemnity.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. E. W Saword, of East Greenwith, to Miss Sarah Benwell.—The Rev. J. Wilson, dissenting minister, to Miss E. Leverett —Mr. Eykyn, druggist, to Miss Mary Bennet.

At Witney, T. Bird, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Wright, daughter of the late J. W. esq. of Middle Field.

Mr. John Wright, of Wood Green, Witney, to Miss Collins

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Sprigg, son of Mr. Wm. S. supervisor of excise, 25.—Mr John Townesend, eldest son of the late Stephen T. esq. 20.—Mr. Thomas Booth, of the Swan and Castle public house, 66.——Mr. Quartermaine, upwards of 40 years head butler of St. John's College, 67.—Mrs. Coates, midwife.—Mr. Thomas Stone.—Mr. William Hayes, 66

At Cowley, near Oxford, Mr. Thomas Beedle, 70.

At Sauldern, Mrs. Ann Merry, wife of Mr. John M. 28.

At Henley, Miss Maria Bradshaw.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Edward Lloyd Edwards, esq. only son of Edward E. esq. of Cerrigluydion, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, North Wales.—Mr. John Franks, son of Mr. S. F. 21.

At Alconbury Weston, Mrs. Bowker, sen. 84.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Ely, Mr. Christopher Legge, to Miss Greaves.

At Haddenham, Mr. Stephen Isaacson, of London, to Miss Glenton.

The Rev. Richard Boys, of Boxworth, to Miss Graham, of Shelford.

At Cambridge, Mr. Warren, to Miss Collins.

Died.] At Whittlesea, Mr. Sargeant, solicitor, to Miss Alice Smith, daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gillam.—Mr. Joseph Gifford.

At Granchester, Mr. Howard. 84.

At Benwick. in the Isle of Ely, a poor woman of the name of Byson, aged 99 years, who possessed all her faculties, and supported herself by hard labour to the last.

NORFOLK.

On Monday the 23d of June and two following days was held the annual sheep shearing at Holkham, the seat of Thomas William Coke, esq. which was attended as usual by a great number of noblemen, gentlemen, and distinguished agriculturists. On the first day Mr Coke, and his friends, having mounted their horses, proceeded to view the Merino Rams and two-shear prize sheep, in their wool, previous to clipping and exhibiting; they inspected various implements used in husbandry, particularly a plough of Mr. Balls, rode round the farm, and returned to dinner at the mansion, where, about 200 gentlemen partook of the hospitality of the generous proprietor of the domain. After dinner, the company proceeded to the sheep houses, where the Leicester tups were sold, and the Merino tups let at the following prices:—

	Weight of Wool		*Price.*			*Purchasers.*
	lb.	*oz.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*	
No. 1	5	2	5	5	0	Captain Becher.
2	5	7	3	3	0	Mr. Kett.
3	8	12	8	8	0	Mr. J. Creasy.
4	7	0	7	7	0	Mr. T. Balls.
5	8	0	6	16	6	Captain Becher.
6	5	12	3	3	0	Mr. Balls.
7	4	6	4	4	0	Ditto.
9	6	8	14	3	6	Mr. J. Creasy.
11	7	3	2	12	6	Mr. Beevor.
12	1	10	27	6	0	Bought in.

The Merino rams were then hired for the season:

	Wool.		*£.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Hirers.*
No. 1 at	7lb.	12oz.	12	1	6	
2	8	0	7	7	0	
3	10	4	9	19	6	Mr. Smith.
4	12	14	11	0	6	W. Hoste.

Mr. Cake observed, that he had given this breed of sheep a trial, and that he should continue to do so; and although he begged to be understood not to recommend them himself, he did not wish to impress any person with the idea that they ought not to make a trial by crossing the breed. He noted the astonishing quantity of wool clipped off them, and said its average worth was 4s. 6d per lb. Three most beautiful Leicester Theaves were purchased by Mr. Bell, at 14l. 3s. 6d.—and the company walked to see as fine a piece of wheat wathis light land soil as any strong land in the kingdom can produce. Mr. Coke observed, is not set with pess the preceding year in one ploughing, and that the crop was 12 coombs per acre, deducting one bushel; that it was then on one ploughing drilled with wheat, at 9 inches distance, and had been twice hoed, being very full of red weed or poppy.—On the second day the company proceeded to view the stock of Devon cows, which were greatly admired for their beauty and symmetry; the sheep in the park were also examined, and the sainfoin, which the men were mowing—a most luxuriant crop. They proceeded to the field barn, where they inspected the implements exhibited for trial. The farm-yard was next visited, where the clippers were shearing in the barn South-down sheep, crossed by the Merino and some South-down Leicesters. The prize wethers, Leicester theaves, and Southdown rams were shewn, and their wool inspected. Mr. E. Kett, exhibited a Norfolk hog, bred by Mr. Boltz, of Aldeby, now 18 months old, which he bought some time ago on Norwich hill, for 25s and is supposed to weigh 40st. (14lbs. to the stone) and with good luck, he expects to fat him up to 55 stone;

stone; his keep at present has not cost more than 1s. 6d. per week. The gentlemen then viewed the crops on the farm and went to dinner. More than 300 of the most distinguished agriculturists, not only of the United Kingdom, but also foreigners, partook of the festivity of the social board. In the afternoon Mr. John Herring produced a very handsome Norwich shawl, made of Southdown and Merino wool, and Mr Paul one of the Merino only. Mr. Herring stated that 117 shawls had been manufactured from 224 pounds of wool; but Mr Coke had four most beautiful shawls made with a single Southdown fleece, weighing only 4lbs. and there was sufficient left to make nearly a fifth, clearly shewing the Southdown wool to be of the greatest value. At six o'clock the party went to the sheep house, where some South down Theaves were sold as follows:

A lot of 10, not numbered, sold at 26l. 15s. 6d. to Mr. O. Butcher.

Number.	*L.*	*s.*	*d*	*Purchasers.*
No 1—10 sold at	25	5	0	Mr. Postle
3—10	31	10	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
4—10	31	10	0	Mr. Postle
5—10	32	11	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
6—10	32	11	0	Mr. Gotterson
7—10	38	17	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
8—10	42	0	0	Mr. Hill
9—10	45	3	0	Ditto
10—10	35	14	0	Mr. W. Foster
11—10	42	0	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
12—10	47	5	0	Hon. Col. Fitzroy

Southdown Ewes.

Lot of 5 .. at ..	16	16	0	Rev. H. Wilson
5	16	16	0	J. Ives, esq.

The Southdown rams were then let for the season, and the price at which they were to be hired, and the number distinguishing each sheep were affixed.

SHEARLINGS.

Wt. of Wool.	*Prices.*			*Hirers.*
lb. oz.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Lot 5—5 4 at	21	0	0	Sir Robert Harland
6—6 7 ..	21	0	0	Mr. Dewing
2—6 0 ..	15	15	0	Mr. Seppings
8—4 10 ..	36	15	0	Mr. Purr

Eighteen Competitors.

14—.....				Mr. Beck
15—5 2 ..	12	12	0	Ditto
8—4 10 ..	36	15	0	Mr. Hill

Aged Sheep, let as under:

No 10—4 0 ..	10	10	0	Mr. Hoste
11—5 9 ..	10	10	0	Mr. G. England
15—4 2 ..	12	12	0	Mr. England
16—5 3 ..	12	12	0	Mr. Palmer
2—5 0 ..	15	15	0	Rev. Mr. Wilson
1—5 4 ..	21	0	0	Mr. O. Butcher
5—5 0 ..	31	10	0	Sir Rob. Harland
14—4 2 ..	26	5	0	Hon. Col. Fitzroy
8—5 0 ..	36	15	0	Mr Hill
13—3 10 ..	42	0	0	Mr. Sibald
3—6 9 ..	42	0	0	B. Howard, esq.

On the morning of Wednesday, the third day, the following sheep, which had been selected the evening before for the prizes, were shewn in the slaughter house:—Mr. Johnson's Leicester wether—carcase 8st 6lbs. (14lbs to the stone); tallow 10½ lbs. skin 13¼ lbs. pluck 11½ lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown wether, 3-shear—carcase 8st. 8lbs, tallow 14½lbs. skin 9½lbs pluck 11lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown wether 3-shear—carcase 9st. 3lbs. tallow 17½lbs. skin 10lbs pluck 10lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown ewe, 2-shear—carcase 7st. 10lbs. tallow 4½lbs skin 8lbs pluck 9½lbs. Mr. Blyth's Southdown wether, 2-shear—carcase 8st. tallow 12½lbs. skin 9½lbs. pluck 9½lbs. Mr. Blyth's Southdown wether, 3-shear—carcase 6st. 11lbs. tallow 14lbs. skin 6½lbs. pluck 10lbs. About 50 gentlemen then accompanied Mr. Coke to Mr. Osborne Butcher's farm, at Burnham, to inspect a new machine invented to catch flies (or *scabus* beetles) off the turnips, invented by Mr. Paul, of Starston, near Harleston.—After this, the company rode round Mr. Overman's farm, and were much delighted in viewing his flock farm yard stock. At four o' clock 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, after which, Mr Coke rose and said, that the purposes for which this institution had been formed were fully answered, for it had been able to change the breed of Norfolk sheep, and to prove the great superiority of the Southdown; wool had been much improved in value and quality, and he was happy to observe that many beneficial effects had arisen from their annual meetings. He had now to fulfil a duty which he should ever be proud of performing; this was the distribution of the prizes to those who were actuated by that spirit of emulation which would always be likely to obtain them:—For the best Leicester fat wether, a silver cup to Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, no competitor.—Southdown fat wether, a large silver tankard to Mr. Blyth, of Burnham, no competitor.—For 10 Leicester theaves, Mr Johnson of Kempston, a silver tea pot.—For 10 Southdown theaves, Mr. Waller, of Brenthill, a silver tea pot.—For 2-shear Leicester rams, to Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, a large silver tankard.—Southdown shearling rams. For this prize, a very handsome silver cup; there were seven competitors, and it was adjudged to Mr Blyth.—Three Norfolk boars were shewn, but none deemed meritorious.—The prizes were then given to those shepherds who had reared the greatest number of lambs from the same quantity of ewes in proportion, viz.—To Geoffrey Bobbett, Mr. Overman's shepherd, for bringing up nearly 22 lambs per score in a flock of 700 sheep, 5 guineas. Mr. Blyth's (of Burnham) had also 5 guineas awarded to him for lambs brought up by him last year and Mr Bell's shepherd for bringing up nearly 26 lambs per score, out of a flock of from between 3 and 400 ewes, 5 guineas. Mr Coke then said, the original prize of 10 guineas value to be given for the best improvement in agricultural implements, he had increased to 20, from a desire to excite emulation. Mr Ball's inclined plane plough

It was determined had great merit, but still although the Norfolk plough weighed six stone more Mr. Ball's required as much draught, as was proved by the dinanometer, and therefore was not deemed worthy the prize. The machine for catching flies had met with universal approbation, and the judges had declared it was deserving the reward offered. In presenting it to Mr. Paul, of Starston, Mr. Coke congratulated that gentleman on his success, and hoped it would not be the last time he should have a similar pleasure. Mr. Coke now took leave of the company by expressing his obligations to them for their attendance, and requesting of them and their friends the same favour to be conferred on him at the next Holkham sheep shearing; a favour which he should estimate more highly than any other. The gentlemen then retired to the farm-yard where the sale of Devon cattle commenced, of which were sold for 17, and 1 for 18 guineas.

Southdown tups let.

	Wt of Wool		*Prices.*			*Hirers.*
	lb.	*oz.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*	
No. 5 ..	5	14 ..	10	10	0	Mr Blomfield.
4 ..	5	3 ..	10	10	0	Mr. Parker.
10 ..	5	0 ..	10	10	0	Mr. Tuthill Moore
10 ..	5	0 ..	11	11	0	Mr. Thos. Moore.
7 ..	—	..	21	0	0	Mr. Postle.
17 ..	6	2 ..	10	10	0	Mr. Hart.

A large company of distinguished agriculturists, amongst whom were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Wm. Russell, and Mr. Coke, paid a visit to Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, and were much gratified with the fertile appearance of his watered meadows, (planned and executed by Mr. Smith) which they considered as patterns highly worthy of imitation.

Married.] At Starston, W. A Judd, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldershaw, youngest daughter of the late Dr. O. of Stamford.

At Norwich, George Valentine Cox, esq Bedel of Law of the University of Oxford, to Miss Beckwith, eldest daughter of Dr. B. of Dean's-square, Norwich.

William Bircham, jun. of Reepham, to Miss Bartell, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon, of Holt.

Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Doughty of Harleston.

John Hamilton Roche, esq. of Diss, late captain in the Northumberland fencible infantry, to Miss S. A Strutt, daughter of William S. esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Died.] At Lyno, Mrs. Bagge, wife of Thomas B. esq. and niece to the late Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham Abbey. Mr. Bagge's health received so severe a shock from his wife's decease that he survived her only four days. They were both in the meridian of life.—Mrs. Burlinson, wife of Mr. B. ship owner, 70.—Mr. B. Nelson, merchant, a distant relation of the never to be forgotten hero of the Nile.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Penyon, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. H. W.—Miss Sophia Fisher, sister of John F. esq.

At Norwich, Mr. John Bensley, 60.—Mrs. Mary Hacon, 89.—Mrs. Styleman, sister of the late Rev. Robert S. 79.—Mrs. Sauberton. 80.—Mr. H. Fiddy, 50.—Mrs. Mary Gardiner, 77.

At Denver, near Downham market, Mr. William Collingwood, 61.—Miss Smith, the only daughter of the Rev. John S. of Lopham, in this county, and rector of Hinderclay, in Suffolk.

At Rollesby, Mr A. Docking, 77.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Thomas C. esq. 69.

At Attleburgh, on his return from Cromer, Mr. James Hunnybun, of Cambridge, 45.

At Harleston, Miss M. Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. William B.

At Thetford, Mr William Relf, one of the commonalty of the borough, and twin brother of Mr. Alderman R. of the same place, who died in December last, 84.

At Dickleburgh, Joseph Duver, esq. 85.

At Hempnal, Mrs. Huggins, 67.

At Mattishall, Miss Norton.

At Stratton, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsham, relict of Robert M. esq. 69.

At Heigham, T. Rodwell, gent. 58

At Newham, near Harleston, John Wright, gent. 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, esq. of St. Edmund's Hill, to Miss Mary Susanna Leheup, eldest daughter of M. William L. esq.—Mr. George Alderson, bookseller, of Liverpool, to Miss Beeton, of the Greyhound Inn.—Mr William Chinnery, surgeon, to Miss Lucinda Brooks, youngest daughter of the late Isaac B. gent. of Horningsheath Hall.

Edmund Preston, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Frances Maria Smith, second daughter of T. S. esq. of East Dereham.

At Woodbridge, Mr. B. Barton, merchant, to Miss Lucy Jessup, daughter of Mr. J. merchant.

Dr. Drake, of Hadleigh, to Miss Rose, of Brettenham.

Died.] At Hessett, Mr. Thomas Jacob, 78.

At Woolpit, Miss Hovell, 24.

At Gislingham, Richard Reeve, esq. surgeon, 68.

At Chellesworth Hall, Henry, the youngest son of Sir Robert Pocklington, 5.

At Ipswich, Miss Mary Ann Lynch, youngest daughter of the late William L. esq. 25.—Miss Clarke, youngest daughter of Mr. C. surveyor, 14.—Mrs. Barritt, 66.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Louisa Press, 66.—Mr. Thomas Jarrett, 63.

At Mildenhall, Miss Wing, daughter of Mr. Isaac W. 15.—Mr. James Wing, 33.

At Stowmarket, Robert Midson, gent.

At Great Barton, Mr. Thomas Pagsons.

At

At Beccles, Mrs. Aldis, 56.

At Lakenheath, Mr. Anthony Willett, 72.

At Bury, Mr. George Griggs, storekeeper of the newly erected depot, formerly a lieutenant in the West Suffolk militia.—Mrs Mitchell, of the Red Lion Inn. She went to bed in apparent good health, but by two in the morning expired, as it is supposed in an apoplectic fit, before medical assistance arrived.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gallant, 76.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hatfield Peverel, William Tooke, esq. of Cray's Inn, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Samuel Shaw, esq. of St. Crix's in the same parish.

At East Ham, William Morley, esq. of Green Street House, aged 68, to Miss S. Crook, an amiable young woman of colour, 26.

At Little Waltham, Mr. John Beardwell, to Miss Lewin.

At Guestingthorp, William Haydon, esq. of Guilford, Surry, to Miss Margaretta Walker, eldest daughter of Edward W. esq. of the former place.—Mr. Joseph Howes, of Rochford, to Miss Potter, of Southminster.

Died.] At Rayne Parsonage, Mrs. Greenhill, widow of the late Thomas G. esq. of Watford, Herts.

At Torrell's Hall, Mrs. Crabb, wife of John C. esq.

At his seat, the Retreat, near Danbury, Thomas Michael Nowell, esq. the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Read hall, near Preston, Lancashire; eminent as a physician and promoter of the vaccine inoculation in the north of France, in which country he was so much respected, even in the time of Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France.

At Great Bentley, Mr Thomas Clarke, jun.

At Maldon, Mr Henry Nicholls Pattisson.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Richard King, 50.

At Brick House Farm, Maldon, Mr. Aaron Burrell, 54.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Hurtley, formerly of the Black Boy Inn.—Miss Eliza French, 15.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, the lady of John T. esq. one of the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of the county, 58. She was the daughter of the late Rear-admiral Geiniaw, whose family has long been resident in this county, and was related to the noble family of Athol. She possessed highly accomplished manners, and real goodness of heart.

Mrs. Logan, wife of the Rev. Marshal L. vicar of Elmstead.

KENT.

The royal military canal from Shorncliffe through Romney-marsh to Cliff-End, Sussex, is now completely perfected throughout the whole line, and in a course of nearly thirty miles, with only two locks. The towing paths, bridges, and the rampart, are now forming; and at every angle in the line, of which there are about forty, at distances of about half a mile from each angle, it is intended to mount heavy ordnance, in all upwards of eighty pieces.

According to Somner, by a grant made in the year 1227, from the prior and convent of St. Gregory, to the prior and convent of Christ's Church, Canterbury, the latter were to have a water course through the orchard of the former, from their conduit in the North Holmes, to their reservoir in the Cathedral Precinct: which water-course, as the words of the grant express, the prior and convent of St. Gregory, "were to preserve safe and unhurt, in as much as in them lay and to permit the workmen of Christ Church to have free egress and regress, as often as might be necessary, for the care and repair of the same." This right has been preserved, with some trifling interruptions, from the above date until the present period, when, in consequence of the grounds forming the priory having been parcelled out and disposed of, that part, the orchard above referred to, was purchased, and barracks erected thereon. In the course of this work and also in forming the new military road, the leaden pipe was much intersected, and the regular supply of water was so materially obstructed, that on the representation of the Dean and Chapter, and in order to prevent future litigation, the barrack board proffered, at its own expense, to remove the pipe, and replace the same in a direct line from the large conduit, through the new military road into Broad-street. This has, in consequence, lately been carried into execution, under the direction of the Dean and Chapter's surveyor, Mr Jesse White. In tracing the course of the pipe, and respecting the pipe itself, some curious circumstances appeared, which may be considered worthy of record. It would seem, from the make, that that part which led through the orchard of St. Gregory, was the pipe originally laid down in 1227. It was very perfect, except in two or three places, which were corroded either by the acidity of the water, or by the urine of animals filtrating through the soil. It was laid in a bed of fine brick earth, in form circular, 5¼ inches in diameter and 2¾ inches the diameter of the bore, with a seam at the top, ridged and jointed, the joints, seam and ridge, burnt together. Connected with this pipe, a branch was discovered leading to the convent of St. Gregory; a circumstance unknown to the Dean and Chapter, and not described in any of their grants. The whole length of pipe which has been removed amounts to 2660 feet. Connected with the large conduit in the North Holmes, from whence the above course takes, are a smaller conduit, in a situation above it, and several drains from the sides of the hills; these the Dean and

and Chapter, at a considerable expense, are also tracing and improving, and from the judicious management of their Surveyor, will in future receive a considerable augmentation of their water. The pipe leading from the small conduit to the large one, is also of lead, of the same form and construction as that above described, but very much decayed, apparently from the corrosion of the water, or from its being laid on a very broad thin brick.

Married.] At Canterbury, Captain Barnett, assistant quarter master-general, to Miss Monins, eldest daughter of the late John M. esq. of the archbishop's palace.—Mr. James Rickman, merchant, of Staines, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Gorham, daughter of the late Mr. John G. of Willesborough.

At Dover, Mr. J. Evans, to Miss Sayer, eldest daughter of Lieutenant S. of the royal marines.

At Milton next Sittingbourne, Mr. N. Norwood, of Charing, to Miss Whitnall, of Chalkwell.

At Maidstone, John Henry Cochrane, esq. late of the royal navy, to Miss Rebecca Underhill, of Aylesford.

At Tenterden, Mr. James Willmot, wholesale stationer, of Southwark, to Miss Pigram.

Died.] At Southfleet, Peter Rashleigh, esq of Oriel College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Peter R. rector of Southfleet.

At Sydenham, Mrs. Greenwood, 79 — John Jones, esq. of Frankly, near Bradford, Wilts, many years in the commission of the peace, for Wilts and Somerset.

At Goodnestone, Miss F. Nash, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward N. 19.

At Eastry, Mr. Samuel Fells, 66.

At West Malling, Mrs. Crampton.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Buttenshaw, a maiden lady —Mr. B. Martin, 84 —Mr. J. Williams.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sampson, widow of Mr. S. surgeon of that place, and mother of Mr. George S. town-clerk of Deal.

At Sandwich, Mr. William Slaughter, 82.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Crowder, 64 — Mrs Jones, wife of Mr. J. keeper of the goal of Westgate.—Mr. William Hullier, of London, 43.—Henry Frederic, the infant son of Major Muller, of the 1st regiment of foot.—Mr. John Crowther.—Mr. D. Shrubsole — Mrs. Halsey, wife of Mr. T. H one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral.—Mr. Peter Tivelein, a brother of St. John's Hospital, and one of the oldest bell-ringers of the cathedral.—Mrs. Andrews, 77.—Mr. Thomas Sladden, 40.

Near St. Thomas's Hill, Mr Thomas Court, 84.

At Dover, Mr. James Curling,—Mrs. Adams, 84.—William, son of Mr. Peter Watts, 13.

At Newman Court Farm, near Maidstone, Mr. D. Neal, 73.

At Chatham, Mrs. Britain, 71.—Mrs Shirley, 57.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs Beresford, wife of the Hon. and Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, and mother to Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas Hope, and Miss Frances, unmarried; she has also left two sons, Clergymen; the youngest married to a daughter of the Earl of Tankerville. This Lady was second daughter of the late John Fitzgibbon, esq and sister to the late Earl of Clare, Mrs. Grove, late Mrs. Jeffryes, and Mrs Trant, mother to Lady Donally. Mrs. Beresford was a woman of very strong mind, highly improved by education; her manner commanding, but pleasing; and every arrangement in her house and family bespoke her good sense; it might be considered a little state, with an excellent dictator at its head, where magnificence and economy were most happily blended. Mrs. Beresford was forty-four years a wife, and a most interesting example of conjugal affection; her daughters were all married at very early ages, and have proved the most amiable of wives and mothers, worthy of the domestic and virtuous habits in which they were educated. She will be long regretted by her family and friends.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Mackett, 57. At the age of 23, she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over the garter while they were in full speed. She married John Crisp, esq. of Louse, and after his decease, was alternately the spurt of good and bad fortune, sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty; and at last died dependant on the kind offices of well disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquillize the last moments of her life.

SURRY.

Died.] At Walton upon Thames, Miss Margaret Frances Ogle, daughter of Colonel O. 20.

At Addlestone, near Chertsey, James Carter, esq. formerly an attorney of Bishopsgate Street, London.

At Merton, Miss Charlotte Lindsay.

SUSSEX.

Application is intended to be made to parliament during the next session, for Acts for the following purposes: for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste lands in the manor of Thakeham; for inclosing the open fields, commons, &c. in the parish of West Tarring and for making a turnpike road from the Brighthelmstone, and Cuckfield turnpike-road, near Pyecombe Church, to Steyning Common, to join the turnpike road there which leads from Cuckfield to Crawley, and a branch from it from the bottom of Pyecombe Dale, in the parish of Newtimber, to join the Henfield turnpike-road near Poynings Common.

The new fair at Brighton was opened on the appointed day, on the extensive levels north of the town. Early in the morning upwards of 13,000 prime South Down sheep and lambs were

were penned. The fair as was generally expected, was attended by many principal breeders and agriculturists from most parts of the kingdom. The sale was brisk at the following prices —South Down tups, from 5l. 5s to 15l. 15s stock ewes, 3.3s. to 42s; ewe lambs, 20s. to 30s. wethers, 35s. to 40s; wether lambs, 16s. 6d. to 24s. The above was a more rare and fine collection from the South Down flocks than was ever before exhibited, and promises to become one of the best fairs in this part of the kingdom. Nearly 200 gentlemen attended the fair, dined together at the Old Ship, where an excellent dinner was provided for the occasion.

On the 2d of September, a piece of ground at Brighton, measuring about 216 by 110 feet, was consecrated as a place of interment by the Lord bishop of Chichester, the original spot round Brighton church being found too limited for the numerous burials which the increased population of that place must necessarily create.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Waters, yeoman, of Warbleton, to Miss Ann Dunk, of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, esq of the Minerva Office, Leadenhall Street. This Lady, who, to an excellent education, added a well informed and polished mind, has been, for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance; among her friends, her social disposition and hospitality were proverbial. Her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection, and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.

At Brighton, Richard Johnson, esq. of the civil service of the East India Company.—Major Alexander Macfarlan, of the East India Company's service.—James Hawkins, esq. of Croydon.

At Lewes, Francis Whitfield, esq. banker, 61.

At Pixton Hall, John Withers, esq,

At Hastings, the Rev. Richard Solway Booth.

At Patcham, Mr Richard Hamshar; he was superintending his workmen in the field, and betrayed not the slightest symptoms of indisposition, till he dropped down and expired.

At Seddlescomb, near Battle, Mr. Samuel Wheeler, surgeon and apothecary.

At Barcomb, ——— Humphrey, esq. father of Captain H. of the corps of gunner drivers, to whom he was on a visit.

At West Town, Mrs. Borrer, wife of William B. esq.

At Chichester, Mr. Peter Allen.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for an act for inclosing the open fields, commons, and wastes, in the parish of Portchester.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs Steward, wife of Ambrose. H. S. esq. of Ipswich.—Matthew Wood, esq.—Richard Veale, esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department of this port.—Mrs Bird, wife of T. Y. B. esq.—Sir Robert Chalmers, bart. commander of the Alexander Lazaretto, at the Mother Bank. He is succeeded in his title by his son Lieut. C. of the royal navy.

At Winchester, James Rivers, esq. 86.—The Rev. John Woodbourn, sen. rector of Rumney and Littleton, 62.—Mrs. Crabb.

At Andover, Mrs. Lucas, 82.—Henry Festing, esq. an alderman of the borough.

At Shidfield Lodge, Mrs. Bligh, wife of Captain B. of his Majesty's ship Alfred.

At Gately, Mr. William Gale.

At Wallop, Mrs. Blunt, wife of James B. esq.

At Clanvill, near Weyhill, the Rev. Mr. Lockton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. J. Calde, of Clifton, to Miss Ann Whittick.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mrs. Sandy, wife of Mr S. printer.

At Bradford, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, whose marriage is recorded in our last number.

At Hassage, near Philip's Norton, Mr. John Bethell.

At Barford, near Wilton, Mr. William Crouch, 69.

At Wanborough, Mr. Anthony Hart, a singularly parsimunious character. He had secreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling house, without instructions or directions to any person where to find them.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Loder, of Tilehurst, to Miss Warner, of Pangbourn.

Mr. Bew, surgeon, of Thatcham, to Miss Matthews, of Frilsham.

Mr. Richard Parsons, of Blewberry, to Mrs. Viner, of Hungerford.

At Reading, Mr. Clark, of Swallowfield, to Miss Stone.—The Rev. A. Sturt, of Hereford, to Miss Sarah Clarke.

Died.] At Newbury, Miss Read.—Mr. Chamberlain.—Mr. Clark.

At Reading, Mr. Benjamin Ayliff.—Miss Eliz. Higgs.—Mr. Thomas Monday.

At Binfield, General Wm. Rowley, colonel of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir William R.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Nash, attorney, one of the coroners for this county.

Near Newbury, in the Southampton and Oxford stage coach, on his return from the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Bayley, of Marlborough.

At Hungerford, Mr. Thomas Morris, of the White-Hart Inn.

At Three Mile Cross, Shinfield, Mrs. Body.

At Caversham, Mr. Brown.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Giles.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Not many days since, an elegant tessellated Roman pavement was discovered, at Wellow, near Bath, nearly adjoining one which was there

there found in 1737. It is situated in a field near to the village, belonging to W. Gore Langton, esq who, we are happy to learn, has directed every necessary precaution to secure it from the despoiling hand of the multitude, in order to promote the further researches of the antiquary. A description, accompanied by an accurate engraving, will appea in the ensuing number of the Antiquaries' Magazine.

Married] At Bmegar, John Greenhill, esq. of Downside house, to Miss Bovet, grand daughter of the late Lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells, and cousin to his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

At Trowbridge, Miss Mortimer, eldest daughter of the late E. H. Mortimer, esq. to Joseph Williams, esq. of the Royal Marines, Portsmouth.

At Bath, Captain James Butterfield, of Charlestown, Cornwall, to Miss Townsend. —Sir Charles Alston, bart. tu Mrs. Pigot, widow of Col. P. and niece of General Johnson.

At Cliftnn, Captain Calland, of the Glamorgan militia, to Miss Forbes, second daughter of the late Thomas F. esq.

At Stogumber, J. S. Ling, esq. surgeon, to Miss Marsh, daughter of C. M esq.

At St. Desmond's church, Thomas Bond, esq. of Wellington, to Miss Morle, third daughter of Mr. Richard M. of Williton.

At Marshfield, Lieut.-colonel Luttrell, to Miss Cave Brown, eldest daughter of John Cave B. esq. of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Isabella Courtenay, second daughter of Colonel C.—Mr. Daniel Wait —Mr. Charles Withington, 76.—Mrs. Hellings.—Miss Shute.—Mrs. Vuwel, relict of Major V.

At Bristol, Mr Joseph Hinton, 80.—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. John R. printer.—Mrs. Jane Powell.—Mrs. Ann Bowring. —Miss Nielson.—Mr John Price, an officer in the excise.—Mr. Butler Symons, wine merchant. —Mr. John Room, son of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mrs. Master, relict of Leigh M. esq. of Codnor, Derbyshire.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Earle, wife of the Rev. Wm. E. and sister of the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles

At East Lidwood, Mr. Richard Nash.

At Shepton Mallett, Mrs. Hole, a maiden lady.

At Wells, Mrs. Eliz. Salmon, 85.

At Stowey-house, near Bridgewater, Lady Stuart, wife of Lord W. Stuart, of the royal navy, son of the Marquis of Bute, 25. Her ladyship was daughter of the first Lord Hawarden, and has left issue one daughter.

Mrs. Catherine Bliss, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Bliss, rector of Frampton-Cotterell.

At Clifton, Anne Albina, third daughter of Wm. Fowler, esq. of Newnham, Gloucestershire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Radipole Church, James Weston, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Crouch, second daughter of John C. esq. of Weymouth.

At Symondsbury, John Radcliffe Bond, esq. eldest son of John B. esq late of Flockton, Yorkshire, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. T. of Hopton, near Huddersfield, attorney

Died.] At Corne, Mr Conway, many years a respectable woolstapler.

At Beaminster, Mr. Rubert Pope, 20.

At Marnhull, the Rev Harry Place, jun.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to build a new bridge of iron at Plymouth across the Lara, at the head of Catwater. This will be a great convenience tu the inhabitants of both sides of the water. Mr Alexander, civil engineer to the Prince of Wales and the Trinity-House, has been driving piles to ascertain the firmness of the foundation, which is said to be very good, though nearly thirty feet deep, through sand and mud.

On the 22d of August, the foundation stone of the new Bridewell intended to be built adjoining the Devon county goal at Exeter, was laid by the committee of magistrates, to whose care the erection of the edifice is entrusted.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for the better rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, and for cleansing and improving the said town, and the streets, lanes, and passages thereof; and for determining differences with respect to the scites of houses and buildings burnt down or destroyed by means of the late dreadful fire there; and for settling boundaries of property; and preventing future danger by fire in the said town.

The nobility and gentry of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, have opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lieutenant general Simcoe, in the cathedral of Exeter, in order to express the sense they entertain of his services and character, and of the essential support and assistance which the civil authorities and the military resources of the western district received from him during the period of his command. This project is patronized by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has subscribed 100l. towards the execution of it

Married.] At Tavistock, Wm. Salusbury, esq. a captain in the Royal Miners Militia, and second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Trehawney, bart. to Miss Patience Carpenter, only daughter of John Phillips C. esq. of Mount Tavy.

At Tiverton, Charles Osmond Osmond, esq. to Miss Foulkes, eldest daughter of J. D. F. esq. of Medland.

At

At Barnstaple, Wm. Prole, esq. of Georgeham, to Miss Rebecca Watson, daughter of Mr W. wine merchant.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Luggar, 86.

At Milverton, Mr. Joseph Blake Spurway, attorney.

At Crediton, Mrs. Hulman, wife of Mr. Henry H. surgeon.

At Dartmouth, Arthur Holdsworth, esq. many years governor of the castle at that place.

At Plymouth, Miss Hancock.

At Coryton, the lady of Wm. Tucker, esq.

At West Alvington, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. Thomas Pyle, 92.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Tulver, wife of Captain T.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Hilary, Wm. Cornish, esq. of Marazion, to Miss Cole, daughter of the late Captain C. of his Majesty's ship La Revolutionaire.

At Truro, Mr. William Pollard, of Bristol, to Miss Buckland.

At Falmouth, Mr. Thomas Vallier, purveyor of the troops stationed there, to Miss Jane Cornish, youngest daughter of Mr. William C.

Died.] At Bougehere, Mrs. P. James, wife of Dr. J. of George street, Hanover-square.

At St. Ives, Mr. Thomas Slade, many years an eminent attorney, and town clerk of this borough.

At Harlyn, Mr. Thomas Henry Peter, R. N. son of —— Peter, esq.

At Truro, Mr. George Reynolds.

WALES.

The improvements at present going forward at Bangor, will soon make that place one of the most complete towns in North Wales. It is increasing in size more rapidly than any place of its class in the united kingdom.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is making several alterations and improvements about the exterior of the cathedral belonging to that diocese. A new bridge is building at St. Asaph, which will be a great convenience in shortening the approach to that city, and obviate the danger which presents itself on the present old dilapidated bridge.

A vein of copper ore has been discovered on Colonel Bridgstocke's estate, between Llanelly and Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire, which has every appearance of being what is technically termed a strong vein: several tons of the ore have been already raised, and the quality is found so good, that 27*l.* per ton has been offered and refused.

John Macnamara, esq. has commenced opening the valuable veins of stone-coal on his estate at Cwmgelu, which are computed capable of producing an immense quantity of the true Gwendreth coal, and also of the Rose iron-stone. A large strata of pure fire-clay has been discovered, which, on trial, has proved to be of the first quality. The spirited proprietor of both this gentleman has commenced his operations, will, by the ensuing spring, prove of the greatest utility to the consumers of those articles. A tram-road is now making, to join that belonging to the Carmarthenshire rail-road company.

Married.] At Tenby, H. Barnes, jun. esq. of the Fort, near Whitchurch, Herefordshire, to Miss Richards, third daughter of Solomon R. esq. of Salsborough-house, Wexford, Ireland.

Hitid Nicholl, esq. of Ham, near Cowbridge, to Miss Bond, of Usk, Monmouthshire.

At Carmarthen, Thomas Morris, esq. banker, to Miss Maria Thornton.

Died.] At Tenby, the eldest daughter of Charles Norris, esq.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Lewis Richards, esq. many years steward to the Duke of Beaufort.

At Fen-y-maes, Carmarthenshire, Henry Lucas, esq. 73.

Stephen Meire, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Montgomery.

At Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, Mrs. Evans, relict of Morgan E. esq. 53.

At St. Alban's, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Amey Dunn, relict of Joseph D. esq. of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and late of Newton-house, Glamorganshire.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Gabb, relict of James G esq.

At Wyesham, near Monmouth, Mr. Owen Tudor, many years a respectable bookseller in that town.

At Ty Maur, near Denbigh, Mr Foulk Roberts, attorney, 54.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Moy, county of Clare, Mr. Thomas Haggerty, farmer. He completed his 107th year on the 20th of July last, and never knew what sickness was till a week previous to his dissolution. He possessed all his faculties in great vigour to the last.

In Dublin, Richard Dawson, esq. representative in parliament for the county of Monaghan. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Dick Dawson, as he was familiarly called, who was assassinated in 1788, when walking in his demesne; and nephew and heir to the title and estates of Lord Viscount Cremorne. Mr. Dawson had a seat in the Irish parliament, and had been returned to all the imperial parliaments since the union. As a senator he was an independent asserter of every measure which he conceived would promote the interests of this country, and was an uniform advocate for the entire emancipation of the Catholics of this kingdom, which he conceived was the only medicine that could heal all the disorders that affected his native land. Mr. D. commanded a corps of cavalry, and another of infantry, raised in the barony of Dartrey, which forms the second title of the head of the family. He married the beautiful Miss Graham, daughter of Colonel G. who, with one son and two daughters, survive to deplore his loss.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our Report of August last, we gave the arrival and particulars of the East India Fleet from China, &c. with the particulars of their cargoes. It is with much pleasure we now announce the arrival of another fleet, for whose safety there were some fears, being nearly six weeks out of time. They consist of thirteen ships, viz —The Harriot, Monarch, Sovereign, and Alexander, from Bengal; Lord Castlereagh, Asia, and Bengal, from Bengal, Fort St. George, and Colombo; Earl St. Vincent, from Bombay, Anjengo, and Calicut; Lord Nelson, from Bengal, and Tellicherry; Lady Jane Dundas, Walthamstow, and Hugh Inglis, from Bengal, and Prince of Wales's Island; and Huddart, from Bombay. Their cargoes are as follow, viz.—

	Pieces.	
Bengal Goods, Muslins	42,312	
Ditto Calicoes	157,304	
Ditto Prohibited do.	68,739	
Madras Goods, Calicoes	91,640	
Ditto Prohibited do.	42,734	
Bombay Goods, Calicoes	5,891	
Ditto Prohibited do.	101,085	making together 509,705 Pieces.

Raw Silks, Bales	1,023	lbs. 152,850
Saltpetre, Bags	35,200	47,016
Sugar, Bags	15,300	27,893
Cochineal, Chests	39	7,800
Opium, Chests	30	4,800
Pepper		1,618,105
Hemp, Bales	244	618
Specimens of Copper Ore Bags		316
Nutmegs		213,601
Cloves		90,853
Cinnamon		302,567
Mace		44,870

SUBSCRIPTION INVESTMENT.

Bales		316

PRIVILEGE GOODS.

Indigo	Chests	3,651
Cotton Wool	Bales	1,584
Privilege Goods	Ditto	53
Cotton	Ditto	1,071
Gum Tragacanth	Chests	12
Ditto Arabic	Ditto	396
Rhubarb	Ditto	30
Raw Silk	Bales	82
Bullock Hides	Number	13
Castor Oil, and Green Ginger	Jars	56
Safflower	Chests	30
Ginger	Ditto	174
Gum Animi	Ditto	30
Pepper	Bags	600
Gall Nuts	Ditto	21

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India Company's Tea Sale is now going on. The prices are very favourable, considering the large quantities of goods lately arrived by these last fleets. 6,020 bags of East India sugar sold this month from 21s. 6d. to 64s. per cwt. according to quality. 30,000 bags rough saltpetre sold from 50s. to 52s 6d per cwt. prompt 4th of December next. 1,252 bales sun hemp sold from 33s. to 47s. per cwt. 134 bales ordinary ditto, from 24s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. prompt 8th of January, 1808.

The sales of West India produce continue dull, for the reasons we have already assigned, and the quantity on hand and in the West India Dock is immense. However, the following public sales have taken place since our last report, viz.

By Mr. A. Samuda, 300 hhds Coffee, from 100s. to 113s. per cwt.
By W. Anderson, 150 hhds. Coffee, from 50s. to 128s. per cwt.
By Kymer and Co. 1,020 bags West India Cottun, from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 8¾d. per lb.
By Blache and Co. 100 bags Pimento, from 9d. to 9¼d. per lb.
By Kymer and Co. 45 tons Camwood, from 51l. to 52l. per ton.
By Ditto, 65 tons Logwood, from 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton.
By Ditto, 92 casks 344 bags Coffee, from 91s. to 130s. per cwt.
By Ditto, 100 bags Cochineal, from 20s. to 27s. 9d. per lb.
By Ditto, 125 hhds. 4,886 gallons Coffee, from 90s. to 126s per cwt.
By Tyers and Co. 251 hhds. 50 bales, and 39 bags Coffee, from 94s. to 134s. per cwt.

By Blache and Co. 352 hhds. 31 bales, and 602 bags Coffee, from 80s. to 120s. per cwt.

By the foregoing it will be perceived that there has not been a sale of either of the two principal imports from the West Indies, namely, rum and sugar; in fact, it would be useless at this time to force a sale of either. We, however, sincerely hope to see the sugar market soon in its usual flourishing state, as the bounty on that article for exportation is now before Parliament. Cotton wool still continues flat in the market, and in very little demand.

American produce has not risen in our market, notwithstanding the differences which exist between the two countries at present, and which we have no doubt will be amicably adjusted very soon.

It is proposed, we understand, by the American Government, that proper agents or officers shall be appointed in every commercial port, in each country, before whom all complaints shall be heard and adjusted, and every seaman given up to that nation to which he is found to belong. According to the American laws, every captain of an English vessel is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars for every American seaman found on board of his ship. The fine, we are informed, was paid in the case of the Esther, an English vessel, which took some Americans on board. Now it is but fair and just, we think, that some such law should be enacted in this country, and that both Governments should be placed on an equal footing. It is computed that there are in the American trade upwards of 30,000 British seamen, and that this country has in its employ 15,000 American seamen, leaving a balance against us of the latter number. The President of the United States of America has ordered, by proclamation, the Congress to meet on the 28th of October, then to take into consideration "*great and weighty matters*," which occasion the convening of this extraordinary meeting.

At Worcester market a few puckets of new Hops were sold at from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt. As yet very little done at Canterbury market in the article. Some bright samples have been produced, but their number will be greatly lessened by the effect of the late winds and rain. The old duty is laid at 80,000l. In Yorkshire, and the West of England, our cloth and woollen manufactures are in the most flourishing state; the export of them to Ireland is very considerable, as a few days ago the duty on British manufactured woollens paid at Dublin amounted, in one day only, to 6,300l.! while the duty on goods of every description exported on the same day from that city, amounted to 38l. odd shillings. We wish sincerely that we could say as much of the Manchester manufactures, which, for a want of export to the Continent, remain dull, with very large stock of finished and unfinished goods on hand in the merchants' and manufacturers' warehouses.

The Whale Fisheries have been very successful, as most of the ships are arrived full. In consequence of the present additional curb on trade to the north of Europe, added to the approach of winter, we may naturally expect at no great distance a rise of every article imported from those parts, notwithstanding the market is at present well stocked with skins, rags, wool, &c. &c. Large quantities of oak bark have lately been brought to market from Holland, Flanders, and Saxony, which meets with a dull sale, although some of it is very good; the water-side warehouses are well stocked with it, but it has been asserted that the French Government have now totally prohibited its exportation in future; therefore *that*, among other things, will become valuable and profitable to the holders of it.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh	34 2	34 2	34 2	*Bags.*—Kent, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Altona	34 3	34 3	34 3	——— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9	35 9	——— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Paris	24 10	24 10	24 18	*Pockets.*—Kent, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
Leghorn	50½	50½	51	——— Sussex, 6l. to 6l. 14s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	——— Farnham, 6l. to 7l. per cwt.
Cadiz	45½	45½	45½	The above are prices of last years hops.
Lisbon	64½	64½	64½	New hops, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt.
Oporto	64	63½	63½	The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	of duty, ending Sept. 11, is 34s. 8d½. per cwt.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in September, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.—The Coventry Canal, 52.5l. the last half yearly dividend was 14l. nett per share.—Grand Junction, 90l. 88l. 90l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Ashby de la Zouche, 24l.—Kennet and Avon shares, 20l.—Crinan, 7l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Croydon, 55l. per share.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 124l.—London Dock, 113l.—160l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, Hope Life Assurance, 6s. to 7s. premium.—East Middlesex Water ... premium.—West Middlesex ditto, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. premium.—... share premium.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest is in general finished, and has been for sometime past in early districts. The fineness of the weather, and plenty of hands, contributed much to expedition and dispatch. The crops of Wheat were good; Barley and Oats much better than were expected. Beans and Peas very indifferent; a total failure of the latter was experienced in some counties. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 71s. 2d.—Barley, 38s. 7d.—Oats, 29s. 3d.

Clover for seed, and second crop for hay, either mown or ready for the scythe, yield a good swath.

There is much land already sown with winter tares, and rye, and many acres of wheat stubbles turned in and sown with turnips, as spring feed for ewes and lambs. The lands fallowed this summer for wheat have been well managed, are in a state of great forwardness, and the sowing already commenced. Eddishes and the pastures look well, affording a good bite. But the too general failure of turnips, in the principal turnip counties, where the crops have suffered from the mildew, and the recent reduction of prices in the fat-cattle market, have essentially affected the sale of lean stock, at the late fairs, which although abundantly supplied with Welch Scotch, and Irish beasts, shewn in very fair condition, experienced dull sales: the graziers, having suffered much loss in feeding this summer, are slow and cautious in making purchases for the next. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. to 4s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 3s 4d. to 4s. 6d. Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Weaned foals and cart colts sell well, as do small porkers. Butter and cheese are much lower at the late fairs.

Hop-picking is going on with great spirit, and the crop turns out better than was expected. The winter crops of potatoes promise well, both for quantity and quality. Apples, plums, &c. have been sent to market in great abundance.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have not received either the Botanist's Repository, or the Paradisus Londinensis for this month, consequently our present Report can contain no account of these publications.

In the Botanical Magazine we have 1. Anthericum *revolutum*; a Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and well distinguished from either species in this genus, by the segments of the Corolla being rolled back. 2. Morœa *bituminosa*; another Cape plant, very nearly allied to Morœa *Fucaria*, and which Mr Gawler seems to preserve as a distinct species, only in compliance with the opinion of other botanists. The Author takes the present opportunity of acknowledging an error he fell into with respect to the filaments of the last-named plant, which he formerly described as connate, whereas he finds from examination, that they are really distinct. 3. Albuca *physodes*. Also a native of the Cape, but Mr. Gawler does not think Willdenow justified in setting down Anthericum *marginatum*, of Thunberg, as a synonym of this plant. 4. Morœa *tenuis*. The southern extremity of Africa is more prolific in bulbous plants, than any other known part of the globe. This has been considered as a variety of *tricuspis*, by Jacquin, nor does Mr. Gawler seem to think them really distinct. 5. Linum *hypericifolium*. We have here another figure of this newly introduced species, of which the last month afforded us two. A different cultivation probably occasioned a variety in the habit of Mr. Loddiges plants, and those of Mr. Bell, from whose collection the figure in the Paradisus Londinensis, and that in the Botanist's repository were both taken: the present one gives us more the idea of an Alpine plant, being much less branched, and the flowers more compact. With respect to the comparative merit of the drawings, indisputably the palm must be given to the pencil of Mr. Edwards. While the Botanical Magazine shall continue to possess exclusively, the talents of this excellent artist, it certainly need fear no rival. It seems doubtful from Dr. Sims's account, whether this be not in reality a mere variety of Linum *Bienne* of Linnæus, or at least of Clusius's plant, which is given as a synonym of that species.

Botanists seem to have had great difficulty in determining the natural order to which Linum belongs; Linnæus classed it with his *Gruinæ*; Jussieu, hesitatingly added to it his order of *Caryophylleæ*, to which latter class, Mr. Salisbury, who has perhaps studied the natural orders more than any botanist in this country, seems more determinately to unite it, and yet afterwards acknowledges some difficulties, which lead him to doubt if it belong to any natural order at present established at all. To us, perhaps from looking at these matters too superficially, the affinity of Linum with the *caryophylleæ*, does not appear very striking, and we imagine that we can discover more points of resemblance, especially in regard to the structure of the seeds, with some of the plants collected by Linnæus in his order of *Gruinæ*, as with Oxalis and Fagonia more particularly, though the latter is referred by Jussieu to his *Rutaceæ*. Linum has also some characters which approximate it to the natural order of *Malvaceæ*; the filaments are frequently united at the base, and although less numerous, are with respect to the styles similarly arranged; in the present species too, the petals fall off united by their claws and the styles are grown into one body at the lower part; and the abundance of mucilage, which the seeds afford in this genus, shows an approximation in the qualities; but the want of the curled embryo keeps it distinct. 6. Cardiospermum *Halicacabum*. The

curiosity of this plant lies in the seeds, which are very nearly globular, of a black colour, on one side of which, at the hilum or place of attachment of the seed, is a beautiful white heart-shaped spot, from whence the name of the genus is derived. 7. Pæonia *peregrina* of Philip Miller, here considered to be distinct from any of the Linnean species. 8. Polygala *Senega*. The American Rattle snake root, supposed to be a cure for the bite of that venomous serpent, from which it derives its name. Dr. Sims remarks, that as this plant evidently possesses very active powers, its virtues deserve to be more accurately examined, than they have hitherto been.

English Botany, besides six Lichens, one Moss and one Jungermannia, contains 1. Prunus *domestica*, or wild Plum tree, hardly a distinct species, as the author allows, from P. *institia* 2. Pyrus *communis*, found wild at Cuckfield, in Sussex, by Mr W. Borret, but is very common in many other parts of the island. 3. Fragaria *sterilis*. Most botanists have united this plant to Fragaria, notwithstanding its want of a succulent receptacle to the seeds. It has lately been proposed to add it to Comarum, its affinity, with which genus Dr. Smith had remarked in his Flora Britannica; but the succulent or dry state of the receptacle does not of itself seem sufficient to divide the genus. From Potentilla it is distinguished principally by the smoothness of the seeds. In a case of difficulty, the habit should always have great weight, and in this respect it is altogether a Fragaria. 4. Orobanche *rubra*, a new species of this curious genus, discovered by John Templeton, esq. in August, 1805, growing plentifully on the basaltic rock of Cave-hill, near Belfast, in Ireland, where specimens of it were also gathered by Mr. Rees, of Paternoster-row, and communicated by him to Dr. Smith. The flowers are powerfully sweet-scented, resembling the Honey-suckle or Pink. The specific character of this acquisition to the Flora of the British isles, is as follows. *Stem* simple. *Corolla* tubular; its upper lip cloven; lower in three nearly equal Segments. *Stamens* fringed on one side at the base, *germen* and *style* at their summits. *Bractes* solitary.

We have to announce the first number of a new work on the Fuci or Sea-weeds, by Dawson Turner, esq. It contains six coloured engravings in royal quarto, with descriptions both in Latin and English, a complete synonimy and observations on the history of each species. The author has paid particular attention to the physiology and the diversities of fructification, with a view of hereafter dividing the marine algæ into distinct genera. The present number contains, 1. Fucus *Banksii*; found on the shores of New Holland. 2. F. *volubilis*; in the Mediterranean Sea. 3. F. *canaliculatus*, on the British shores. 4. F. *distichus*, in the North sea. 5. F. *rotundus*, on the British shores. 6. F. *lumbricalis*; on the British shores. Instead of seeking his subjects from all parts of the world, we would advise the Author to confine himself at first to such species as are found on the shores of England; or even were his first numbers to contain such only as are to be met with at one of the principal watering places, he, or his bookseller, might find his advantage in it; for among the rich inhabitants of the metropolis, who resort to these places, many pass part of their idle time in collecting the different sea-weeds that the shores produce; and in an age when some ideas of scientific arrangement are more generally diffused than formerly, it may be expected that many will be pleased with an opportunity of showing their knowledge, by being able, aptly to apply the proper names to their collection, which will occasion a greater demand for the work than can be expected from all the Cryptogamists in Europe combined.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Ye swains now hasten to the hazel bank;
Where, down yon dale, the wildly-winding brook
Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close array,
Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,
Ye virgins come. For you their latest song
The woodland raise; the clustering nuts for you
The lover flinds amid the secret shade;
And, where they burnish on the topmost bow,
With active vigour crushes down the tree;
Or shakes them ripe, from the resigning husk,
A glossy shower.

During the whole of the month, from the 19th of August to the 19th of September, the weather has been seasonable. Very little rain has fallen. The harvest is entirely housed, and the wheat without; and, on the whole, in a most excellent state. In the beginning of September we had some boisterous weather, which lasted for a few days. During the night of the 7th, the frost was so severe as to injure many of the tender garden-plants; the morning succeeding the tops of the potatoes were all observed to be drooping and withered. In the middle of the day the sun is yet very powerful.

In the trunk of some old willow trees, I observed, by the recently gnawed wood-dust at their roots, that the caterpillars of the goat-moth (*phalæna cossus* of Linnæus) were in the interior. These caterpillars, which are about as thick as one's little finger,

finger, are oftentimes very injurious to young willows, on the wood of which they subsist. They bore into them deep and wide holes, in various directions. This injury might, at least in some measure, be prevented, were the females previously to laying their eggs, (about the latter end of June,) to be picked off the trees and destroyed. They are of considerable size, and easily seen.

The salmon fishing in the rivers is ended, after a tolerably successful season. It however still goes on about the sea coasts, and in the mouths of the harbours.

The Atherines or Southampton smelts (*atherina hepsetus* of Linnæus), and the sand launces or wreckle, (*ammodytes tobianus*), are now in great abundance on most of the sandy shores of Hampshire and Dorsetshire.

August 30. The following garden plants are in flower—The autumnal squill (*scilla autumnalis* of Linnæus), autumnal snow-flake (*leucojum autumnale*), yellow amaryllis (*amaryllis lutea*), woolly spiræa (*spiræa tomentosa*), and althæa frutex (*hibiscus syriacus*)

The wild plants, creeping pimpernel (*anagallis tenella*), Marth St. John's wort (*hypericum elodes*), autumal and field gentian (*gentiana amarella* and *campestris*), calathian violet (*gentiana pneumonanthe*), and soap-wort (*saponaria officinalis*), are also in flower.

September 2. A viper was this day seen basking itself in the sun. All the British species of reptiles and serpents will soon retire into their winter concealments.

The hirundines begin to congregate previously to their departure. The starlings also begin to collect into flocks.

The goat-sucker is no longer heard.

Grapes are becoming ripe.

September 10. The autumnal meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*), is in flower.

September 14. The leaves of the lime begin to turn yellow and fall. The fruit of the bramble ripens. Ivy is in flower. The catkins both of the hazel and birch are formed.

September 16. The female fern (*pteris aquilina*), is turning brown. The leaves of the elm, the sycamore and birch begin to change.

Since the frosty nights have commenced, the house-flies have become so languid as to suffer themselves to be handled without struggling much to escape.

September 18. The saffron or pale-clouded yellow butterfly (*papilio hyale* of Linnæus,) is seen flying about the roads and hedges.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 16th of August, to the 24th of September 1807, *inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.20	Sept. 20.	Wind N. E.	Higheft 80°.	Aug. 25.	Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.40.	Sept. 6.	Wind S. W.	Loweft 34°.	Sept. 14.	Wind N. W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	4 tenths.	On the 20th the mercury stood at 30. 20, and on the 21st at the same hour it was no higher than 29.80.	Greateft variation in 24 hours.	12°.	On the morning of the 29th the thermometer was as low as 36, and on the 20th at the same it was as high as 48.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to little more than three inches.

Although we had a few slight showers towards the end of August, there was nothing like a continued rain till the 9th of the present month, from which time till the 21st the weather was again settled fair, since which we had heavy rains for a considerable part of three days; but the whole amount is equal only to about three inches in depth. The steady continuance of fine weather during this summer has been general in almost all the southern and midland counties of the island, but towards the north the rains have been heavy, and the storms not unfrequently violent. Indeed in many parts it is regarded as having been a wet summer. On the fifth the storm of wind was exceedingly violent, we believe over the whole country, in the north of England. In Scotland, and in Ireland it was attended with such heavy rains as produced most alarming and destructive floods; in the metropolis and on the southern coast it was attended with little rain; but owing to its happening at the time of spring tides, it caused a prodigious swell in the sea, that occasioned some damage. Another circumstance deserving of notice is that though so much hot and dry weather has occurred, yet it has been attended in the south with very little thunder and lightning, comparatively; in the north, where the rains have been more frequent, these phenomena have been by no means unusual.

The wind has blown chiefly from the south west and north west; from the 16th to the 21st it was chiefly N. E. and very cold, which coming rather suddenly after the heat, was severely felt by the invalid and the weakly.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 163.] NOVEMBER 1, 1807. [4 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A STYLE of building, adopted in France many years ago, denominated building *en Pisé*, has lately been strongly recommended by some individuals in this country, to the notice of the public. If the statements published in some very respectable periodical publications, and particularly in Nicholson's Journal, may be depended upon as applicable to this country, the utility of the invention in particular situations, and under certain circumstances, would be very great. To gentlemen of landed property, whose correct ideas of taste are not offended by the modest obtrusion upon their demesne of the humble cottage, or whose hearts are cheared by such visible demonstrations of comfort, connected with industry; but who have not the usual material of building cheaply at hand, a well authenticated account of the practical utility of this method of building would be truly acceptable.

Permit me, therefore, to enquire, through the medium of your widely-circulating miscellany, if any of your correspondents know any thing of the adoption of this building in Pisé, in this country, what has been its expence, the minutiæ of the process, and what its success, with the length of time it hath been submitted to trial?—Every particular relating to so interesting a subject, would be welcome, I should presume, to the public, as well as to, Sir,

Your's, &c.

The Boyce, J. H. MOCCRIDGE.

Sept. 20, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* DISCOVERY *of a* GROUP *of* ISLANDS *in the* SOUTH-SEA, *by the* SPANISH FRIGATE LA PALA.

IN the voyage from Manilla to Lima, the Spanish frigate, *La Pala*, belonging to the Philippine Company, commanded by Don Juan Baptiste Monteverde, discovered on the 18th of February, 1806, a group of Islands, twenty-nine in number, the southernmost of which is situated in 3 deg. 29 min. north latitude, and 162 deg. 5 min. east longitude from Cadiz.

These Islands occupy a space of ten leagues from north-east to south-west, and are separated from each other by channels of one or two leagues in breadth. They are low, covered with wood, intersected with rivers, and well inhabited. On the frigate coming in sight of the Islands, the inhabitants, who are of the most pacific disposition, first approached her in two canoes, to the number of twenty-one, and having come within musket-shot, they ceased rowing, and held up some cocoa-nuts to the Spanish sailors, at the same time shouting and making signs. The frigate cleared her sails, and hoisted the Spanish colours; which manœuvre having apparently excited some apprehensions in the islanders, the Spanish colours were struck, and a white flag hoisted, the crew at the same time calling and making signs to the canoes to approach.

Having come alongside, they gave the Spaniards some cocoa-nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but none of them could be persuaded to come on board. The crew of the frigate then distributed among them some old knives, iron rings, and pieces of red cloth; and this liberality excited such joy and gratitude in these good people, that they immediately stripped their canoes to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their fish-hooks, their cocoa-nut-shells, which served them for drinking-cups, their enormous hats, made of the leaves of the palm-tree, were all in a moment removed on board the frigate, and they at length proceeded to strip themselves of their only garment, fastened round their waist, in order to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. Still they were not content with themselves, and gave the Spaniards to understand that they would return to their Island to fetch other presents, requesting, by signs, that the frigate would wait for them.

These islanders are tall, well made, robust, and active. They are of an olive

olive colour, have flat noses, and black curled hair of considerable length. In each canoe was a venerable old man, naked like the others, and who appeared to be their chief. One very remarkable circumstance is, that these two men were white, had aquiline noses, and had more of the air of Spaniards than of Savages.

Captain Monteverde observed that these islanders bore a considerable resemblance in their features and conduct to the inhabitants of the islands of St. Bartholomew, of Cupa, and Ibictai, where he landed in the year 1300, then being in the frigate La Philippine, commanded by Don Juan Ibarguitia.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention has lately been turned towards the property of that curious shrub called the sensitive-plant, which, you well know, assumes a languid appearance, upon its being brought into contact with any substance whatever; if you think the following observations have any tendency to account for this phenomenon, and are worthy of a place in your widely circulated Miscellany, an early insertion will much oblige a constant reader.

Every thing in nature seems in some measure impregnated with that property or perhaps substance which the ancient, called Anima Mundi, or Elementary Fire: now as all things, which stand in the common nature of this lower world, have this fire in a greater or lesser proportion, only as they are in this or that place, where more or less of it is offered to be received by them, or as they are in their own nature capable of receiving more of it than others are; and then if we suppose the nature of the sensitive-plant is to possess more of this fire than any other plant whatever; then it will, by the nature of it, when any thing touches it, impart a great deal of its fire, or electricity, into that thing by which it is touched; because that had less of it than was possessed by this curious plant. Therefore, till the sensitive-plant has had time to recover its vigour, by receiving from the air a fresh supply of this fire, its leaves and branches hang in a languid state, from the great loss of that which it has imparted to some other substance. To illustrate this idea more clearly, if you set any small plant, or tree, in a pot, upon a cake of resin, and then electrify the tree, even though it were a willow, whose leaves are very long and slender, yet it would be so acted upon, that its leaves will be raised up in such a manner as to strike the observer with a considerable degree of surprise: and the moment you touch even but one of its leaves, the whole tree becomes as languid as the sensitive-plant would be, if touched by any other substance; this appears to me to give as good a proof of the truth of this conjecture relative to the sensitive-plant, as the nature of the thing will admit of. T. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently during the present and former summer, (particularly in the hottest weather,) heard families complain of having *ropy* bread, and *ropy* liquor, that is, beer, perry, or cyder, and having never met with any thing in the least elucidating the phenomenon of *ropiness*, I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who will throw some light on a subject which appears to me curious; and no doubt such communication would be beneficial to society, if an explanation of the cause and a mode of preventing or curing the effect, (which renders the article it seizes unfit for the use of man,) were made known to the public through the medium of your excellent miscellany.

I beg leave to add, that by *ropiness*, I mean a certain glutinous tenacious quality, which bread or liquor sometimes acquires, rendering it so adhesive as to run into strings resembling ropes, when an endeavour is made to separate it. This disease, (for which I have never heard of a cure,) is in bread deemed infectious. Whether it is the incipient stage of the putrefactive fermentation, or proceeds from some other cause, I am totally unable to decide, and am, Sir,

Eastham, Worcestershire, Your's, &c.
Sept. 17, 1807. T. DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO man can possibly be a greater admirer of Handel's music than myself, and I am willing to subscribe to every encomium, which Mr. Marshall, (in Vol. xxiii. page 225) bestows on his sacred works, though at the same time, I confess, I cannot agree with him, on another subject of the same letter. His contempt of modern music, in opposition to that of his favourite author, seems, in my opinion, not justified by his mode of reasoning. Handel, as is well known, excelled in no species of compositions

composition more than in that of sacred song; it was his forte, his master-piece. On the other hand, the lightest and most trifling compositions of our own times, are those little pieces, termed "Sonatinas, Divertimentos, Jigs," &c.* but which can hardly be deemed the prevailing taste of the day, being merely designed for the convenience as well as encouragement of young practitioners; yet these are put in competition with the former, and the result is applied, in general terms, to all modern music. It strikes me in the same light, as if, by opposing Bacon's or Locke's philosophical works to the contents of those little books, which are put into the hands of children with a similar design, we should thence conclude, that modern literature is on the decline. If we wish to appreciate the true merit of the present style of music, the investigation ought to be conducted on very different principles: sacred music should be opposed to sacred music, secular to secular, and instrumental to instrumental; the various beauties or defects of either should be clearly ascertained and their difference of character and effect strictly examined. Such an investigation, it must be owned, would prove highly useful and beneficial to the musical world, and greatly tend to the improvement and perfection of our style. In proceeding, however with my remarks in some measure, on this plan, it is not so much my intention to execute such a design, as to observe some methodical order in their arrangement.

Concerning sacred music, which is, I believe, what Mr. M. understands by the theology of music, (he says,) "that it has no place in the modern pursuit of this source of improvement and pleasure." A distinction ought to be observed here, in as far as this passage concerns either the public in general, or composers in particular. The public, I believe, are as fond of sacred music now, as ever, or rather more so: witness, our overflowing houses in the lent-season, to hear the oratorios, whereas Stanley or Handel, notwithstanding the small scale of the theatres in their time, were not able to half fill them, except now and then when the king happened to visit them; witness also the numerous editions of Handel's songs, constantly publishing in this metropolis; all which could not be the case, if the theology of music had no place among the people, if they did not delight in hearing it as well as in practising it themselves. The above assertion, however, as it concerns composers, is, in a great measure, but too true. Formerly, sacred music used to be the chief employment of the first men of genius and scientific knowledge, whilst the cultivation of secular songs was left to the care of inferior composers. Now, the case is altered: our great masters dedicate their time to the service of the theatre or concert exclusively, and that of the temple is almost totally disregarded. Whether it be that the great lustre of Handel's fame in that department has so damped the spirits of succeeding composers, as to extinguish every hope of success in their bosoms, or whatever other circumstance may have been the cause, certain it is, that a style of music so peculiarly characteristic; solemn, yet pleasing; chaste, yet highly interesting; is left without cultivation, doomed, like the untilled land, to bear no fruit. Yet, notwithstanding this great defect, it is not impossible to gather some few specimens of the present day sufficient, at least, to prove that the modern style is not so enervated or feeble as to be unfit for solemn purposes. I need only mention Haydn's Creation to prove my assertion, the first part of which, in particular, I think, will bear a comparison with some of Handel's best pieces.

As for secular music, or as Mr. M. expresses it, "the ethics of music," they are included by him in the same predicament with the former, as having no place in modern pursuits. It is, however, the general opinion, that our modern songs are a very great improvement upon those of former times, Handel's alone excepted; for, as these were taken from the works of the most celebrated authors, and *their* words being combined with *his* music, they will ever remain a pattern of high excellence. Nevertheless whoever will take the trouble to examine the best and most popular productions of the present day, will soon be convinced that these last are not much inferior to the former in merit: the style of music being well calculated for the purpose, the poetry often elegant, and the subject, on the score of morality, generally chaste. In proving these points, I must be excused from mentioning local authors: suffice

* Sonatinas and Divertimentos may be modern terms, but many of Handel's little pieces answer the same description of music, which is generally understood by them, as his water-music, &c. As for Jigs and Variations, they were in vogue long before Handel's time, who did not seem to dislike them; for in a Collection of his Overtures, not less than seven are terminated by *Giues*.

suffice it, therefore, only to notice Haydn's first and third canzonets in his first set: the Mermaid's song, and "My mother bids me bind my hair;" than which, nothing can be more innocently pleasing, or more simple and beautiful. Under this species of composition, however, I must except the modern chorus, which certainly is wretched and paltry beyond all description.

In instrumental music, modern compositions are, and I think, deservedly, in very high repute; and though it is this class, which Mr. M. seems chiefly to object to, yet, as variety of character is known to be its most prominent feature, it will be allowed, that a judicious disposition of such materials must ever be productive of great effects. Indeed, whatever is in the power of musical sounds to accomplish, in order to please the ear or interest the mind, is here discernible in a most eminent degree. Among a great variety of compositions of this description, I shall only refer to the first and last movements of Haydn's celebrated overture in D, as elegant specimens of a manly and nervous style, and to the second movement of the same piece as an example of sweetly plensing melody; but as for the spirit, and fire of his famous overture *La chasse*, it stands unrivalled by any production whatsoever of former times. In this short enquiry I have confined myself to Haydn's works, but those of many other composers might have been introduced with equal propriety.

With regard to some of Mr. M's. practical observations, I must beg leave to deviate from him entirely. When he recommends it to musical professors to "initiate their pupils in Handel, and cultivate an early taste for such elevated entertainment as he affords," is it meant to exclude modern music altogether from their practice? This, indeed, would be the only way to disgust them with that composer, as variety is the life and soul of music, and a sameness may be found in every author, however great. But if this is not his meaning, then I can only say, that there is nothing new in his proposition, as that author's songs are pretty well known by all young students. It is, besides, I believe, the opinion of every experienced teacher, that if Handel's music is to be played well, nothing will more effectually contribute towards it, than a thorough acquaintance with modern compositions, as the spirited, though regular passages of these, must endow the practitioner with a facility of execution, which is absolutely necessary in the performance of Handel's songs or choruses. For, though these last may be simple in point of melody, in the construction of their parts, which cannot well be omitted (being, indeed, the principal source of the dignity and sublimity of all sacred music) they are extremely complicated, and, therefore, not easily performed. Nor is this great execution of modern compositions, this "piece of legerdemain, or slight-of-hand performance," &c. in fact any thing new: instances of the same kind may be found in great abundance in the works of Handel himself. I need only refer the reader to the last movements of his first and second organ concertos, or to almost any one of his other concertos or overtures, and he will there find the very "frippery and nonsense of modern execution" itself. Even the instrumental parts to some of his most sacred songs are of this description as in the following ones: "So rapid thy course is," in Judas Maccabæus; and "O thou that tellest," "Why do the nations," and "Thou shalt break them," in the Messiah. Indeed, it can hardly be supposed, that instrumental music should so tamely proceed in its modulations as vocal. When sounds are produced artificially by means of mechanical operations, something more is required to enliven a melody, than when they are drawn from the very organs of nature, assisted by the powers of articulation, which gives sense and meaning to every note. It is this discrimination between nature and art, so eminently conspicuous in Handel's works as well as those of other great masters, which must ever be considered as the first and principal cause of the pleasure we receive in hearing them performed. Those, therefore, who labour not under the prejudices of a sickly ear, operating like a sickly appetite in rejecting wholesome food, will not very easily be persuaded to confine themselves in their amusements to one species of composition alone: but, like the bee, sucking honey from every flower, they will be pleased with what is beautiful or sublime, in whatever shape or garb they may find it. The ancient and the modern style, vocal and instrumental music, the tender and affecting strain, and the bold and spirited movement, all will conspire to encrease their delight, and by relieving each other, serve to heighten the general effect.

Your's, &c.

Leman-street,
April 21, 1807. J. F. Hering.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Marshall's letter, in page 225 of vol. xxiii. on the peculiar excellencies of the composition of Handel, greatly interested a small circle of the admirers of that "Giant" of Harmony, to whose notice I had the pleasure to introduce it; and I am not sorry to have this opportunity of faintly expressing to Mr. Marshall our most hearty thanks.

I have with eagerness perused every succeeding number of your copious and useful miscellany, but in vain, for "the lively satisfaction of knowing," from better resources than my own, "what minds conceived sentiments of such affecting simplicity and forcible truth," as, by the help of that mighty master, must ever commune

"To stir, to rouze, to shake the soul"

of all who share, in their physical construction, the common care of the great Author of Nature. As of means toward supplying this desideratum, even Mr. Capel Loffi and Dr. Calcott have confessed themselves deficient, I offer my mite of information, in the hope that it may prove a clue to the farther researches of those gentlemen, or any other of your correspondents, by way of furnishing a complete answer to Mr. Marshall's enquiry.

My common-place book tells me, that the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the Messiah, were compiled by Charles Jennens, esq. a non-conformist gentleman of considerable property in Leicestershire, who in his youth was so remarkable for the number of his servants, the splendour of his equipages, and the profusion of his table, that from this excess of pomp he acquired the title of Solyman the Magnificent. He died December 20, 1773, at a stately mansion erected by himself, at Gopsal, in his native county.

The Messiah was first performed in 1741.

The following is the order in which some of Handel's other oratorios were first performed or published; and I have subjoined the names of such other authors of the words as chance placed within my reach.

Esther, the first oratorio attempted in this country, was composed in 1720, for the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons; and eleven years afterward performed in action by the children of the Chapel Royal, at the house of their master, Mr. Bernard Gates; and soon after by the same singers at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand; the instrumental parts by the gentlemen of the Philharmonic Society. This is said to have first suggested to Handel the idea of bringing oratorios upon the stage, which he did in the following year (1732), when Esther was performed for ten nights at the Haymarket. The poetry of that oratorio was by Mr. Humphrys.

Jeptha* was produced in 1732. Written by Dr. Morell.

Deborah was brought forward at the Haymarket in March 1733.

On occasion of a public act at Oxford, Athaliah was performed in the following summer. Written by Mr. Humphrys.

Alexander's Feast, 1735.

Israel in Egypt, 1738.

L'Allegro, il Penseroso, ed il Moderato, 1739. From Milton; but the compiler, for the duet, "As steals the morn," also made use of Shakespeare. Vide the speech of Prospero in the Tempest, act 5, sc. 2.

Saul, composed, I understand, in 1738, but first performed in 1740. From this period, excepting a few instrumental pieces, Handel devoted his talents solely to oratorios; and in the following year, as before stated, with the literary assistance of Mr. Jennens, he produced the Messiah.

Samson, 1742. Written by Newburgh Hamilton.

Susanna, 1743.

Semele, a dramatic performance, 1743. Altered from Congreve.

Joseph, 1744. Written by Mr. James Miller.

Belshazzar, 1745.

Occasional Oratorio, for the Battle of Culloden, 1746.

Judas Maccabæus, same year. Written by Dr. Morell, at the recommendation of Prince Frederick. The plan of it was designed as a compliment to the Duke of Cumberland, upon his returning victorious from Scotland. The success of it was very great, there being above 400l. in Covent-garden theatre on the thirtieth night of its representation.

Joshua, Solomon, and Alexander Balus, all in 1748. The latter written by Dr. Morell; as was Theodora, in 1749, and the Triumph of Time and Truth, in 1757.

Handel's other works, which needed

* During the composition of this oratorio Handel became blind.

poetical

poetical assistance, of which I have no account, as to the time of their appearance, are Alcides, a drama; The Choice of Hercules, an ode; and Hercules, an oratorio. Your's, &c.

Castle Green, Bristol, August 13, 1807. J. EVANS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT *of* IRELAND, *and of the* PROVISION *for its* REDUCTION.

THE government of Ireland occasionally incurred debts of small amount, not exceeding from one to four hundred thousand pounds, at different periods, from the year 1700, to the year 1749, about which time, it was not only entirely out of debt, but had saved a considerable surplus, amounting to about half a million.

From about the year 1760, Ireland has constantly had a public debt, although no part of the present debt is of older date than 1773. The total of the debt was for many years very small, in comparison with the amount to which it has since increased, as will appear from the following statement:

In 1761 . .	£.223,438
1771 . . .	773,320
1781 . .	1,551,704
1791 . .	2,464,590

The loans rendered necessary by the war which began in 1793, were in the first year raised wholly in Ireland on 5 per cent. stock. In 1794, an additional inducement was offered to persons resident in England, to subscribe to the loans of Ireland, by making the dividends on part of the stock payable at the Bank of England; and the same plan was followed in 1795 and 1796; the loans of each of these years being raised on 5 per cent. stock, with the addition of terminable annuities. In 1797, the alarm of invasion, and the disturbed state of the country, rendered it impracticable for the government of Ireland, to raise the loan necessary for the service of the year, except on the most exorbitant terms; it was, therefore, deemed preferable that it should be chiefly raised and funded in Great Britain, as part of the sum borrowed by the government of that country. The joint loans for Great Britain and Ireland, were therefore raised as one sum, the interest of the whole being charged on the consolidated fund of Great Britain. In this manner the following sums have been raised in Great Britain for the service of Ireland, the government of the latter country remitting annually the interest, charge of management, and appropriation of 1 per cent. thereon, in order to reimburse the payments made from the consolidated fund on this account.

Years	Sums borrowed.
1797 -	£.1,500,000
1798 -	2,000,000
1799 -	3,000,000
1800 -	2,000,000
1801 -	2,500,000
1802 -	2,000,000
1803 -	2,000,000
1804 -	4,500,000
1805 -	4,000,000
1806 -	2,000,000
1807 -	2,000,000

These sums being much greater than the previous loans of Ireland had usually been, have caused a rapid accumulation of debt, the apparent magnitude of which is also much increased from the above sums having been chiefly raised on three per cent. stock. The progress of the total amount has been as follows:

Years.	Debt.
1797 -	£.7,082,256
1798 -	11,059,256
1799 -	17,466,640
1800 -	25,662,640
1801 -	31,950,656
1802 -	36,464,461
1803 -	40,663,532
1804 -	44,749,325
1805 -	53,296,356
1806 -	58,344,690
1807 -	64,721,356

The total of the sums borrowed, for which this amount of debt has been incurred is £.45,773,652 2s. 11d.* The different descriptions of stock, of which the debt consists are as follows:

Payable in Dublin.	Capital.		
3½ per cent. ann.	£.5,668,472	17	1
4 per cent. ann. -	174,600	0	0
5 per cent. ann. -	11,625,450	11	3
Payable in London.			
3 per cent. cons. ann.	28,480,333	6	8
3 per cent. red. ann.	15,847,812	10	0
3 per cent. deferred -	150,354	3	4
4 per cent. consol. ann.	325,000	0	0
5 per cent. consol. ann.	390,000	0	0
5 per cent. Irish ann.	2,058,833	6	8
Total	£.64,721,356	15	0

When the measure was adopted of raising money in this country for the use of Ireland, it was very properly attended with an arrangement similar to that for

* The above sums are Irish currency.

the

the reduction of the debt of Great Britain. An Act was passed by the parliament of Ireland, in 1797, for vesting a certain sum in commissioners at the end of every quarter, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt, and to direct the application of additional funds, in case of future loans, to the like purposes. The fund, thus established for the reduction of the then existing debts, was 100,000l. per annum, of which 32,361l. 11s. 8d. was appropriated to the reduction of the debt created by the money borrowed for Ireland in Great Britain in the year 1797; and 67,635l. 8s. 4d. with 2250l. per annum, expired annuities, to the remainder of the debt due by Ireland, prior to the year 1797, without any reference to the amount. On the subsequent loans, a fund of one per cent. has been appropriated, as on those raised in Great Britain.

Total annual sum applicable in Ireland, to the reduction of the national debt, on the 5th of January, 1807.

Original fund -	67,635	8	4
Expired annuities, 1797,	2,250	0	0
One per cent. on loans	136,337	2	9
Interest on stock purchased -	98,431	11	4
Sinking fund in Ireland	£304,654	2	5

The progress made in the redemption of that part of the public debt of Ireland, which is funded in Great Britain, will appear from the following statement:—

Stock purchased by the commissioners, to the 1st of February, 1807.

Consol, 3 per cent. annuities -	1,759,890
Reduced 3 per cent. annuities -	1,961,451
Total	£3,721,341

The sum paid for the above amount of stock was £2,240,863 9s. 7d.

Total annual sum applicable to the reduction of the public debt of Ireland, funded in Great Britain, on the 1st of February, 1807.

One per cent on capitals created -	425,318	19	3
Interest on stock purchased -	111,610,	4	7
Sinking fund in Great Britain -	£536,959,	3	10

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I AM one of the people called Quakers, and I believe not inferior to many of my brethren, in my acquaintance with George Fox's Journal. Observing therefore in your Magazine, Number 161, page 162, an attempt to account for the Friends remaining covered in places of worship; I am induced to say, that I believe it was neither taken from that work, nor from Sewell's History, nor in short from any body's History, that knows any thing about the matter. Whence it is taken, I cannot say, but I am inclined to suppose it a fable formed for the sake of the application. After Fox had once forsaken the priests of those days, he never, I believe, visited their congregations, but for the purpose of opposing their doctrines, and spreading his own. The scruple he made of uncovering his head, was, as he hints himself, (page 24, 1st edition, 1694,) because he believed himself divinely required not to put off his hat to any, high or low, and also in testimony against an opinion, then prevalent, and scarcely yet obsolete, that the places themselves were holy. CRYPTONYMUS.

4th day, 9th month.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the number for October, last year, of your valuable Magazine, page 208, I read an inquiry respecting *Gram* and *Suhm*. Observing that the curiosity of your correspondent has not been satisfied in any of your succeeding numbers, I take the liberty to send you here some account of the former of those gentlemen, on the authenticity of which you may rely. If this shall meet with your approbation, I will give myself the pleasure, on a future opportunity, to communicate also some particulars with respect to Suhm.

Your correspondent *Ignoramus* is mistaken in his supposition, that Gram was a German; he was a Dane, and was never beyond the frontiers of his country. The fears expressed for his immortality, I believe, are as unfounded, and, I trust, it would have been in no danger, though my pen had never traced the characters of his name. However, I shall think myself happy if the following lines may gratify your correspondent respecting him.

He was born, 1685, in the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland, where his father was rector of Biesby parish, from whom he received his instruction, and in whose house he continued till 1703, when, being then eighteen years of age, he was sent to the University of Copenhagen. He came there meanly dressed, in indigent circumstances, and destitute of friends and connections. But on his first

first examination* he gave proofs of proficiency that astonished and attracted the attention of every spectator; the Greek professor, especially, was struck with his knowledge of that language, which he found but little inferior to his own. This did not fail to acquire him friends and protectors; and being naturally possessed of great penetration, an excellent judgment, and a most retentive memory, and persevering through the whole course of his life in the same ardent and indefatigable application, for which his earlier years had been remarkable, he rapidly rose into fame and distinction. In 1711 he was appointed con-rector at the grammar-school of Copenhagen; in 1714, he was made professor of the Greek language at the University; in 1730, historiographer and librarian to the king; in 1731, private archivary and counsellor of justice; and in 1746, counsellor of state. He was highly esteemed at home, and eagerly sought by the great; he was also much respected by the learned men of other countries, who frequently consulted him, and found assistance from his uncommon erudition, as did Lamy for his edition of Meursius; Duker for his edition of Thucydides; Fabricius for his Bibliotheca Græca, in all which performances he had no inconsiderable share. He was also engaged in correspondence with Montfaucon, Stukeley, and other celebrated men.

His principal departments were the Greek language and antiquities; and the Northern history, language, and antiquities. With respect to the latter, his merits in elucidating the Danish history are very great. It was not so much his study to collect as to examine what previous historians had written, to expose their errors, correct their mistakes, and establish, by proof, what was true in their relations. He did not, therefore, leave behind him any complete history of his country, but only critical observations on particular parts of it. These, however, are very numerous, and throw a great deal of light upon the whole. In fact, he paved the way for his successors in this branch; and to him Langebek, Schönning, and Suhm, in a great measure owe what they have been able to do.

Gram died, regretted and lamented by all, (for his philanthropy was equal to his learning) on the 19th of February, 1748. A medal was struck on this occasion, representing on one side his bust, surrounded by an inscription of his name and titles; on the other side, a closed book on a table, over which, *Lugentibus Musis*; underneath, *occlusus D. 19. February* 1748.

The following are, in chronological order, the most important of his writings:

De origine Geometriæ apud Ægyptios. Hafn. 1706, 4to.

Archytæ Tarentini Fragmentum περὶ τῆς Μαθηματικῆς, cum disquisitione chronologica de ætate Archytæ. *ibid.* 1707, 4to.

Historia Deorum ex Xenophonte, s. Antiquitatum Xenophonteærum Prodromus, cui accedit Specimen Supplementi Lexicorum ex Xenophonte. *ibid.* 1715, 4to.

Castigationes ad Scholia in Thucydidis Libros *ibid.* 1721, 1722, 4to.

Dispp. viii. de Veteris Testamenti Versionis Græcæ in N. T. Allegatione, *ibid.* 1722-1733, 4to,

Præfat. ad Joh. Möllerii Cimbr. Litter. Adit. *ibid.* 1741, fol.

Notæ ad Historiam Danicam Meursii, introduced in the new Collection of Meursius's writings, edited by Lamy. Florence, 1746. fol.

Knythinga Saga (an ancient Icelandic historical writing) edited and accompanied with a Latin translation, was printed, but has not yet been published for want of preface and notes.

Commentatio de ficta Henrici Auceps Expeditione Danica.

Epistolæ doctissimorum hominum Seculi xvii. cum annotationibus. These two last compositions are introduced into *Nova Miscellanea Lipsiensia.*

Oratio de Origine et Statu Rei litterariæ in Dania et Norvegia, usque ad fundatam Universitatem Hafniensem.

In the Acts of the Society of Sciences at Copenhagen there are several treatises by Gram, among which I shall notice the following:—

On Gunpowder, when it was invented in Europe, and how long it has been used in Denmark. (Danish.)

De Ænigmate Sibyllino novem Litterarum.

On the adumbration of several things, that are sometimes seen on frozen windows. (Danish.)

Instances of Danish words and phrases explained from the Anglo-Saxon language. (Danish.)

Your's, &c.

London, September 8, 1807. F. R.

* It is one of the rules of that university, that none must be matriculated, before he has submitted himself to, and stood the test of, a public examination.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1806. *By* JEROME DE LALANDE.

(Continued from page 251.*)*

A WORK on the present surface of the earth, or rather impartial inquiries respecting the period at which the earth assumed its present arrangement, founded solely on facts, independent of any system or hypothesis, by M. André, has lately made its appearance. In it every thing is referred to the deluge, but it contains many interesting observations, which have no connection whatever with the peculiar ideas of the author. In the *Journal des mines*, (No. 108, pages 321 *to* 377,) are published observations upon the barometer, and on the heights of mountains, made with incredible labour by this intrepid traveller. This collection, which must prove so highly interesting to individuals engaged in the study of geology and meteorology, forms a continuation to those of Sir G. Shuckburgh, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1777; it is much to be wished that such examples may be generally imitated.

M. André, in his geology of the mountains he visited, informs us that he every where found traces of their having at one time been overflowed. He does not endeavour to explain the retreat of these waters, but I conceive that I myself have proved that they are contained in subterranean cavities immediately underneath the superficial crust of our earth. *Journal de Paris*, November 8, 1805: *Journal des Debats*, May, 7, 1807.

Noe André was born in 1728, and became a capuchin in 1745. In 1770 he had in contemplation to execute a chart of Franche Comté; having, however, accidentally come to Paris in 1773, he was well received by M. Monnier, who lodged in the Court of the Capuchins. In 1778 and 1780 he made some celestial planispheres, and in 1781 he set out on his travels, which he prosecuted six months annually during the period of six years. The valuable collection of observations, already mentioned was the fruit of these different journeys.

M. de Lezenne, professor at Lisle, has printed an Elementary work on Gnomonics, in 26 pages, which will be found a very useful companion to those astronomical works in which this application is not sufficiently given in detail. I gave in 1784 a more extensive and complete Treatise in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, under the word *Dial*, vol. I. article Mathematics. It was my intention to have introduced it into the fourth volume of my Astronomy, which appeared in 1781, but the great multiplicity of matter prevented me. It has not even been printed separately, which has greatly limited its usefulness; it contains fourteen species of dials, several of which are not to be found in any other treatise except that of Don Bedos, 1778, in 8vo. which is the most complete, and extensively known of any of which we are yet in possession.

The necessity of procuring good instruments without the assistance of the British has determined our government to place pupils under the care of our most intelligent artists.

The exhibition of the productions of our artists and manufacturers, which was conducted this year under the auspices of M. Champagny, minister of the interior, discovered a multitude of important objects. M. le Noir, one of our most able engineers, exhibited an azimuth circle, an equatorial, and repeating circle, a circle of reflection for the navy, a variation compass, and an inclination compass, all of his own manufacture. He likewise exhibited an instrument by M. Rochon, for reducing distances at sea; a level of a new construction; two circles for finding the horizontal and the vertical angles; a micrometer, for measuring the distances of remote objects; a smaller and more convenient graphometer than any yet in use; an armillary sphere, which gives both the true and mean time; an astronomical ring; and a new compensation pendulum, made with glass and copper.

M. Lerebours also contributed to enrich this exhibition with optical, and M. Jeker with nautical, instruments. Several linepieces, both in clock and watch work, were likewise exhibited by Messrs. Breguet, Lepante, Jauvier, Pons, &c.; of these a detail has been given in the catalogue of the exhibition, and in the *Moniteurs* of the 26th of October, and 12th of December, 1806.

I transmitted to Rome a circle, made by M. Belet, and a pendulum by M. Pons, the accuracy of which was much admired by the Italian astronomers.

M. Zeichenbach, at Munich, and Baumann, at Stutgard, make very fine instruments. By the repeating circles of the last mentioned of these artists, an individual may make observations without the help of an assistant, by means of a plumb-line placed in the inside of a hollow cylindrical axis, according to the mode proposed by M. Bohnerberger.

Sextants are made with great accuracy by M. Mendelsohn, at Berlin.

The emperor having granted some instruments to the Observatory at Turin, M. Charles Dominique Marie du Chayla has been appointed to it.

He set out for Turin, in September 1806, after having for some time been employed in the Observatory at Paris.

The twenty-two foot telescope belonging to this Observatory has been refitted by M. Caroche, but its stand is too complicated; on which account it has been proposed to furnish it with another, although the present cost 50,000 francs. M. Caroche has discovered that it is very difficult to place a mirror, weighing 400 pounds, in such a way as not to change its form or position, when the telescope is pointed at different altitudes.

The extraordinary results we were led to expect have not yet been furnished by the employment of Mr. Herschel's forty-foot telescope. I wrote to him that I was anxious to visit England, in order to view this prodigious instrument, as soon as I learned it would not be disagreeable to him; but as yet I have received no answer on the subject. As Mr. Herschel is now about 68 years of age, I am afraid he will not be able to satisfy himself, and that it will be impossible to find a successor capable of terminating, completely, so difficult an enterprise.

The *mètre des archives* of the legislative body, and that of the observatory, have been placed, by the new comparator of M. Le Noir, at 23° of the centigrade thermometer. They differ only by a 600,000dth part from each other, but we cannot account for this difference; the comparison was made by Messrs. Delambre, Prony, Burckhardt, and Bouvard.

M. Chevalier, keeper of the library at the Pantheon, who accompanied Méchain into Spain, has restored the Observatory of Pingre, and furnished it with very excellent instruments.

M. Leupold, who assisted me in my labours at Paris, has undertaken the re-establishment of the Observatory at Bordeaux, aided by Messrs. Lescar, and Ducam. They have applied to the administration to assist them in defraying the expence of the necessary repairs, and propose to procure a quadrant. This establishment must, unquestionably, prove extremely useful in a place where there is such a great number of seamen.

During the present year, the marine department has furnished some works. In the third volume, for 1806, of the Ephemerides of Coimbra, is contained a Table of Longitudes, formed from the triangles of Portugal. The Hydrographic Board at Madrid has also furnished several of them. We likewise find there a memoir on the rhomboidal reticule, and one on the use of the meridian glass, when it has a deviation, as also *Demonstraçao e ampliaçao do Calculo dos Eclipses proposto no primeiro volume das Ephemerides de Coimbra*, 1806.

But this method does not appear to me to possess any advantage over the others; it proceeds upon the Tables of the Ephemerides of Coimbra.

In the *Elemens Historiques pratiques de la Marine*, by M. Suzanne, is contained the calculation of the resistance of forces, with naval tactics and manœuvres.

M. Ducam, professor of navigation at Bordeaux, has published a memoir, entitled, "A new Method for determining the Latitude at Sea, by Altitudes taken from the Meridian, and the Longitude by an altitude of the Moon in several cases." In this memoir, he points out the inconveniences into which we may fall, by employing the method of Dowes, and the precautions which are necessary in order to avoid them. He appears to have been unacquainted with the large work of M. Mendoza, who has treated of the same subject.

With respect to the *Méthode des Longitudes*, it is long since Lemonnier, Pingre, and myself, pointed out its utility. I myself noticed it particularly in my *Abregé de Navigation*, as being adapted considerably to simplify the method of finding the longitude, by means of the lunary tables I published with that abridgement.

The new lunar tables, by M. Bürg, serve for calculating the observations of longitudes made in the voyage to New Holland; and for this purpose Michael Lalande has calculated several observations of the moon at the meridian.

It still remains for us to re-calculate the whole of the observations made in the three voyages of Captain Cook, because they were compared only with the lunar tables, of which we were at that time possessed, and which were not sufficiently exact to supply the place of corresponding observations. Geography has this year progressively advanced.

Mungo Park, a report of whose death was some time ago propagated, has already reached Tumbuctoo, in the heart of Africa, from which place he has written.

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On his return we may flatter ourselves with receiving much curious and important information respecting these unknown countries.

The two vessels (Nadeshda and Neva) which sailed from Cronstadt on the 7th of August, 1803, under the command of Captain Krusenstern, returned on the 4th and 19th of August, 1806, after having sailed round the world. This is the first time that the Russians have circumnavigated the globe. M. Horner made several important geographical observations on the coast of Tartary, some of which are given in the Journal of Gotha, for September, 1806; in which Baron Zach continues to publish every interesting astronomical occurrence, which affords an additional proof of how much importance a knowledge of the German language must be to every astronomer.

M. Nisnicuski, astronomer to the Academy of Petersburg, has undertaken several journeys in order to ascertain the longitude and latitude of the principal points of the new acquisitions in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Tauris.

During the spring of 1804, Captain Lewis was directed by the President of the United States to ascend the Missouri in order to ascertain the best and safest mode of reaching the Pacific Ocean. With this view, he left Washington accompanied by Captain Clark and a retinue of thirty men; they ascended the Missouri 930 leagues, as far as its great cataracts, after which they traversed the rocky mountains in its neighbourhood, where they found it necessary to remain during the winter, on account of the snow with which these mountains were covered. In one part, we are informed, for about the extent of twenty leagues, the snow never melts. Captain Lewis proceeded one hundred and twenty leagues to the navigable part of the river Kooskooske; from the Kooskooske to the south-east branch of the river Columbia, twenty-five leagues; from this branch to the principal bed of the same river, fifty leagues; and lastly, on the river Columbia to its mouth, one hundred and fifty leagues: which gives a distance of more than twelve hundred leagues from the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean.

According to the observation of Captain Lewis, the tide ascends more than thirty leagues up the Columbia, or to within two leagues and a half of its cataracts, and to which point it is navigable for large vessels. Above this place, it can only be navigated with canoes and flat-bottomed boats.

The *Relation du Voyage de Découvertes fait aux Terres australes pendant les Années* 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, comprehending 1st, the historical part; 2d, the manners and customs of the people; 3d, the physical and meteorological part; forming together four volumes in 4to. edited by Messrs. Peron and Lesuer, will be published at the expence of government. A 4th part, containing the natural history, will be printed and published by subscription.

M. Gualtie, a naval officer of St. Maloes, has made a great number of observations in America.

In Denmark, M. de Lowenhon has published a Chart and Description of the Feroe isles, between latitude 61° 25′ and 62° 25′ as a sequel to the superb and beautiful chart of Denmark, in several sheets executed by the Danish geographical engineers.

The proposed visit of the missonaries to China having been delayed, the instruments, intended for their use, have in the mean time been deposited in the observatory.

M. Buache has announced a curious Map, *La Mappamonda di fra Mauro, descrito ed illustrato da Placido Zurla Venezia* 1806, in folio. This map of the world, executed at Venice, about the year 1457, is curious, as affording a specimen of the state of geography at that period. It was undertaken at the desire of Alphonso V. King of Portugal.

M. Dupuis, author of the extensive work *de l'Origine des Culte*, continues to prosecute his inquiries respecting this subject. He has examined thirty ancient theogonies, compared the constellations of China and of the Indies, and made a curious planisphere of them. Among the remarkable results which his inquiries have furnished to him, may be reckoned the explanation of the four rivers of the terrestrial Paradise, which express the four quarters of the zodiac. The first, according to Joseph, indicates *plenitude*, or the long days of summer. The second, *dispersion*, answers to the autumnal equinox. The third, *confined* and *rapid*, signifies the short days of winter. The fourth signifies *coming from the east*, which implies the rising of the sun on the renewal of spring, by the regenerating lamb, which effaces the evils of winter

winter at his heliacal rising, emblematical of Christ, who effaces the sins of the world. The Chinese have also the *Yellow River*, the *Red Water*, and the *Water of the Lamb*, according to Lord Macartney.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of remarkable* OBJECTS *in* VIENNA, *by* M. PEZZL.

STATUE OF JOSEPH II.

AT length Vienna is about to have a secular statue in the handsomest of its smaller squares, after the larger have been for two centuries occupied by sacred groups, the intention of which was undoubtedly good, but which are incontestibly better adapted to churches than to public places.

The emperor Francis II. is erecting a monument worthy of his illustrious uncle. It will stand in the square which already bears his revered name. This work has been several years in preparation, and such progress has been made, that in about two more it will be completed.

The base for this monument has been placed in the centre of Joseph's Square. Three steps lead to the pedestal itself, which, as well as the steps, is of grey granite, so hard that the sparks fly at every stroke of the chisel, and so finely polished that you may see your face in it. This stone is brought from a quarry close to the Danube, near Matthausen, in Upper Austria. The pedestal is an oblong square. On this is placed the equestrian statue of Joseph II. in a Roman costume, crowned with a laurel wreath, holding the bridle of the horse with his left hand, while the right is extended before him in the attitude of command. The whole is about thirty-six feet high from the ground; the horse and the statue about eighteen; both are of fine bronze. The statue was cast in the year 1801, and the horse in 1803; both are without a flaw or blemish, and the statue bears a striking resemblance to the original. Latin inscriptions are to be engraven on the front and back of the pedestal. The two sides will be decorated with basso relievos, likewise of bronze, the figures of which will be rather larger than life. They represent by means of emblematical groups the two greatest blessings conferred by Joseph on his states: the promotion of Agriculture and of Commerce.

At the four corners of the granite steps will be placed four columns, each of which will exhibit four representations in relievo of the medals struck during the reign of Joseph II. in commemoration of the most remarkable events of his time, and which will consequently present a chronological epitome of that period.

JOSEPH'S SQUARE.

If Joseph's square were not deficient in regularity, it would be the finest in Vienna; but the street that crosses it, intersects it obliquely from east to west, and the east side is about thirty feet shorter than the west, a disproportion which it is now impossible to remedy.

I figure in my imagination the statue of Joseph II. as already erected in this square. I approach it, and pay the willing tribute of grateful veneration to the monarch who performed so many good and great things for his people. At the same time I forget not the artist, whose natural genius alone enabled him to create so sublime a monument. As formerly the celebrated Duval, while tending his sheep, became an astronomer and natural philosopher, so Zauner, while tending his father's goats on a solitary mountain of Tyrol, became, from internal impulse, a statuary. With a wretched pocket-knife he carved the first wooden doll. From this doll, to the marble monument of Leopold II. and now to the colossal statue in bronze of Joseph II. what an immense space has been traversed by this enterprizing child of art!

Those who are acquainted with the history of similar monuments in France, England, Russia, and other countries; who know that the united study and the united labour of many men have there co-operated in the production of such a performance; must certainly be astonished that, in this instance, a single artist, who had previously worked almost entirely in marble, should alone have designed and executed every part, from the first sketch on a sheet of paper, to the casting of the metallic colossus, and its erection in the public square. This artist is Joseph Zauner, professor of sculpture at the academy of arts in Vienna, and a native of Tyrol.

DECREASE OF SOCIABILITY.

The period when the inhabitants of Vienna were most sociably disposed, was indisputably that from 1781 to 1787. The tone of society was then cheerful, open, sincere, and unaffected. It was a cheap time—a time of profound peace, when money was plentiful. Every one sought to procure pleasures and enjoy-

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ments, and to these society is the main spring. A certain air of general happiness pervaded the imperial metropolis. But since then the times have been continually changing for the worse.

Wars broke out; and their progress and results naturally excited some concern in the bosom of every well-disposed patriot. Bad seasons, and other circumstances occasioned a dearth, which imposed the necessity for various kinds of retrenchments that were severely felt. These events rendered the physiognomy of Vienna more and more gloomy, and the disposition of its inhabitants more and more unsociable.

Meanwhile the baleful French Revolution began to rage in its utmost violence. Every one must still recollect the powerful impressions which the appearance of this political monster made upon the minds of all; with what warmth people of all ranks immediately censured or applauded it; what discord and divisions this subject excited among acquaintances, friends, relatives, nay even individuals of the same family; and these by no means tended to promote the former good-humour and sociability which prevailed at Vienna.

It is equally well known to what mad and guilty measures the democratic fever which then raged, impelled certain wrong-heads of Vienna; measures from which every honest mind recoiled with horror, and which, when made public, produced a lively conviction how easily unaffected candour and artless sincerity may fall a prey to the wicked machinations of designing men.

Every honest man now became more difficult in the choice of his company, more circumspect in his words, more mistrustful of his declarations and expressions of others. Many things which before were harmless jests, might now be misunderstood or misinterpreted. A tone of timidity and reserve succeeded; people shunned even innocent connections, and habits of isolation became general.

The turn which things gradually took in France, as lamentable as it was unexpected even by the friends to the sovereignty of the people, has now, it is true, put to shame the political fanatics in Germany, and converted the greater part of them. In spite of this alteration, a considerable degree of unsociable coldness was still left behind; and it was not till the short period of peace that this began in some measure to be removed.

HIPPOMANIA.

When the yet nameless city, afterwards known by the appellation of Athens, was completed, Minerva and Neptune disputed the honour of giving it a name. The assembled gods decided that this right should belong to the contending deity, who should make the most useful thing for mankind out of nothing. Minerva created the olive-tree, Neptune the horse; and the celestials gave the preference to the goddess.

If at the present day a similar dispute were to arise, and an assembly of our youthful cavaliers were summoned to decide it, they would certainly be of a contrary opinion: they would send Dame Minerva, with her olive-tree, to the oil-shop, and would infallibly exalt Neptune, the creator of horses, to the throne of Olympus; for their horses are dearer to them than all the world.

Every body is acquainted with the anecdote of a young Parisian marquis, who being asked which he loved most, his girls or his horses, replied, *J'aime plus mes filles, mais j'estime plus mes chevaux*. This was a pretty plain acknowledgment of his sentiments, and such, too, are the sentiments of a large portion of the inhabitants of Vienna.

The partiality for these animals is actually carried to extravagance. People pay an enormous price for them, keep an astonishing number, attend, feed, and caress them, with an attachment bordering on madness.

The number of horses has by no means diminished, but, on the contrary, considerably increased at Vienna, within these ten years; for the middling class of citizens and civil officers must now keep their carriages in imitation of their superiors. There are now about ten thousand of those animals in this city. The total cost of the oats, hay, and straw, consumed by them in 1802, must have amounted to four millions and a half of florins. A stable for two horses in the city now costs from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and twenty florins; and a carriage with two horses cannot be kept for less than one thousand two hundred florins per annum.

While we are upon this subject, we must not forget the old minister Kaunitz, who ranked among the first of these *dilletanti*. He piqued himself on being the best horseman in Vienna, and he certainly was a first-rate scientific equestrian. He had horses from almost every

region

region of the globe: Spanish, Neapolitan, Ukraine, Polish, Transylvanian, Moldavian, Turkish, Arabian, Tripolitan, Persian, but not a single one of English breed. His favourites were an Arabian poney, and a pie-balled horse, bred by Count Trautmanzdorf, in Bohemia. I know not if many horses have been conveyed by the extra post, but the celebrated Prince of Nassau once sent one from Warsaw by the post to Prince Kaunitz, at Vienna, in a carriage constructed for the purpose. It was a grey Persian, of which the Prince had boasted so much, that Kaunitz was desirous of having him as speedily as possible. The foreign ministers who went to his table, or sought his company to hear his sentiments on political affairs, often said the following day, with evident signs of disappointment, to their colleagues, "The Prince talked of nothing but horses and pictures."

To this subject belongs also the following characteristic anecdote: Kaunitz was once conversing with Stoll, his physician, about horses, and asked him what was the most ancient book in which horses were mentioned. Stoll replied, that in his opinion the book of Job was. The Prince immediately rung for one of his attendants, and directed him to purchase a Bible. The bookseller did not fail to talk of this unexpected purchase, which excited no small degree of astonishment in various companies Some pious old ladies, who had no high opinion of the Prince's orthodoxy, triumphed not a little over the circumstance of his procuring a bible, though in fact his only object was to seek in the book of Job for the earliest records relative to the race of horses.

SCHIKANEDER'S THEATRE.

The theatre on the Wien, the newest of all the theatres of this city, has already experienced several changes of masters and of fortune. The construction of the edifice was begun in 1797 by the celebrated Emanuel Schikaneder, and it proceeded with such extraordinary rapidity that it was opened in June 1800. The day before he emigrated to it, he gave a piece, entitled Thespis, which he performed himself, after which he and his whole troop proceeded with bag and baggage across the Wien to the new dramatic temple. Then was seen realized the well known ancient verse:

"Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis."

The theatre stands in a tolerably favourable situation, in the suburb near the Wien. It is to be regretted that it was not placed upon the glacis, where it would have appeared to infinitely greater advantage. The architect was a builder of this city, of the name of Jager. It has two grand entrances, one for hackney-coaches, and the other for the carriages of the nobility and gentry. It is customary on the Continent to place over the entrances of playhouses one of the Muses of the Drama; but M. Schikaneder must have thought his own dear person much more deserving of the honour than Thalia or Melpomene; for he has fixed up a figure of himself in the character of Papageno blowing his decoy-pipe toward the city, and near him are two chubby boys with their net quite full of birds. His motive for this is said to have been because the admired Papageno, in the universally well known opera of *die Zauberflöte*, which he has performed above five hundred times, principally contributed to set him on his legs. It may be so; but yet I always thought good Emanuel, who is six feet high, has a paunch like Vitellius of old, measures a full fathom in circumference, and weighs near three hundred weight, rather a *heavy* Papageno.

The theatre itself is spacious, rather broader, and considerably deeper than any other in this city. It may be opened backwards into a court, and as far as a street, which is convenient for the representation of subjects which require such a perspective Of this advantage the play-wrights avail themselves in a most imposing manner. Thus, for instance, the Countess Walltron, in the well-known piece of that name, enters in a real barouche drawn by four living horses, and drives round the theatre. The prince comes with a train of adjutants and hussars on horseback, riding at full speed into the house. In another piece the cavalry marches in rank and file, and cuts down the infantry; and of such sights as these the public never tires.

The height of the house is such that the curtain and decorations may be drawn up without rolling. Of the decorations a great number are very good, many are splendid, and the machinery is tolerable. The landscape and trees on the curtain are well executed; the figures are wretched, and the whole is spoiled by the silly conceit of a prodigious serpent, with I know not how many heads, (probably representing Envy and Persecution

cution) attacking poor Thespis, who, with a most deplorable face, stands in the middle, at a loss which way to turn, and is rescued from this perilous situation by a little genius with a flaming sword.

The amphitheatre has a pleasing appearance; it is sky blue with silver. It contains eighteen boxes, two pits, and four galleries, one above the other. In order to gain room, the seats are placed rather closer than is convenient. Upon the whole, the theatre is better planned than the others of this city.

Schikaneder gave pantomimes, comedies, and tragedies, and occasionally grand heroic operas, as they were called, principally of his own composition. In two years a merchant, of the name of Zitterbart, who had taken a great part in the erection of the theatre, purchased the patent, the theatre itself, the wardrobe, together with all the scenery and decorations of M. Schikaneder, for the sum of 100,000 guilders, and thus became the sole proprietor. Schikaneder was obliged to resign the management, retired to the country, and came but very seldom to perform some of his old parts.

This state of things was not of long continuance. Schikaneder had such attractions for a certain class of the public, that they soon missed him, and so loudly expressed their wishes for his return, that Zitterbart was obliged to recall the indispensable man, and reinstate him in the management of his theatre.

Zitterbart augmented the number of his performers, paid them good, nay, even extravagant salaries; contrived even to gain over some of the actors at the court-theatres, and paid particular attention to engage good singers of both sexes. Besides the favourite pieces peculiar to his stage, he now began to give chiefly operas borrowed from the theatres of Paris, which, in general, were executed with great ability, and were so frequently changed for new ones, that his house was always well filled.

The theatre on the Wien, which at first had rivalled only the Leopoldstadt theatre, now successfully vied with the court-theatres in the city.

Among all the actors and singers belonging to it, there is not, however, a single individual that is distinguished for superior talents; but they have become so accustomed to each other, that they perform many pieces very tolerably. This is the utmost that can be said of them; but yet they have among the inhabitants of Vienna a whole host of enthusiastic admirers, both young and old, who like nothing that is acted at any of the other theatres, and trudge hither, panting, in the heat of the dog-days, as through the snow-storms of January, to see the *Labyrinth* or the *Wallfron*.

Among the poets of this theatre, at least during the time of Schikaneder and Zitterbart, the principal were the machinist, the decorator, and the tailor; and to the actors belonged a company of fusileers, and a squadron of cavalry; for the encomiums so lavishly bestowed on those pieces generally begin with commendations of the beautiful decorations, the ingenious metamorphoses, and splendid dresses. If a piece furnishes plenty of work for the infantry and cavalry, its success is certain; at such like representations the cashiers have not hands enough to take money, and two or three hundred spectators are obliged to return home for want of room.

It is absolutely necessary that it should be so, if the theatre is to be kept open. Under Zitterbart, the regular salaries of the persons belonging to it amounted to 2,000 guilders per week, or 104,000 guilders a year. To this must be added the expence of the decorations and wardrobe, the machinery, the lighting of the house, the mutes, a prodigious number of whom are constantly employed; the pay of the poets, translators, and composers; the maintenance of the building, &c. Reckoning all these at only half the amount of the salaries, the total annual expenditure of the theatre will amount to 158,000 guilders.

Another change took place in the year 1804. Baron Peter von Braun, patentee and vice director of the two court-theatres, purchased Zitterbart's interest in that of which I am speaking, for the round sum, as it is reported, of a million of guilders. He retained the whole company except Schikaneder, who immediately seceded. The representations continued to be given on the plan adopted by Zitterbart; and the French operas in particular were kept up.

Thus passed half a year, when, wonderful to tell! the Baron von Braun again recalled Schikaneder, who had so suddenly disappeared, and placed him, at the beginning of September, at the head of his so recently and dearly purchased theatre on the Wien.

Thus it seems as though it were written in the book of fate, that Schikaneder should not exist without this theatre, nor this theatre without Schikaneder.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL NOTICES *relating to* HOLLAND.*

IN 1515 the province of Holland contained 45,000 houses; in 1732, 163,462. The number of persons amounted to 980,000, of whom two-thirds lived in cities and towns, and the other third in the flat countries. The estimate made by order of the National Assembly in 1796, gave the following numbers, viz.

Guelderland, in the towns -	64,994
——— in the flat countries	152,834
	217,828
Holland, in towns - -	495,017
——— in the flat countries	333,525
	828,542
Zealand, in towns - -	39,978
——— in the flat countries	42,234
	82,212
Utrecht, in towns - -	45,204
——— in the flat countries	47,600
	92,904
Frieslnnd, in towns - -	44,824
——— in the flat countries	116,689
	161,513
Overyssel, in the towns -	41,805
——— in the flat countries	93,255
	135,060
Groningen, in the towns -	23,770
——— in the flat countries	90,785
	114,555
The country of Drent, in towns	5,789
——— in the flat countries	33,883
	39,672
Dutch Brabant, in the towns	48,711
——— in the flat countries	159,466
	208,177

The total is 810,192 in towns, and 1,070,271 in the flat countries, making the entire population of the Batavian Republic in the year 1796, 1,880,463 individuals.

The population of the province of Holland alone, as above stated, in 1732, was 980,000, and in 1796 it was 828,542, which leaves a *decrease* of 151,458 persons, equal to one thirteenth of the whole population, and which decrease runs in a still greater proportion if the whole country be included.

From the amount of the taxes in the province of Holland, it is known that that province pays $62\frac{1}{20}$ per cent. of imposts on its entire property; and estimating the other provinces by similar data, the amount of the national capital, before the war, might be taken at 2,151,026,700 florins. In 1798 it appears to have diminished in value about a thousand million of florins, and in 1800 the entire capital was accurately estimated at no more than 1,086,181,264 florins. This enormous decrease, amounting to about one half in the commercial value of the whole nation, and which is founded on the results of the taxes on property during several years, can only have arisen from the people having concealed their real property, or transported it to other countries.

Before the war, the fisheries occupied and supported twenty thousand families, or about one-eighteenth of the whole population, and produced an annual income to the country of fifteen millions of florins. The net produce of the whale fishery alone was estimated at two millions of florins.

With respect to the agricultural products of this country, no satisfactory data can be found on which to establish accurate conclusions. The number of horned cattle is the only fact that can be properly ascertained; it amounts to 902,526, of which 252,394 are under two years of age. The decrease in horses, sheep, and swine, is so great, that the best informed persons in Holland do not think it prudent to give any statement of the number. The quantity of cheese also cannot be ascertained; in North Holland about eighteen millions of pounds were sold in 1801, and at Gouda, in 1803, about two millions were sold. The quantity of grain produced is, however, far from being sufficient to support the population, even in its present decline. There are 74,000 lasts annually used in the distilleries, and 20,000 in the breweries, and powder and starch manufactories. Yet,

* These particulars are extracted from a Dutch publication of 1804, by R. Metelerkamp.

as a specimen of the fertility of some of the districts, the greater part of Friesland, for instance, produces from fifteen to twenty for one of wheat; from twenty to twenty-four for one of rye; from twenty to thirty for one of barley; thirty for one of oats; and one hundred and sixty for one of rape-seed.

The decay of breweries in Holland is particularly striking; in the 15th century the town of Gouda had three hundred and fifty breweries; in 1518 it had one hundred and fifty-nine; in 1522 one hundred and fifty-three; in 1588 one hundred and twenty-six; and in 1803 only two!

The woollen manufactures at the beginning of the last century amounted to about 200,000 pieces of broad cloth, serges, bays, stuffs, &c. whereas in 1802 they did not exceed 20,000 pieces, and at present the whole manufacture does not amount to 400,000 ells of cloth. On the lowest estimate of this manufacture the country has sustained by its decline the annual loss of four millions of florins. The effects of this loss are evinced at Leyden, which formerly contained above eighty thousand inhabitants, but which are now reduced to thirty thousand.

The distillation of ardent spirits is the sole manufacture which has increased in Holland; in 1775 there were at Schiedam one hundred and twenty distilleries; in 1792 two hundred and twenty; in 1798 there were two hundred and sixty; and in the province of Holland four hundred; each of these distilleries yielded annually 4,992 ankers of gin. The whole distilleries of the seven provinces would produce annually 2,152,672 ankers; but the want of grain renders it necessary to reduce this quantity one-third, which leaves 1,400,000 ankers, of which 456,000 are consumed in the country, and the remainder left for exportation.

The expences of the state, whether in war or peace, have always exceeded the revenue from eight to forty, fifty, and even sixty thousand florins in a year. How this ruinous system is continued, is accounted for by stating, that whilst the interest of the national debt was nearly the same in 1799 as it was in 1789, viz. fifteen millions of florins, enormous contributions were levied in lieu of regular taxes, and the general trade of the country ruined. In 1800, when the contributions, from their enormous amount, had exhausted the means of the people, the interest of the debt amounted to twenty-five millions, and in 1804 to thirty-five millions of florins. On an average of the taxes from 1788 to 1805, the people of Holland have paid 38¾ per cent. on their property, and 38½ on their income, making 77¼ per cent.!

The revenue of the different states of Europe, compared with itself at the beginning of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, affords a melancholy proof of the ruin of Holland; the revenue of Russia in 1700 is to that of 1800 as one to eight; in England as one to seven; in France as one to three; and in Holland only as one to two! The debt of England is to the revenue as twenty-one to one; that of Holland as thirty-three to one.

The decrease of the taxes on articles of consumption is an unequivocal proof of the rapid depopulation, and the gradual starvation of the ill-fated inhabitants of this ruinous country. In the province of Groningen the duty on tea and coffee, in 1797, amounted to seventy-one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine florins; but in 1801 only to thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four. The tax on the manufacture of flour in the same province, in 1797, amounted to one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-four; but in 1801, only to ninety-four thousand two hundred and fifteen florins.

The Dutch have always been considered as a strong, vigorous, robust people, and capable of much hard labour. This is not generally the case at present, and their prostration of strength must be attributed to the bad and debilitating nourishment with which they are now obliged to be contented. The greater part of the men in Holland live principally on potatoes, which are frequently of a bad quality. They drink enormous quantities of tea and coffee, or, more properly speaking, of lukewarm water, scarcely coloured. Several months pass and not a morsel of meat appears on their tables; and the high price of wheat is the cause that a great number do not even eat bread, or any farinaceous food. But to give a little tone to their bodies, enfeebled by this bad regimen, they drink a great quantity of spirituous liquors, which, instead of strengthening them, increases their debility. Four hundred and fifty-six thousand ankers of Geneva are annually consumed in Holland.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent, Scrutator, No. 161, p. 112, consider well the true meaning and import of the word *than*, I hink that he will perceive that it has been originally a corruption of the word *then**; and taking it in this sense, I cannot possibly conceive how it can rightly follow the pronoun *other*. But for a more particular account of our English particles, I shall refer your correspondent to Tooke's Επια Πτεροεντα, or *Diversions of Purley*, where I think he will find a satisfactory definition of them. The insertion of this in your useful and entertaining Magazine will oblige

Your's, &c.

Hackney, Middlesex, S. R.
Sept. 19, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Scrutatnr's doubts respecting the propriety of using the adverb *than* after the word *other*, are certainly without foundation. His first mistake appears to consist in considering this word to be only a pronoun. If he will consult the larger edition of Johnson's Dictionary, he will find that in its general use it is an adjective. But that I may not seem to rest merely on authority, I would request Scrutator to consider, that, wherever the word in question is really a pronoun, there no adverb of relation is expressed or understood after it. For instance, "The confusion arises, when the one will put his sickle into the *other's* harvest," is a sentence containing a declinable pronoun, which stands for "*the contrary person's* harvest." In the same manner, "Be not idle, whilst *others* are in want of your aid."

But in all the passages quoted by Scrutator, the slightest consideration will discover that the word is taken in an adjective sense. It cannot be a pronoun, because it is not resolvable into any noun. In all the passages, except the first, its adjective signification is pointed out by its position: and even in the first, we may observe its agreement with the substantives, by changing its place in the sentence; instead of "Without fee or reward *other than*, &c." reading, "Without other fee or reward *than*, &c." *Other*, as a pronoun, has also "the" before it, and corresponds to "the one:" but not as an adjective.

The two subsequent quotations, which have led Scrutator to prefer the word "but," as avoiding what he thinks an anomaly, are grammatical errors. In both, the word "other" is a redundant expression; for the sentences read as well without it—"Has no claim to notice *but* that, &c." "No kingdom, *but* that of righteousness." To this test we cannot subject the four previous citations: we cannot say, "felt no desire than *to be free*."

If the word "other," then, be used at all, "but" is inadmissible as a substitute for *than*. For the same reason, "besides," which some writers place after *other*, (no other *besides* this) is to be rejected. The completeness of the sense, independently of the former word, proves that word to be a pleonasm. We should say, "none *besides* this." A few other prepositions, which are sometimes used instead of "than," as "above, beyond, except," in relation to the word "other," are liable to the same objection.

As the word "other" is derived from the Saxon, "oder," I shall submit the enquiry to any of your learned readers, whether the Saxon term be not the comparative of an obsolete adjective "od:" as *rather* (noticed by Scrutator) is from Rath. *Rather*, like *other*, wants the superlative degree; while *farther* possesses it.

The English word *odd*, is employed in a sense which may justify this conjecture. "There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not." *Shakespeare.*—Here "other," is quite transferrable for the adjective "odd."

I shall take this opportunity of mentioning, that the vulgar Scotch use the word "nor," in comparison. "Mine is better *nor* your's." In Lancashire, there is a remarkable and very common provincial expression, by which the words *than* and *till* are made completely to change places They say, "I shall wait, *than* you come," and "to-day is much colder *till* yesterday;" and both phrases are often in the mouths even of the superior classes.

Will some of your correspondents reply to the following questions:—Is it equally proper to say, "I am afraid, lest he should come." and "that he will not come," and "lest he should not come." Is it more ungrammatical to say, "this is the same with that," than "the same as that."

* As an additional proof of the certainty of this seemingly absurd etymology, let the reader observe, that in old books written before the seventeenth century, this word was indifferently spelled either *then* or *than*.

that." *Idem cum* and *idem ac*, are, I believe, both good Latin. When I say, "What I have here said, warrants the conclusion, that *than* is properly placed after *other*;" do I speak as good English as if I should say, "what I have here said warrants *me in concluding* that than, &c." Your's, &c.

Edgeware-road. ACCURATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT pretending to a perfect knowledge of the English language, which I have however made my favourite study, I think the doubts of your correspondent, "*Scrutator*," in Number 161 of the Monthly Magazine, respecting the grammatical propriety of placing *than* after *other*, and *otherwise*, must have arisen from his considering the word *other*, merely as a pronoun. But when joined to a substantive, it is often a real adjective comparative. The father who requests his son to *beware of the other bottle*, means to caution him not to drink more than one. When Blair says: "No *other* merriment, dull tree, is thine!" his meaning is, that not one more merriment belongs to the yew.

Every one of the examples quoted by *Scrutator*, confirms this observation. "Without fee or reward, *other than* which;" that is, without one more fee or reward than—"They have often no *other* task *than* to lay two books before them;" that is, not one task more.

"Felt no *other* desire *than* to be free;" that is, not one more desire.

"Produced no *other* fruit *than* the testimony;" that is, not one fruit more than the testimony.

The two sentences which Scrutator thinks correct, appear to me the reverse. Instead of "has no *other* claim to notice but that," Johnson might have written, "no *other* claim *than*," and White's "no *other* kingdom but that of righteousness," would have been better expressed by "no *other* kingdom *than*." Both authors seem to have been betrayed into what I consider as an anomaly, by wishing to steer clear of the cacophony, *than that*; but to avoid this disagreeable alliteration, the word *other* might have been altogether omitted in either sentence, and then the conjunction *but* would have been perfectly proper.

Most of the old writers, quoted as authorities in Johnson's Dictionary, have *than* after *other* and *otherwise*: as —"Men seldom consider God any *otherwise than* in relation to themselves." *Rogers.*—"I can expect no *other* (thing) from those that judge by single sights *than* to be thought." *Glanville.*—"No lenses shall ever be made *other than* lenses for four years." *Swift.*

And modern authors adhere to the same rule. "*Other than* me no God shalt thou confess." *Evodiad, part I.* —"The power which the Duke of Marlborough enjoyed, seemed to be no *otherwise* gratifying *than* as it ministered to his rapacity." *Noble's Continuation of the Biographical History of England.*

Indeed in the most familiar uses of the word *other*, there is always a comparison understood; for instance, "take *another* glass," that is, one glass more than what you have got. "Has he no *other* friends?" that is, no other friends than him to whom he has applied. And this is not peculiar to the English. In German we also say: *Ich habe keinen anderen Rock.* I have no *other* coat; that is, *Ich habe keinen anderen Rock als den ich trage.* I have no *other* coat *than* that which I wear. The word *ander*, being a real adjective comparative, requires after it the same conjunction as any other comparative, and so does the French *autre*. In an amorous ditty to his mistress, alluding to his heart and her's, the Frenchman sings:

"D'autres que moi pourront avoir le vôtre;
D'autres que vous n'auront jamais le mien."

When Charles V. said, that as many languages as a man could speak, so many times might he be affirmed to be a man; he meant, no doubt, that intimate knowledge of different languages by which a man is rendered capable of acting his part on the theatre of the world afterwards in different countries. But even without speaking foreign idioms, the mere study of them enables the student to ascertain with more precision the import of several turns of expression and shades of meaning in his native language, which else would elude his apprehension, and forces him to attach ideas to words which he was wont to repeat from habit.

This consideration has induced me to announce, besides my English lectures on statistics, a course of lectures on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German languages, calculated for those who have made some proficiency in either French or German, or in both. Your's, &c.

Sept. 10, 1807. D. BOILEAU.

Pimlico, 6, Upper Eaton-street.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have not determined to stifle so unimportant a dispute, I would just intimate to your ingenious philological correspondent, who, in your Number for June (volume xxiii. page 447), has made some further remarks on the word *resign*, that I have no controversy with him concerning the original meaning or meanings of that word. I ought not, he says, to reckon as primary meanings more than the two significations which he sets down as such: for that *to yield up, to transfer*, is not the primary import of the word in question, which becomes, when used in that sense, *a metaphor*. This I will not deny: but beg, however, to remark, that the metaphor, being commonly, and, as your correspondent admits, very justifiably used in many cases, (see Monthly Magazine, vol. xx, p. 111) I cannot understand why the religious application of it should be more objectionable than any other.

Not theologians only, as I before observed, but poets, novelists, and writers of every kind speak of *resignation to the will of God*. In the course of a single volume of a novel which I was lately reading, the heroine is mentioned, at least half a dozen times, as bearing her hard fate with patience and *resignation*. How surprised would Mrs. Charlotte Smith have been, had some hypercritic informed her that, unless she wished her writings *to smell of the conventicle*, she must never attribute resignation of mind to the personages of her story, but merely say that they *submitted with equanimity* to their misfortunes? Why should the language be deprived of a very expressive word? What word equally expressive can be substituted in its room?

The futile reasoning, or rather quibbling with which this writer's observations are concluded, is scarcely worthy of notice. It is obvious that the objection urged against *resign*, when used in a pious sense, on account of its analogy to *indorse*, applies equally to all the other customary forms of employing that word: and therefore if such objection be well-founded, the term ought to be exploded altogether. Your correspondent might, with as much propriety, have argued thus: "Suppose I were to say, ministers have *indorsed* their places; I *indorse* my chair to you, would not such expressions be deemed very absurd? Yet to use the word *resign*, in these cases, is not less ridiculous."

With thanks to the *Contributor to English synonymy*, for the various instructive enquiries and remarks which his learning and ingenuity have enabled him to make, and for which your readers are much indebted to him.

Your's, &c.

Worcester. TREBOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5. *Communicated by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

OUR attentions were now once more directed to the representation, which was evidently historical, and seemed to be taken from that period of their history, in which the Tartar princes mounted the throne of China; for towards the end of the play, a most bloody battle was fought between the Tartars and Chinese, in which prodigies of valour and agility, or rather deception, were performed. Heads were here seen dissevered in a manner from the bodies, and dangling by a small piece of skin, while the combatants were carried off the field! Some were transfixed with darts and javelins, the points of which we could plainly perceive projecting at the opposite sides of their bodies; while others again, with battles-axes wedged into their sculls, seemed to deluge the field with gore. How they managed to perform these deceptions so well, I confess I could not make out; yet the actors were all young lads.

This sham-fight lasted about a quarter of an hour, accompanied with the most savage martial music; after which, the play terminated, and tumbling commenced. The Chinese boys, from the flexibility of their joints and muscles, and from their being brought up to it from their infancy, are famous at this kind of diversion; and indeed I did not think the human frame capable of bearing the distortions and exertions which these little fellows practised with surprising adroitness.

They would pile themselves up in the forms of castles, turrets, pagodas, &c.; and while we were gazing at them in astonishment, these figures would all at once vanish from our sight! With this part of the entertainment, therefore, we were highly gratified.

When the tumblers had finished, we withdrew for half an hour, to take some refreshment, and on our return to the theatre,

theatre, we found the jugglers or legerdemain-men ready to exhibit their *chef d'œuvres*. The Chinese are noted for these deceptions, as well as the Indians and we were very much amused by their tricks, as they were all new to us, though many of them were perhaps not superior to those of Breslau, or many other deceptions shewn in England, and certainly not equal to some we afterwards saw in India. This terminated the night's entertainment; and we took leave of our kind Chinese host, with appetites and curiosities highly gratified.

Our party having fitted out the ship's launch with a week's provision, and plenty of arms to guard us against the Ladrones, we set off on an excursion to Macao. It was on our little voyage down to this settlement, that we had the satisfaction of seeing a whole convoy of Chinese small craft take the advantage of that protection which even the boat of a British man of war could give them against the Ladrones, who infest their own rivers!

On approaching the city of Macao it has a very handsome appearance from the sea, the houses and streets being well built, regular, and the former (as is the Portuguese custom) perfectly white. The land on each side is craggy, with forts, churches, and monasteries, erected on the different eminences.

That part of the island of Macao where the Portuguese are allowed to reside, is a peninsula, separated from the main body of the island by a narrow isthmus, across the middle of which the Chinese have thrown a wall, called the Boundary. In the centre of this wall is a gate, a guard-house, and a party of Chinese soldiers, to prevent the smallest communication.

The peninsula itself is composed of two rugged hills, joined together by a low neck of land, on which the city of Macao is built extending from shore to shore. Thus situated it is capable of being well defended by the craggy heights on each side; but the Portuguese have taken little advantage of this circumstance; and indeed so badly is it fortified, that it is supposed five or six hundred men, with a ship or two of war, would take the place with great ease.

The city is very populous; but the Chinese far exceed the number of the Portuguese inhabitants, who are here as in most of their Indian settlements, a very degenerated race! marrying and blending with the natives, till the shade of distinction is completely obliterated! This is not the case with the English (except in a very trifling degree); who on that account preserve and support the superiority of their character, in the eyes of those nations of colour where they form establishments.

Though this is called a Portuguese settlement, yet so much are they at the mercy, and under the controul, of the Chinese, that the latter will not permit them to have more than a few weeks provisions on the island at one time; nor could the Portuguese procure the smallest supply from any of the neighbouring isles, without leave from the viceroy of Canton! in fact, they are a little better than the vassals of the mandarins, who must be consulted on so trifling an occasion as that of sending off a few refreshments of fruits, to a ship in the roads! Here the English super-cargoes reside from March till October; during which interval we have no commerce going on at Canton. On the top of one of those craggy hills, and commanding a very extensive picturesque view, is Camoen's Cave, where they say that celebrated navigator and poet used to sit and meditate, when writing the Lusiad. Adjoining this, is the chief super-cargo's garden; in which are several beautiful and romantic spots, well worth visiting.

A tolerably good road is formed from the city round the western side of the peninsula, by the Boundary, and back along the eastern to the opposite side of the city.

This is a very pleasant ride mornings and evenings; the horses at Macao being small and sure-footed; but strangers ought to be very cautious as the Chinese guards at the Boundary always endeavour to inveigle Europeans inside the gate, when they instantly secure them, and make them pay enormous sums before they release them: and even then frequently bamboo them, by way of impressing it on their memories!

The Chinese seem to hold the Portuguese character in very little estimation; as the following circumstance which happened some years since, will set in a clear point of view.

It is well known, that the "lex talionis," or the law of life for life, prevails in China; and it unfortunately happened that in an affray between some Portuguese and Chinese soldiers, one of the latter was killed. A dispatch being sent off to the viceroy of Canton, a council was held, and the circumstances having been taken into consideration,

deration, it was determined that two Portuguese should be demanded, and their lives sacrificed as an equivalent for the life of one China man! To the honour of the Portuguese governor, however, he obstinately resisted the demand; and would not even give up the man who committed the murder, but ordered him to be publicly shot by his own countrymen, before the eyes of the Chinese, who by these means were appeased and the affair dropped.

While we lay here an English boat's crew happened to land on the Chinese side of the Boundary, and were immediately imprisoned; the sum of two or three thousand dollars being demanded for their enlargement. The Caroline was therefore moved down abreast of Macao, and a message sent to the Portuguese governor, who applied to the mandarin for the release of the English, but without effect, as they expected a considerable ransom.

A message was therefore sent to the mandarin in the name of his Britannic Majesty, demanding the instant release of his majesty's subjects, with an intimation, that if this lawful demand was not directly complied with, force would be used to compel him to it; but Fukki, though he had no small itching for the dollars, was not at all inclined to risk a broadside from the Tars of Old England on their account; and therefore the men were given up the moment he received this message.

The Typa, (a safe harbour, where commodore Anson hove down the old Centurion) lies between two islands about four miles from Macao; and here the Dedaigneuse frigate lay, all the time we were in China, without experiencing the least degree of sickness; whereas the Caroline and Grampus had half their men laid up with agues, fevers, and fluxes, at Lintin and Anson's bay.

The Athenian, of sixty-four guns, which ship arrived in China early in January, 1805, suffered still more from sickness than we did. Macao roads are therefore much healthier than any of the anchorages further up the river, which indeed is generally the case in all rivers of hot countries.

Macao road, however, is objected to on account of its openness, should a gale of wind take place; but during the months of October, November, and December, we did not experience any weather that could damage a vessel lying in these roads; and had we continued here, instead of higher up, I am convinced we should have evaded great part of the sickness, and mortality that prevailed on board.

Macao is the only European-looking city we had yet seen in India or China; for the Portuguse, contrary to the practice of most other European settlers in hot countries, make very little difference in the construction of their houses, whether on the banks of the Ganges or the Tagus: whereas the people of other nations in general, but the English in particular, leave no means unemployed to obviate the effects of climate, by constructing their habitations in the most airy manner imaginable.

The trade of this place seems now reduced to a mere shadow; the principal branch being that of smuggling opium ashore here, which is afterwards privately sold to the Chinese, at a great price; as these people have of late got exceedingly fond of this drug, which they smoke and chew clandestinely, the use of it being strictly prohibited by government.

On the 1st of January, 1805, the Caroline dropt down to Lintin, in order to collect the convoy, which was directed to assemble at this place. On the 5th, the men of war and merchant ships broke ground, and steered past Macao, with a stiff breeze, that came down cold and dreary from the bleak Chinese mountains.

We were no sooner out of sight of the bleak coast of China, than the skies cleared up, and the north-east monsoon blew clear and pleasant over the scarcely ruffled surface of the ocean. We steered a direct course for the Paracels, passing to the southward of the island of Hainan: we crossed the centre of that space in which the Paracels are laid down in the charts, but saw nothing of them; and on the 8th made the high land of Cochin-China, to the northward of Cape Avarella: as we coasted along in the night, the mountains, which are here very high and rugged, seemed to be in a complete blaze, having been fired by the inhabitants for some purpose or other, and exhibited a very grand illumination.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

(Continued from p. 425, of Vol. 23.)

THE serious dramas of Lessing are five in number, 1. Miss Sara Sampson; 2. Philotas; 3. Emma Galotti; 4. Nathan the Wise; 5. The Monk of Libanon.

Sea

Sara Samson is of that class of plays which the French call *tragedies bourgeoises*: a tragedy, of which the personages belong to middle life, and of which the dialogue is conducted in common prose. Such pieces might, in English, be called *household* tragedies, in contradistinction to those where the action is held in palaces. The Gamester, George Barnwell, and several other of our plays, are of this description.

Miss Sara Samson, an heiress, has eloped with Mellefont, and is waiting at private lodgings in London, to be married by publication of bans. A cast-off mistress of Mellefont's, by name Marwood, desirous of seeing the person, for whom she is dismissed, gains repeated access, under a feigned designation, to Miss Samson; states that Mellefont has a daughter by a woman to whom he had promised marriage, alarms the conscientious fears of the intended bride, and at length, in a transport of jealousy, administers poison to her. Miss Samson dies. Mellefont kills himself. Marwood, in whose violent character there are traits of greatness, is suffered to escape.

There are some violations of English costume in the manners of the personages in this play; and there is a protraction, and an absence of imagery and force, in the dialogue which interfere with its vivid effect: yet there is a terseness and rotundity in the plot; a regularity of climax in the interest and the distress; a striking and critical selection of situation; a variety and individuality of character, and an affecting natural vein of sentiment; which obtained for it a tolerant reception on a suburban theatre of Paris, and a lasting popularity on the German and Italian stage. The writer has seen an Italian translation of Miss Sara Samson performed at Bologna with great effect and great applause. Here the language would be thought tame: a classical simplicity of diction is not borne at the English theatre: we prefer affectation to insipidity: we require to be stimulated although at the expence of probability of dialogue: and are grateful to our Shakespeare even when he tricks out his characters with the tinsel of misplaced wit, or with turgid purple patches of crackling bombast.

Philotas is an heroic drama; but although the characters are in sublime life, the dialogue is in prose: the story is simple, it involves few characters, fills but one act. Aridæus, a Grecian kingling, has taken prisoner Philotas, the son of his antagonist, and is desirous of exchanging the boy for his own son, who in like manner is in the power of the enemy. Philotas is requested to propose the interchange, and to send one of his countrymen home with the message. Perceiving that Aridæus is a fond parent, and would make sacrifices, if he had no equivalent to offer, in order to obtain the liberty of the other captive prince, Philotas takes the odd but grand resolution of self-immolation; he sends Parmenio to his father with information that the object in dispute between the two countries may be extorted for the restoration of Polytimetes, and kills himself. The character of Philotas, a boy of seventeen, eager to distinguish himself by some great deed, and contriving even in prison to die for his country, is a fine delineation. Aridæus is a less original sketch. Strato, the general of Aridæus, and Parmenio the officer of Philotas are also introduced: there is too much resemblance between these characters: two old soldiers, virtuous alike, overstock a drama, limited to one act and to four interlocutors, and encumbered already with a parallelism in the fortunes of the princes. Parmenio is the superfluous person, he talks much to little purpose. As the style of sentiment is heroic throughout; it would have been more congruous to compose the dialogue in blank verse. Gleim felt this defect, and has published a metrical version of the piece. Short tragedies of this kind are not performed on the English stage; but on the continent they are welcome; and a comedy of five acts is given as the after-piece.

Emilia Galotti is the young the beautiful the accomplished daughter of Odoardo, a nobleman and a soldier grown grey in the service of the rulers of Guastalla. She is betrothed to Count Appiani; but the Prince Hettore, who has seen her at mass, is desirous of possessing her as his mistress. Marinelli, a chamberlain of the prince and the confident of his wishes, causes Appiani to be assassinated as he is travelling with Emilia, and contrives to offer her an asylum at the villa of the sovereign. The countess Orsina, a previous favourite of the prince, soon perceives that she has a rival in the rescued fair one; she detects the vile machinations of Marinelli, and brings Odoardo to take away his daughter. Emilia, pleased and flattered by attentions, of which the baseness is veiled from her observation, hesitates about a return, for which even the opportunity was not to subsist long. Odoardo is commanded to withdraw

withdraw alone; he becomes alarmed for his daughter's honour and firmness, and, like another Virginius, plunges, himself, a poignard into her bosom.

The four first acts of this play are pre-eminent. The incidents are striking, yet probable; the situations natural, yet interesting; the characters are various, without being extraordinary, distinct without being affected. Marinelli especially is a new and a complete delineation. The dialogue is much in the taste of Diderot's *Pere de Famille*, a little too declamatory, sentimental, and long-winded perhaps, but full of significance, of propriety, and of feeling. The last act alone disappoints: the catastrophe is too violent for the spirit of those modern courtly manners, which are depicted in the preceding scenes; a wiser solution would have been the fulfilment already employed in Miss Sara Samson: the Countess Orsina, from jealousy, might give poison to Emilia, and thus terminate the fortunes of the heroine. An author cannot borrow from himself without incurring the reproach of poverty of imagination: Lessing was compelled to sacrifice reputation to vanity.

There is a principle in the theory of dramatic art, which Lessing had not discovered: it is this. The more nearly the forms of imitation employed by the poet approach to real life; the milder must be the distress, and the more probable the incidents, if the representation is to be kept within the limits of pleasure: it is only when verse or recitative is employed for the dialogue, when the heroes or divinities, of remote ages and countries are introduced as interlocutors, when the sublimities of poetry, are omnipresent, that deeds of a bold enormity, and atrocities at which madness would shudder, can be securely copied. In proportion as the means of imitation intercept illusion may be the force of the emotions pourtrayed. For want of this precaution Lessing has adapted violent situations to ordinary manners, and disappoints sympathy by the very means intended to push it to the utmost. Diderot's taste was more instinctive and less theoretical; his feeling was unsophisticated; his doctrine might result from his practice, but did not occasion it; whereas Lessing makes his play by the scale and compasses, and tries what his rules permit, sometimes with an unwiseness, which would not be expected from his sagacity, and always with a guardedness which would not be expected from his tolerance.

Nathan the Wise is the most original of Lessing's theatric works: it is rather a dramatic metrical romance than a play; for, although performed with reputation as curtailed by Schiller, it was evidently intended for readers, more than for hearers. It is become a national classic; it forms an æra in the history of opinion. The absurd sentiments and conduct of the German public toward the Jews began in Nathan the Wise. The consequent alterations of Prussian legislation result from Nathan the Wise. Cumberland's Comedy of the Jew, which has favoured in England an analogous temper, but which does not appeal to so high a class of feelings, drew inspiration from German sources. Gregoire, and the French patrons of Judaism owe their tolerance to the ring of Nathan. Be it strange, extravagant, improbable, there is that in the book which endears it every where to the generously minded, and efficaciously associates the doctrine of religious equity with loftiness of thinking, and disinterestedness of conduct.

The adventure of this play is supposed to happen shortly after the crusade of Richard Cœur de Lion. The scene is laid in Jerosalem, where Nathan, a rich Jew merchant and banker, often resides, and has educated, as his own, the daughter of a military friend. His house has been on fire, and his adopted child has been rescued from the flames by Conrade, a young templar, to whom Saladin had given liberty on account of his resemblance to an emigrated brother. Nathan returns, he becomes acquainted with this templar, and is preparing to recompence his service with the hand of Recha, when it appears that Conrade is also one of the children of Nathan's military friend, the emigrated brother of the sultan. The parties already allied by reciprocal services, by analogous culture of intellect, and by liberality of spirit, are pleased to find in the friendly affections of relationship an additional bond of union.

The tranquillity of this solution has been censured by a writer of distinguished vivacity and eloquence, in a recent number (XV. 150) of the Edinburgh Review. Surely that critic has little claim to moral taste, who would have a man give vent to expressions of disappointment, because he cannot climb the bed of his sister: whatever Conrade may be supposed to have felt, any other behaviour would have outraged feelings, which are the purest gift of society and refinement. Would this critic have had Recha ravelike Byblis? for that to be possible, her previous character

ter must have been cast in another and a coarser mould.

Lessing has displayed much curious learning in the exact adaptation of the historical allusions, and of the manners of his personages to the time and place of scene. The character of Saladin is perfectly in Arabian nature; rapacious and profuse, bold and kind, enlightened enough to be tolerant, superstitious enough to be pious, rash and warm in battle, in confidence, in bounty, always generous to friend or foe, he is the natural chieftain of such a band as lifted him from a private station to the empire. His capital and court was really the seat of letters and refinement, where a Nathan could be evolved, and a Conrade instructed: the Crusaders were the barbarians of the age; and the Christians of Jerusalem, as here described, were an intriguing faction, in alliance with the foreign invader. Voltaire chooses the same time and place for the scene of his Zaire, but the costume of sentiment and manners is by him less faithfully observed.

The dialogue of this play is well adapted to its office: it is distinguished by an idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its simplicity, which has been censured for its vulgarity: the statelier style of tragedy would ill have suited the gentle emotions and philosophical conversations of Saladin's family; nor would the witty style of comedy have been proper, in the midst of feelings so exquisite, and discussions so momentous. Nathan the Wise may be considered as a didactic poem in a dramatic form: compare it with certain dialogues of Plato, it would be found to carry further the art of impressing moral truth by the imitation of social converse. The most characteristic specimen is certainly the parable related by Nathan to the Sultan: we shall repeat it not from the old prose-translation of Mr. Raspe, but from the metrical version lately published for Mr. Phillips.

NATHAN.

But, sultan, e'er I quite unfold myself
Allow me to relate a tale.

SALADIN.

Why not?
I always was a friend of tales well told.

NATHAN.

Well told, that's not precisely my affair.

SALADIN.

Again so proudly modest, come, begin.

NATHAN.

In days of yore, there dwelt in east a man,
Who from a valued hand receiv'd a ring
of endless worth: the stone of it an opal,
that shot an ever changing tint: moreover,
it had the hidden virtue him to render
of God and man belov'd, who in this view,
and this persuasion, wore it. Was it strange
the eastern man ne'er drew it off his finger,
and studiously provided to secure it
for ever to his house? Thus—He bequeath'd
it,
first, to the *most beloved* of his sons,
ordain'd that he again should leave the ring
to the *most dear* among his children—and
that without heeding birth, the *favourite* son,
in virtue of the ring alone, should always
remain the lord of the house—You hear me,
sultan?

SALADIN.

I understand thee—on.

NATHAN.

From son to son,
At length this ring descended to a father,
who had three sons, alike obedient to him;
whom therefore he could not but love alike.
At times seem'd this, now that, at times the
third;
(accordingly as each apart receiv'd
the overflowings of his heart) most worthy
to heir the ring, which with goodnatur'd weakness
he privately to each in turn had promis'd.
This went on for a while. But death approach'd,
and the good father grew embarrass'd. So
to disappoint two sons, who trust his promise,
he could not bear. What's to be done. He
sends in secret to a jeweller, of whom,
upon the model of the real ring,
he might bespeak two others, and commanded
to spare nor cost nor pains to make them like,
quite like the true one. This the artist manag'd.
The rings were brought, and e'en the father's
eye
could not distinguish which had been the
model.
Quite overjoy'd he summons all his sons,
takes leave of each apart, on each bestows
his blessing and his ring, and dies—Thou
hearst me?

SALADIN.

I hear, I hear, come finish with thy tale;
is it soon ended?

NATHAN.

It is ended, sultan,
for all that follows may be guess'd of course.
Scarce is the father dead, each with his ring
appears, and claims to be the lord o'th'
house.
Comes question, strife, complaint—all to no
end;
for the true ring could no more be distinguish'd
than now can—the true faith.

SALADIN.

How, how, is that
to be the answer to my query?

NATHAN.

No,
but it may serve as my apology:
if I can't venture to decide between
rings, which the father got expressly made,
that they might not be known from one another.

SALADIN.

The rings—don't trifle with me; I must think
that the religions which I nam'd can be
distinguish'd, e'en to raiment, drink and food.

NATHAN.

And only not as to their grounds of proof.
Are not all built alike on history,
traditional, or written. History
must be received on trust—is it not so?
In whom now are we likeliest to put trust?
In our own people surely, in those men
whose blood we are, in them, who from our childhood
have given us proofs of love, who ne'er deceiv'd us,
unless 'twere wholesomer to be deceiv'd.
How can I less believe in my forefathers
than thou in thine. How can I ask of thee
to own that thy forefathers falsified
in order to yield mine the praise of truth.
The like of christians.

SALADIN.

By the living God
the man is in the right, I must be silent.

NATHAN.

Now let us to our rings return once more.
As said, the sons complain'd. Each to the judge
swore from his father's hand immediately
to have receiv'd the ring, as was the case;
after he'had long obtain'd the father's promise,
one day to have the ring, as also was.
The father, each asserted, could to him
not have been false; rather than so suspect
of such a father, willing as he might be
with charity to judge his brethren, he
of treacherous forgery was bold to accuse them.

SALADIN.

Well, and the judge, I am eager now to hear
what thou wilt make him say. Go on, go on.

NATHAN.

The judge said, If ye summon not the father
before my seat, I cannot give a sentence.
Am I to guess enigmas? Or expect ye
that the true ring should here unseal its lips?
But hold—you tell me that the real ring
injoys the hidden power to make the wearer
of God and man belov'd; let that decide.
Which of you two brothers love the best?
You're silent. Do these love exciting rings
act inward only, not without? Does each
love but himself? Ye're all deceiv'd deceivers,
none of your rings is true. The real ring
perhaps is gone. To hide or to supply
its loss, your father order'd three for one.

SALADIN.

O charming, charming!

NATHAN.

And (the judge continued)
if you will take advice in lieu of sentence,
this is my counsel to you, to take up
the matter where it stands. If each of you
has had a ring presented by his father,
let each believe his own the real ring.
'Tis possible the father chose no longer
to tolerate the one ring's tyranny;
and certainly, as he much lov'd you all,
and lov'd you all alike, it could not please him
by favouring one to be of two the oppresser.
Let each feel honour'd by this free affection
unwarp'd of prejudice; let each endeavour
to vie with both his brothers in displaying
the virtue of his ring; assist its might
with gentleness, benevolence, forbearance,
with inward resignation to the godhead,
and if the virtues of the ring continue
to show themselves among your childrens children,
after a thousand thousand years, appear
before this judgment-seat—a greater one
than I shall sit upon it and decide.
So spake the modest judge

SALADIN.

God!

NATHAN.

Saladin,
Feelst thou thyself this wiser, promis'd man?

SALADIN.

I dust, I nothing, God!

[*Precipitates himself upon Nathan, and takes hold of his hand, which he does not quit the remainder of the scene.*]

NATHAN.

What moves thee, sultan?

SALADIN.

Nathan, my dearest Nathan, 'tis not yet
the judge's thousand thousand years are past,
his judgment-seat's not mine. Go, go, but love me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently been observed, that the days lengthen more in a given space of time, suppose a fortnight, three weeks, a month, or more, after the winter solstice, or the shortest day, than they have shortened in the same space of time preceding. The observation is true, so far as it relates to the appearances in the evening, when such remarks are generally made; but the real cause of this apparent variation has been seldom considered, though scarcely a doubt has ever been entertained of the fact. It may

not be unacceptable, therefore, to your readers, should I offer a few reasons for this apparent irregularity in the celestial phenomena, and endeavour to account for it by arguments which are commensurate to the capacities of the unlearned in astronomical science.

That it has been usual to call the interval of time of the sun's rising or setting before or after six o'clock, by the name of ascensional difference, is well known; and that the difference of good clocks and watches, from the time shewn by the sun on the most accurate sun-dials, sometimes sooner, and sometimes later, is called the Equation of Time, is not less notorious. Though the meaning of these terms is fully understood by astronomers, it is necessary to premise thus much by way of information to the unscientific.

From the table of Equation of Time given in many almanacs for every day, it is obvious that there are but four days in the year on which good clocks and watches shew the same precise time with the sun. On all others they are sometimes before the sun's apparent time, and sometimes after it. Without any design of demonstrating the cause of this variance, I shall only observe that it proceeds from certain eccentric inequalities in the earth's orbit round the sun, which give this irregularity to the sun's apparent daily motion, so as at some times to fall short of the mean daily motion, and at other times to exceed it. How these affect the phenomena of the sun, to produce the fact above stated, is what I shall now endeavour to shew, by applying these principles to the effects which will be produced in the present year. With the difference of the fraction of a day only, they will equally apply to any other year.

As these phenomena are most conspicuous in the winter half year, and more particularly from about the third of November to the 10th or 11th of February, I shall specially note the circumstances immediately applicable to the subject during that interval. And it is manifest to any attentive observer, that from about the former of these days in each year to the 13th of December, the days shorten in the evenings much less than they do in the mornings; and farther, that on the latter day the evening begins to lengthen, though the mornings will continue to shorten for eighteen days longer, or until the 31st of that month. In this interval of eighteen days the daily variance of ascensional difference being smaller than the daily variance of the equation of time, gives all the excess of the latter in favour of the evening; and hence the shortest evening will happen about the 13th of December, though the shortest morning will not happen until eighteen days later.

For let us consider that on the 13th of December, 1807, for instance, the equation will be about five minutes forty-eight seconds, to be taken from the sun's apparent time, in order to shew the equal time pointed out by good clocks and watches; for at this time the almanacs represent good clocks and watches behind the sun. This is done away in about twelve days, and in six days more the equation is three minutes five seconds nearly on the other side, when good clocks and watches are so much before the sun. At the two extremities of this interval of eighteen days, therefore, though the sun rises and sets precisely at the same time, the apparent time is nearly nine minutes later in the morning, and as much later in the evening, so that whilst the former is so much shortened, the other is so much lengthened. It should always be remembered, however, that this is stated according to the true representation of good clocks and watches. The ascensional difference having less daily variation in the latitude of London (which is the place I am considering) during these eighteen days, than the daily variation of the equation exhibits, evidently produces an appearance of lengthened evenings from the moment that such daily variance of the equation exceeds the daily variation of the ascensional difference.

We may farther add, that from the 1st of January in each year, the mornings will apparently begin to lengthen a little; but the evenings will still continue to have the advantage by as many seconds of time daily, as is the daily variation of the equation of time, and the improvement of longer mornings is still retarded by as much as that daily variation of equation amounts to. The advantage which the daily variation of ascensional difference has now gained, will still operate but slowly in the morning, as the daily variation of the equation of time must first be subtracted; but it will operate fully in the evening, as it will then receive all the advantage of the variation of such ascensional difference, with the addition of the variation of the equation of time. And this advantage will continue, though gradually and daily less

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and less, until the 11th or 12th of February; after which, until the 26th or 27th of March, the advantage will be in favour of lengthening mornings in a daily improving state, and continue from thence, but less and less, until the 15th or 16th of April, after which it becomes again favourable for the extension of the evenings, but in a much smaller proportion, till about the 15th or 16th of June. Having once more changed sides, the advantage continues to be for the morning until the beginning of September; after which it turns for the evening, when the mornings are again shortened, not only by the daily variation of ascensional difference, but by the daily variation of the equation of time, which is wholly in favour of the evenings until about the 25th of December.

And now having led my readers to the winter solstice, from whence I set out, I might here close my letter. But it may not be improper, before I conclude, just to observe, that the progress of light from the sun to our earth, is known to take up a space of seven minutes and a half; and therefore as the sun's centre will be actually risen seven minutes and a half before we can receive his rays, consequently his semi-diurnal arc from his rising to noon, will be diminished by that interval, and the other semi-diurnal arc from noon to his setting will be lengthened by the same interval. But if any one should be disposed to assert that the sun will have passed the true meridian by such intervals before we can receive his meridian rays, and consequently that the central rays of the setting sun will not reach us until he has actually descended below our horizon by the same space of time, thereby making the effect regularly equal, I shall not presume to dispute it. Leaving this to astronomers to determine, if it has not been already determined, whose facilities and local means render them best competent to decide on a matter of so much importance to the true principles of science, I need only say that I have just mentioned this, as it may afford an argument to account for lengthened evenings in general, though not to any particular part of the year. Your's, &c.

No. 11, *Sidney-street, City-road, London.* OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following answer to the query of B. A. p. 438. vol. xxiii. is not superseded by a more satisfactory one, from some other of your numerous correspondents, I shall be glad to see it in the next number of your useful miscellany.

The great Newton, in his Dissertations on Prophecy, says, "Gregory Nyssen tells us, that after the persecution of the Emperor Decius, Gregory, bishop of Neocesarea, in Pontus, instituted, that festival days should be celebrated to them who had contended for the faith, that is, to the martyrs." And Nyssen adds this reason for the institution, viz. "When he (Gregory) observed that the simple and unskilful multitudes by reason of corporeal delights remained in the error of idols; that the principal thing might be corrected among them, namely, that instead of this vain worship, they might turn their eyes upon God, he permitted, that, at the memories of the holy martyrs, they might make merry, delight themselves, and be dissolved into joy. The heathens were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to saints and martyrs." Hence it came to pass, that for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with ivy, and feasting in the room of the Bacchanalia and Saturnalia: the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the Floralia; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the apostles, in the room of the solemnities used at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the Zodiac in the old Julian calendar. "The church (says an ingenious writer) hath only christened these heathen festivals with the name of some saints: and as December was a dead time of the year, when the heathens had their Saturnalia, and gave loose to recreation, the Christians honoured the season with the name of their Saviour."

Here then your correspondent may discover the honourable origin of Christmas, and by consulting Kennet or any other writer on Roman Antiquities, may also discover how the Bacchanalia were observed, the gross licentiousness of that festival, and the reason of "placing sprigs of ivy, &c. in our churches at Christmas;" a season of more dissolute pleasure and criminal indulgence than any other in the whole year, as if Christ was become the minister of sin!

It is remarkable that although several other superstitious customs of a heathen or popish origin are declining in this pro-

testant

testant country, yet the practice of exhibiting the symbols or emblems of Bacchus at our festival of Christmas, is still generally observed. Our elderly females are yet extremely zealous in keeping up the custom of decorating the houses with ivy, or other evergreens; and I remember hearing one of these good matrons lament that the introduction of sash-windows would in time destroy this holy custom; after which, she feared the church itself would be in great danger! But what chiefly contributes to keep it up, is the great care and attention of our ghostly fathers. A clergyman would as soon read the daily prayers without his surplice, as read the office for Christmas day without looking through an ivy-bush. It may therefore be hoped that the prognostication of the good old woman just alluded to will not come to pass in our days; and that we shall still enjoy our annual Bacchanalia.

Your's, &c.

A PLAIN CHRISTIAN.

P. S. Permit me to inform your "Occasional Correspondent" (p. 439) that no direct motion has been made in the House of Commons for preventing cruelty to animals, except that made by a worthy member a few years ago for suppressing bull-baiting. Your correspondent cannot have forgotten the fate of this motion, nor on what patriotic grounds it was opposed. Whatever causes we are fighting for now, we at that time were fighting for Christianity, and it was proved that if bull baiting, &c. was suppressed, it would damp the ardour of our youth among the lower orders, and tend to prevent them from stepping into the ranks as fast as their comrades were "killed off." An acute logician would therefore easily prove that bull-baiting tended to support Christianity so called, that is the Christianity of a late heaven born minister and Co. Let not, then, your Occasional Correspondent revive the subject, lest he be suspected of sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion.

ABSTRACT *of a* JOURNAL *kept in* MARYLAND, *during a late* TOUR *in that* COUNTRY.

I HAVE been to the Methodist chapel in Reister's Town, in the morning; to a seminary, where a Mr. Armstrong preached in the afternoon, and again to the chapel in Reister's town at night. It was a watch-night. Three or four elders exhorted in turns, and from the accompaniments of sighs, groans, gesticulations, and ejaculations, I am at a loss for a comparison, to give my English friends any idea of it. No public-house, or even Bedlam, can equal the noise, nonsense, and extravagancies I heard and saw exhibited. Ten years ago I was in the Methodist chapel at Baltimore on a watch-night, and there were two conversions; however, they had not proceeded far, before I was literally frightened away: but it was nothing to what I now saw exhibited. I thought, in the general uproar, to hear distinctly the words "hark forward, hark forward!" from a ruddy old man, in a night-cap, probably an old fox-hunting sinner. A young woman soon after began to feel the spirit of conversion, and then a young man, whom I had observed in the fore part of the day to be in strange convulsions. The tunes to the hymns would suit pigs and reels, and they worked themselves into such a phrensy by singing and stamping, that at last they literally danced, taking hold of each other's hands. The young woman, who could not have had a better opportunity of shewing her attractions at the opera, was at last totally exhausted; but a little rest enabled her to rejoin the duet and fandango! Gracious God! said I to myself, do not these people thus qualify themselves for Bedlam? I believe this is more rarely the case than at first sight one should be apt to think. The conversion is the most dangerous crisis to women; but that got over, they are perfectly at ease respecting their salvation. All this enthusiasm and extravagance may be intended to call together a concourse of people, and multiply as much as possible the chances of gaining members amongst the weak and credulous. I understand that the propriety of such proceedings has been taken into consideration at one of their conferences, and that the votes were for their continuance.

A Mr. Bloodgood preached in the forenoon at Reister's town. He had been a dancing-master, and certainly the transition to this present calling would in one respect make him feel quite at home. The preacher at the seminary, who had been an out-rider for a Yorkshire house, and then an unfortunate shoe-merchant in Philadelphia, talked of *cisterecns* of running water, and made other grammatical errors without number. He was, however, reckoned a fine man, and the ladies called him very pretty. As for the matter, one methodist sermon is a good sample of a thousand. I am told that it is a principal object with most of the round preachers to get snug-

ly

ly married, and settled on plantations. They are much followed, especially by the women; but I apprehend more from curiosity and a desire to see and be seen, than from a view to conversion: indeed, some are honest enough to confess it. It is excusable when we consider how far asunder the plantations are, the thinness of the population, the scarcity of market-towns, and, in fine, the few opportunities young people have of seeing one another except at meeting. So that saying nothing of spiritual conversion, I have no doubt many a couple is converted from the errors of single life to the wholesome doctrine and practice of matrimony by these periodical assemblies. Camp meetings are frequently held, when the people assemble in crowds, and encamp in tents by families, for three or four nights, having a stock of provisions, &c. with them.

The men of Maryland are in general swarthy, tall, and athletic. To the climate, stoves, and immoderate use of tobacco, may be in a great measure attributed their swarthy and unhealthy appearance, particularly the Germans. The women are tall, genteel, many handsome, some beautiful and easy in their carriage. They are, however, deficient in personal cleanliness, as well as the men. That ingredient in the continuation and formation of health and beauty, to which our British fair are no strangers, would, if practised, enhance the charms of many a black-eyed Marylander. Their teeth are in general bad, owing, I think, to a hot and saline diet of tea and coffee, hot bread, sausages highly seasoned, salt and hung beef, and salt fish morning, noon, and night. They omit, too, the very necessary precaution of washing their mouths every morning, using the finger to the teeth, instead of a hard pernicious brush. Many are not deficient in education, but the abominable system of negro slavery frequently puts to flight all their good principles and habits of industry learot at school. Depending upon negro exertion for every thing about their houses and persons, they are literally the slaves of slaves, and victims of spleen, ennui, and the most odious passions.

There is an early disposition for marriage, caused by climate and precocious puberty, combined with the ease of supporting a wife and family with respectability and comfort. Women are marriagable from fifteen. Men in general do not marry before twenty-five or thirty. Bastardy is common, and the allowance till the child is seven years old, is not to exceed forty dollars per annum. The most predominant diseases are fever and ague, and of late consumption, particularly amongst the females. I observe from the weekly lists of deaths in Baltimore, that about one-third is from the latter disease. Dr. Rush, in designating this the British disease, laments its appearance and increase in America, as an unequivocal symptom of a departure from the simple mode of life pursued by our ancestors. Highly seasoned dishes, liquors, tea, balls, routes, dress, or rather nudity, &c. have an injurious effect upon the constitution just in the proportion of immoderate and unseasonable enjoyment. The formidable train of nervous affections is to be traced to them, which have penetrated from the toilet of the fine lady even to the workshop of the artisan. Many of the old complaints have been banished by them, or so changed in their symptoms and operation as to be scarcely recognizable. They may be said to form a middle class between the chronic and acute diseases, and, from their obstinacy and continuance in most instances during life, may not improperly, perhaps, be called *mulic*. But, unfortunately, they can propagate their species, as many a miserable offspring can testify. Thus it is that the sins of the parents are visited upon the children.

Mr. M. was in Baltimore during the yellow fever in 1797. He had lately taken a shop, and begun business in the hatting line on the Point. He boarded with a Doctor Jacquet, and his own business being very bad, he offered his services to the Doctor, who was burthened with too much. He was induced to this from the circumstance of owing the Doctor fifty dollars, being the rent of his shop. He carried out medicine, and bled the patients. He had five dollars the first day, and fifteen per day for three days more, when he left him. The Doctor was getting what he liked, sometimes two hundred dollars per day. Mr. M. advised him to remove, but he would not, swearing that he was case-hardened against the attacks of the fever. Mr. M. saw him, in the morning of his removal from Baltimore, put a stout ship carpenter into his coffin, and carry it to the grave himself, when no one would come near him. A few days after, the Doctor sickened,

ened; he sent for Mr. M. but prudence prevented him from going, and soon after he heard of his death.

The cattle are subject to many disorders in these parts. The bloody murrain often visits them. What is the cause of this fatal distemper, the people cannot tell, but if a conjecture might be hazarded, as it generally attacks young cattle from one to two years old. I think it is owing to their feeding upon marshy grass, with which the meadows abound at the latter end of the year. Cattle above that age being exempt from it, perhaps from the superior strength of their constitutions, or the discrimination of their palates, which makes them avoid feeding upon the noxious grass. In this case, draining would prevent the growth of such grass, and, of course, the distemper. Dr. F. has lost five in three days. They shew it first by violent twitchings in the flanks, then they become so weak that they lie down, and seem to lose all pain for the last three or four hours of life. They die within the twenty-four hours. I saw one opened. The coat of the stomach was peeled off in places, and inflamed and rotten where it remained; the insule was even black, the kidneys were inflamed, turgid, and bloody; the lobes of the lungs and auricles of the heart were black, and upon cutting into the loins on the back, there were numerous small lumps of blackclotted blood. A most intolerable stench issued from the carcase. A man from Gettisburg, who was going by with his waggon, said that he had lost some young cattle this winter of the same distemper. He had given to the surviving ones one spoonful of alum and brimstone in equal parts, morning, noon, and night, and thought it a preventive.

In considering the counter-current of rivers, I have sometimes thought that the facilities which they afford to navigating vessels up the stream, might be considerably increased by imitating nature in those circumstances which cause counter-currents. For this purpose, where the rivers run in right lines for any distance, say five hundred to one thousand yards, might not moles be projected from the banks, so as to catch part of the current, which would cause a counter-current? In order that boats might not have occasion to go round the points of these moles, and so run the risk of being drawn into the main current, a sufficient space for their passage might be contrived through the frame-work of the moles, near to the bank, where the water would always be the stillest. Where Nature, by her own protections or moles causes counter-currents, if they require securing, or increasing against unavoidable decay, as they will generally, except their base and elevation be rocky, it may be done by inclosing the projecting point in a coffer-dam, and extending it as far as may be thought necessary into the bed of the river, filling up the intermediate space between the end of the point of land and extremity of the coffer-dam with stones and rubbish. Where the points of land project considerably, and are narrow, cuts may be made for the passage of boats similar to those through the artificial moles, and as near as possible to the general bearings of the banks.

It may be objected to these moles, that in time the intermediate space would become too shallow for navigation, by the deposits of sand, mud, and trees, brought down by the main current. The objection seems formidable and well founded. To obviate it, instead of these moles being stationary, might not the principles of hoat and ship-building be applied to them, securing the stem to the bank, and the head towards the bed of the river by anchors. Thus, before any considerable swell is apprehended, the anchors might be raised, and the mole vessel drifted along side of the bank. By this means all the deposits of sand, &c. which had been made in those rivers which are only navigable at certain seasons of the year, as the Ohio and Missisippi would be swept away. But these would be trifling, compared to what might be caused by the stationary moles, because the greater part would drift under the mole vessels, whenever a trifling swell should raise them from the bottom of the river,

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF some of your architectural correspondents would point out a mode of building large rooms in such a manner that no echo shall be produced, they would confer a great service on the public. There are some county-halls in the north of England, in which the assizes and sessions are held, that produce so much echo, that the speakers cannot be distinctly heard, which must be allowed to be a great inconvenience, especially to the judges and jurors. In building

rooms in which lectures are proposed to be delivered, it is particularly desirable that there shall be no echo. The shape of the room, and the use of stucco on the walls, or what proportion of stucco should be used, or if it should be used at all, are points very worthy of consideration. Your's, &c.

Oct. 2, 1807. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

SUCH is the despotism, and even convenient influence of established custom over the affections, the moral and physical tastes of mankind, that we ought not to be surprised at difficulties generally experienced by those who attempt to introduce even the most obviously beneficial innovations. The error, during a long course of time, may have linked itself with the interests of man, or even become assimilated with his existence. Various instances are upon record, of slaves having refused the proffered boon of liberty from their proprietors. Not to insist on the force of habit, of prejudice, and suspicion, in the minds of the ignorant, of what use is liberty itself to such, without the obvious and certain means of making it subservient to the support of life? We need not, then, surely fatigue ourselves to be surprised that this self same, universal deity, Custom, should enslave the tastes of the good people of England to adulterated beer, influencing them to prefer it to the pure and genuine, or that grave and irrefragable doctors should hold forth and write in favour of London porter, more especially for the use of the nursery, and as a beverage the best calculated to make milk for the rising generation. Nothing can be more true, than that adulterated beers have had a general preference among us, both in town and country, for the last twenty or thirty years, and that the great national advantage, which, it is to be hoped, will result from the establisment of new breweries, upon the plan of common honesty, must be attributed to causes altogether distinct from public choice or discrimination.

I shall request indulgence, Mr. Editor, for a little more prefatory, perhaps desultory, matter. In former days, the art and mystery of brewing beer had not been elevated, as at present, to the rank of a science; it generally consisted, whether in the public or private way, of a few plain rules, derived from long, but not very diffusive practical experience. These rules were sufficient for the manufacture of very good beer, although, it must be acknowledged, at a very considerable expence of malt. The grand object, indeed, of those piping times, was good, nutritious, and exhilarating beer; not, as in this age of taxes, the saving of malt. But as people become fastidious, and their palates dainty, from luxurious enjoyment, and as the appetite is ever prone to high-seasoned luxuries, the most popular, that is, the most intoxicating ales and beers of that day were those *doctored*, or adulterated with stimulating drugs, which were in use in many common breweries, notwithstanding the denunciations of old Elves, in his Treatise on Brewing, of those horrors which the consciences of the adulterators would inflict upon them, in their latter days. The sin was, indeed, then far more common, than regret for its commission; and we have not of late days heard a single instance of the death-bed repentance of a brewer, for the number of fellow-christians he might have poisoned by adulterating his beer. The adulteration, however, was by no means so general in those times as since, nor the quantities of drugs used so large or various; the intent being not so much to spare malt, as to impart to the drink a novel and racy flavour and an intoxicating quality.

But the perfection of the art of brewing, as it then stood, was remarkably confined to particular towns or districts, and I well remember one considerable and populous town, with a river of the finest water in the world washing its descents, which had been immemorially infamous for hard, rough, unpalatable beer, afflicting all new comers with the belly-ache, and which even the inhabitants, in spite of all the prejudice of custom, would never drink when they could obtain any other. In consequence, two brewers, one about twenty miles to the east, another about ten miles to the westward, reaped the benefit of supplying the town in question, with considerable quantities of beer. Yet so excellent a concern has the brewery ever proved, that large fortunes had already been made by it even in this place. Nay, even the royal blood of Stuart is said to have been mixed with the blood of a common brewer; on which fact, or pretended fact, I shall subjoin a query at the end, for I dislike notes.

This irregularity of skill and practice was remarkably predominant in both public and private brewing, and whilst some respectable country families had a sort of hereditary right to boast of the purity, substance, and fineness of their

beer,

beer, others with equal advantages of liquor, and all the necessary materials had never, for centuries past, any beer in their cellars, either strong or small, fit for a Christian Englishman to drink, or even (no Popery) for an Irishman. Something, perhaps no little, of this yet remains. A very usual defect was that of transparency; and I remember about thirty odd years since, the house-steward of an honourable and respectable baronet, of the right old English breed of country gentlemen, made heavy complaints to me, that, although their beer was liberally brewed, and of the best materials which a rich and fertile country produced, it was yet always thick and turbid. I promised, but did not find leisure, to look into the cause of this. About ten years afterwards, however, changing my residence, by making a move of forty miles to the right about, I had an opportunity of detecting one cause, at least, of turbid beer. The first brewing at my new house having stood its proper time, we tapped a cask, afterwards several casks, and found the drink all alike, thick as wash. On questioning the farming-bailiff, who acted as brewer, and who had served my predecessor many years in the same capacity, his answer was, that very good, but no fine beers ever was, or ever could be, made in this house, referring me to all the neighbours, comers and goers. Surprized indeed, but not at all satisfied by this account, I applied for farther information to my predecessor, a very worthy gentleman and rather a deep drinker in good beer. With a face of gravity and concern, my friend confirmed the bailiff's account from his own long experience; and as by the writings of the house it appeared to have been built early in the reign of the first James, I really began to be apprehensive of a complete unbroken tradition of muddy beer, from that æra. The affair appeared to me of the miraculous cast; but having no faith in miracles, whether of ancient or recent date, I was determined on examination, rather than passive credence. A brewing approached, the liquor was pellucid, the malt properly ground. In the common random way, the liquor seemed to be taken at the proper heat, and the worts were well boiled. In the latter stage of the process, the secret came out. My brewer, about to tun his beer, was proceeding to lade it all up, thick and thin, top and bottom, and to cask it in that state, on which I stopped him. Such then appeared to have been his usual practice, never attending to working the beer in the casks. I directed him to take up the beer carefully, without disturbing the bottoms, which I destined to the hog-cistern, and to work his beer well in the casks, filling them up with a reserve for the purpose, as often as the waste by fermentation should render it necessary. Four months afterwards I invited the friend of whom honourable mention has been made, to a family dinner, during which he inquired of me where I purchased such bright ale, as he was desirous of obtaining some such. I was obliged to call in the brewer as my voucher, before I could persuade my friend, that the beer he had before him, and which by the colour and brightness he could not distinguish from sherry, was home-brewed. The same success attended all my after brewing in that country, and so the wonder ended; but I do not boast that the neighbours followed my example.

Before I proceed any farther, Mr. Editor, I find it necessary to explain to my readers, why I ought to egotize a little. A certain traveller, now in retirement, tells us that he once wrote even a selling book, without understanding a syllable of the subject. Thoroughly as that gentleman knew the world, he must have been aware that his case was by no means singular. However I am not ambitious of the credit of such a superior talent, I mean to shew why I ought to know, at least something of the common brewery. Before I quit the Traveller in Retirement, I must take leave publickly to state the just cause of complaint which I have against its author, the Rev. Mr. Dutens. He robbed me—of nearly a whole night's rest, and sleep is of peculiar consequence to me. One of his volumes came into my hands, late in the evening; I felt it quite impossible to retire until I had finished the last chapter, even then thinking it a lucky escape that the succeeding volume was without my reach.

Some years previous to the last period alluded to, with my Latin fresh in my head, and brim full of the confident vanity of a young man, I had determined to make my literary debut with an English translation of Tacitus. It appeared to me that Gordon, in aping, from inability to imitate, the manner, had given a burlesque, as well as a version, of the writer. I purposed to have taken Junius for my English model, which I then supposed, from certain hints given me by the editor of a newspaper, and which I am now

half convinced by various other considerations, was written by General Hamilton. But some shrewd friends hinted to me, that it was far more profitable to make beer than books; and that there was no comparison to be made between the acquisition of wealth and of fame. From respect to such sound advice I took an active share in a brewhouse, but I sold it in a very few years. This brings to my remembrance a favourite but strange beverage of the late Sir Edward Walpole. Sir Edward was accustomed to drink a mixture of red port-wine and small beer; and being perpetually disappointed in the quality of the latter, he offered me any price I should demand for fine small beer.

The time of which I now speak was about the year 1778. There was a very liberal spirit in the housekeepers of the metropolis, generally, who were willing to give a good price for good ale and small beer. There was much bad beer brewed, rather, perhaps, from a want of care or skill than with the view of saving malt. Some ale was brewed in London, without any kind of adulteration; and although the London porter had receded considerably from its original standard flavour, and, indeed, substance, it was a very different drink to any we have tasted of late years, partaking far less of scientific and chemical brewing. The country ales for the London market were generally *doctored* through and through; and from the spurious flavour so produced, as well as the stupefying quality, rather than from any intrinsic excellence, they derived that preference which they really and generally obtained. I have amongst my memoranda a remarkable instance of the correctness of the public taste. However, the Latins said, that sometimes the people see clearly; and I hope they also sometimes taste aright. I had long solicited a certain publican to take a load of my ale on trial, for two good reasons; first, because, in the commercial phrase, he was an undoubted good man, and because his house was famous for ale. He remarked to me, that he had all his ale from the country, and that his numerous customers were so habituated and attached to it, that a change might be attended with serious consequences to him; but out of respect to the pains I had taken to induce him, and there was another reason, the money I had spent in his house, he consented to receive a single barrel. I called upon him after the barrel had been about half drank, and, to my great disappointment, he informed me that he must drink the remainder in his family, as his guests would not touch my beer a second time. The rejected ale was brewed from the purest white malt of Ware, and the most costly and fragrant pockets of hops which Kent or Surry produced. There was not an atom, or particle, of any kind of adulteration, not so much as an ounce of G. P. or a race of ginger. The length drawn was little more than two barrels of ale from a quarter of malt; the drink was as pellucid and sparkling as Canary, and as smooth as Florence oil, and the price was two guineas per barrel of thirty-six gallons. No man was worse calculated than myself for a waste-butt, but from sheer complaisance I sat down, and drank with the publican of his famous country ale; it was dosed, as nearly as I could judge from my palate, with bay-salt, sugar, grains of paradise, and either opium or *coculus indicus*. It raked my stomach, as though I had taken emetic tartar, and I was not rid of the thirst it occasioned for several days.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of the company of firemen in Paris with which you favoured us in your Magazine for June, appears, to me to be highly worthy of attention, particularly by those who are of the same profession. Fires, as we are there informed, are more generally and more speedily extinguished than with us. From what cause does this proceed? Water is more abundant with us, our engines more powerful, nor can I imagine that in masculine exertions of whatever description, any nation superior to the English, in skill, in courage, or dexterity. Instead, therefore of experiencing the dreadful effects of fire in a higher degree than at Paris, one would expect quite the contrary.

There can be no reason, indeed, to suppose that the firemen of Paris possess any mysterious knowledge of their art, unknown to us, or any other superior dexterity in the exercise of it. The plain and obvious cause of their speedy extinction of fires, is the promptitude with which water is procured and applied. As soon as the engine arrives, water is almost immediately poured on the flame before it has made much progress. But in London how often is it the case, that, after the

the engine has made its appearance, a terrible and anxious interval of half an hour takes place; while families are standing in silent grief beholding their comfortable homes going fast to destruction. During which time, the fire acquires such additional strength as to require perhaps a hundred times the quantity of water to extinguish it. In the late fire at the Haberdashers alms' houses, the building was almost consumed before water could be had. In no case indeed is this powerful antidote procured with all the promptitude which one would think it possible. We are informed in the above-mentioned paper, that in Paris, besides other facilities, water is conveyed in large tubs on a separate carriage along with the engine, and every thing being in an admirable state of preparation, instantly plays upon, and crushes the infant flame.

In Lisbon, where neither the firemen, the engines, nor the water, is comparable, in the particulars, to London, great fires are very unfrequent; which is principally owing to the chief attention being devoted to that prime, that obvious consideration, *speed*. Such diligence and activity is exerted, that water is found on the spot where the fire happens in considerable quantities even before the engines arrive; they do not need to grope and bustle about for it for half an hour. In the metropolis of Portugal, the inhabitants are supplied with water by the Gallicians, who perform that office by small wooden barrels, which they carry on their shoulders. These water-carriers are bound by a severe penalty to take home every night their barrels full, to be prepared in case of an alarm of fire; and by distributing very trifling rewards to those who are most exact and forward in performing their duty, the utmost zeal and alacrity is displayed in this business. These poor people are seen crowding from all quarters with their precious load, which being immediately thrown on the half-smoothered flame, before it has seized upon the larger timbers, generally prevents any farther damage.

Were not their good effects known, and proved by experience, the Parisian fireman with his large tubs, and the Gallician, with his small barrels, would be despised as altogether ludicrous and insignificant. Such contempt must proceed from inconsiderate persons only, who forget that it is not so much the quantity of water, as its early application, which ought to be chiefly studied. When such vast sums are annually expended* for our security against fire, we ought surely to enjoy advantages equal to our neighbours. We cannot, indeed, avail ourselves of the service of water-carriers; but having water itself in such abundance, some means may be devised to make an equally speedy use of it as others. It cannot be supposed that above a dozen or two water-carriers are to be found in one street of Lisbon. If, then, small barrels, lying in different and distant parts, when quickly applied, are found so effectual, what a pity it is that the large cisterns, with which every house in London is accommodated, should lie useless and untouched, when a whole neighbourhood is threatened with destruction. In cases when water appears difficult to be found, every person should for a moment lay aside all ceremony, and become a water-carrier, especially those who are likely to be involved in the same calamity. Such zeal, such active benevolence, do Englishmen of all descriptions display in affairs of an urgent or desperate nature, that I am persuaded this office would be performed with the utmost chearfulness.

I recollect a fire some years ago, not two hundred yards from the New River Head, in a public situation. Various engines, to be sure, arrived with expedition, but for above a quarter of an hour no use was made of them. In the mean time, frightful volumes of flame burst from the windows, and the outcry became general, "They can't get water, they can't get water." How much did I, on that occasion, lament that sole dependence should be placed on the common means of supply. I was then convinced that if it had been properly understood, and had been the practice, innumerable pails of water would have been of unspeakable service.

Nor can I see any good reason why the practice of the Parisian firemen above alluded to should not be immediately adopted, unless, indeed, the additional expence should be thought an objection. Carriages with a cistern, or two or three large tubs fixed on them, and continually filled with water, should be along side the engines, and be dragged with them to wherever the fire may be. Were these precautions used, I would confidently hope that, except in very combustible cases, few serious fires would happen.

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* Of this expenditure the public are obliged to you for the ample statistical account in your Magazine, No. 160.

In

In order to insure extraordinary alertness and dexterity on the part of the firemen, they ought, as in all other professions, to be previously exercised and instructed, and frequently practised in sham fires.

The above observations I do not intend as a matter of theory, or curious speculation, to amuse your readers, but as highly deserving of serious attention. Innovations in a long-continued practice, ought, I acknowledge, to be listened to with a cautious ear; but when an obvious and incontrovertible improvement is advised in a matter of such vast importance, it is a culpable disregard of our fellow-creatures, and, in fact, doing them an injury, to set it at nought. What is here proposed, is very different from the plans and inventions of Dr. Carey, of Islington, on the same subject, recorded also in your number for June, novel and untried, laboured and complicated. This boasts of no originality or ingenuity, but its good effects are so clear and so obvious, as to require no argument or illustration to enforce it. Your's, &c.

Bedford-row, W. N.
19th August, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING some observations in your Magazine respecting stirrup-irons, I beg leave to propose to your numerous readers, and to makers in particular, what I believe to be the "something wanting." It is simply this:—let the sides of the ring come full to the inside at the bottom, or let the space between the bars at bottom come quite up to the sides, so as to leave no corners, as it is there the edge of the sole of the boot gets fast, and prevents the foot of an unhorsed man from slipping out. I have used a pair made as before directed, for some time, both on the road, and in the field, and have never found my foot in the least fast. I always ride with a full stirrup. The hussar stirrup, and all others with no square corners, are equally safe, but not so pleasant for the feet, and objectionable for the singularity of the shape. The shape I recommend has been universally admired for its neatness. Any iron may be made to answer the purpose by filing the space at bottom, up to the sides. Should these plain hints meet an early insertion in your useful Magazine, you will much oblige your Correspondent,

Aug. 22, 1807. READINENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XVIII.

MANY an ardent mind has honestly deceived itself into believing, that among the children of nature (as the Indians have been called) would be found undeviating rectitude and simple honesty; that the formation of a settlement in their vicinity, would at once gratify all the finer feelings of the heart, and the necessaries of life. Little acquainted are such visionaries with what is experienced by first settlers in a wilderness; their hardships are immense, and their deprivations equal their hardships. They must for the first year at least, procure salted provisions; for if the settler acquires food by hunting or fishing, his lands must be neglected; indeed he must be very industrious to procure subsistence from his own farm the second year, or a small surplus for sale in the third. When the first settler, (Mr. Williams) fixed himself in Trumbull, he was more than one hundred miles distant from any white inhabitants, from whom he had to purchase every thing necessary for the support of his family; out of which no comfort or aid could be procured, and by whose assistance alone the wide road could be cut, or the trees felled, which were to enable him to pass the neighbouring rivers. To all these evils may be added, that the peace of the settler's family is every hour endangered by the cunning persevering malice of the Indian; yet, strange as it may seem, many people, and some respectable ones, prefer this kind of life: of this description is General Paine, an ancient warrior, who has not unfrequently seen the backs of the enemies of the United States. When I was at his house, where he had been settled about four years, he told me "he must go back, for that country became too thickly settled for him," then I believe in his sixty-eighth year. A few years back, the Indian tribes on the borders of the Lake, were truly formidable, they eyed the white man with jealousy and distrust, but they turned not their heel towards him. Connected with the Canadian government, they were either the open or the secret enemies of the United States. Urged by that government as it is said, and certainly aided by white men disguised as Indians, many of the tribes dared to wage open

war

war against those States: the result was, as it ever must be; the uncultured submitted to the civilized warrior, and the victories of Wayne annihilated in those people every vestige of manly fortitude; they now feel their own impotence, and acknowledge Long knife, as they call the United States, too much for them. By constant cessions of their hunting grounds to the United States, their means of maintenance are abridged, and their numbers proportionately diminish, and in a few years these tribes will only be known as having existed; for those who remain will mix with the more western tribes, who will run exactly the same career. The Indian is every thing but what the hypothesis of the enthusiast presupposes. Dirty, nay filthy, in his person, his hair matted, greasy, and daubed with vermilion, his face painted red, black, blue or yellow, as fancy dictates; his ears cut and elongated by the weight they support, his body lank and toes turned in; yet artful, cunning, malignant, and superstitious; he prowls singly, or in bands, seeking whom he may destroy; possessed of patience, fortitude, perseverance, and no small degree of ingenuity, qualities, which in civilized society are virtues, but used by the Indian too frequently for purposes at which humanity shudders. Exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, and constantly on the alert to commit, or to avoid mischief, still he is the prey of drunkenness, and the victim of credulity and passion. A few anecdotes, the truth of which I cannot doubt, which were related to me, by men of the highest honour, will enable your readers better to appreciate the Indian character, as well as the advantages of civilization, than any thing I can say. The State of Connecticut has applied certain funds, which are employed in maintaining a certain number of Missionaries in disseminating among the tribes on the borders of Lake Erie, the religious opinions of a particular sect of Christians (the Presbyterians.) From what I could see, they do not seem to have much succeeded, although from the number of crosses and other proofs of belief in the Catholic Creed, cut on the trees, I suspect the French priests had better success when this country was considered as dependant on the Crown of France. I mean not to give an opinion as to the advantages of controuling a belief of what Indians cannot understand, but shall proceed to observe that among the Wiandots the clerical character is much despised, in consequence of the following circumstance:—One of that profession being indebted to a Wiandot thirty dollars, which he either could or would not pay, offered a horse for the debt; this was agreed to be accepted, provided the interpreter (Mr. Parish) should say the animal was worth the money. The Indian travelled more than sixty miles to Mr. P. who declared that, in his opinion, it was not worth five dollars, and moreover said, he supposed the reverend gentleman only wished to be clear of feeding him through the winter. On the return of the Indian, the parson insisted that the horse was actually sold, whilst the former with equal pertinacity contended that he had not purchased him. Four years after this, he again called, as he had frequently done through the intermediate period, for his money; the divine asked him to dinner, and as soon as the provisions were upon the table, piously displayed the whites of his eyes and commenced saying grace. The Indian misunderstanding this devotion, imagined it to be an invocation to the Deity, again to enable him to cheat a poor Indian; and as he would not suffer this to be done in his presence, left the table and the house, immediately directing his course to Judge Phelps, to whom he made his complaint, and by whose means he soon recovered his property. Another Indian had a daughter sick, her disease bid defiance to their skill, and she gradually grew worse; the father dreamt that nothing could cure his daughter but the heart of a white man, and he persuaded her lover to watch with him for the first white man they could find, who proved to be an unfortunate Frenchman, whom they murdered: they tore his heart from his bosom, and carried the extraordinary remedy to the patient; but whether she recovered, or not, I cannot say. The belief in witchcraft seems impressed on all uncultivated minds, and it is very general among the Indians. A poor woman of the Seneka Tribe had been but lately accused and murdered; therefore, through the medium of persons who could speak their language, I attempted to prove to Captain John, in one of his intervals of sobriety, and they were but few, the absurdity of such belief and the consequent cruelty of secret punishment, but I was soon silenced. All your black-coats, said he, agree that witches once did exist, and if they did once, why not now? And if now, they ought to be killed. An

Indian

Indian, of the last mentioned tribe, called Big Ben, unfortunately lost his wife and soon after his daughter; another, at the distance of at least two hundred miles, boasted that he had destroyed them by witchcraft. Ben heard and believed it, he quitted his home, and on Judge Huntingdon's estate, (to the East of the Cayahoga, which was the boundary between the United States and the Indians, until 1805,) met and killed the boaster. Ben was advised to fly, otherwise he would, as being within the States line, be apprehended and hanged: in a voice of thunder he exclaimed, "If it be the fashion of Long Knife to kill an Indian, for destroying the murderer of his wife and child, Ben will submit to his fate; but if Ben regain his camp, (which was pitched west of the Cayahoga,) not all the white men, nor all the Indians, shall compel Ben to surrender. Six white men were fixed upon to seize Ben; they saw him lying on the ground, calmly smoaking; his tomahawk, with his hand so placed as to be able instantly to use it; and by his side lay his loaded rifle ready cocked: his pursuers did not dare to attack him, and Ben is yet alive. Previous to this murder, a deadly hatred existed between his brother and himself; but as soon as the former heard of it, he praised the heroism which dictated the murder. Not content, he sought for Ben, gave him his right hand, and declared that he had often shot at the deceased, but he had ever been guarded by Chets (evil Genii) from the effects of his rifle.

From Warren to Cleveland there is a line of Indian barrows, at irregular distances from each other; they are of a circular form, and when opened are found to contain broken pipes, bones, or fantastic and indecent figures. Tradition affords no account of their formation, but they are supposed to have been Indian fortifications originally. The one at Cleveland is about a quarter of a mile from the river, and about twenty feet high. The trees near the Lake are frequently, fancifully, and really not inelegantly cut or painted, often with representations alluding to the catholic faith, but not unfrequently with Indians, Canoes, Deer, &c. There was one tree on the west of the Cuyahoga, very handsomely decorated. It exhibited two canoes full of men, dogs, arrows, and tomahawks, and was probably intended to direct other tribes the course pursued by those who painted it.

Alexandria, Your's, &c.
June 4, 1807. R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 160, p. 26, of the Monthly Magazine, I remark a question on a very important subject, the ventilation of apartments where many people assemble. In those instances the impurity of the air is no doubt much more prejudicial to health than is generally suspected. On the means of chemically removing this evil I shall say nothing; but if the only inconvenience in the use of ventilators, the noise they make, can be obviated, your correspondent will attain his laudable purpose. This I conceive may be effected by the application of Mr. Collinge's very ingenious principle of greasing carriage wheels, by which they travel on for a thousand miles or more without a repetition of that trouble. If, in a similar manner, oil be made to drop on the spindle of ventilators while they are in motion, and they be fixed so as to correspond from the opposite sides of theatres, and other crowded buildings, the air in them will no longer contract that nauseating quality which must have frequently disgusted every one who is gifted with the sense of smelling.

Watford, Your's, &c.
Aug. 21, 1807. J. F. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of your Correspondent J. P. (p. 353, Vol. 23) I send you the following receipt for making paste of *horse-chesnuts*, which is much at his service, should you deem it worthy a place in your useful miscellany.

The *horse-chesnuts* must be peeled, dried in a slow oven, and ground to a fine powder. This powder, mixed with one-third of flour, will make as good paste for the use of bookbinders, &c. as that which is made of flour only. During the scarce winter of 1795, a relation of mine tried this experiment, and found it answer perfectly well. The insertion of this will much oblige your constant reader.

Nov. 8, 1807. S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XI.

STATIUS.

WERE we to follow the epic poets in their strict chronological order, the Poem of Silius Italicus would now engage our attention. But the Thebais of Statius enjoying greater celebrity,

as

as well as possessing greater beauties, is here placed next in succession to Lucan. Seldom, indeed, has the eye of criticism, in its general survey of the ancient classics, condescended particularly to notice either. This, of itself, has been sufficient to induce the student to neglect them as unworthy his perusal, and they have been rarely read, but of those whose literary ardour and ambition have stimulated to become masters of all that antiquity has left us. That they evince a marked decline from the purity of the Augustan age, cannot be denied; but as they are poems founded on great events, and in general composed according to epic rules, they must be allowed to take a secondary rank in the Latin epopœa. Nor upon an attentive study, can it be pronounced that they are wholly destitute of poetical merit. In the Thebais, particularly, will be found some few passages, which, for energy or pathos, have not been often excelled. Without adopting the extravagant praises of Scaliger, who has celebrated the Thebais in a style of eulogy, more consistent perhaps with the capricious versatility of his own temper, than with the sober truth of criticism, it may be asserted that it is far from a contemptible performance, and by many not incompetent judges has been esteemed in some respects superior to the Pharsalia. It has experienced the peculiarly happy fate of descending entire to posterity. Time, which has destroyed so many valuable writings of Livy, of Tacitus, of Sophocles and Euripides, has respected the Thebais of Statius. In the long course of ages which elapsed between the Augustan Æra, and the revival of learning in Italy and the more northern parts of Europe, chance has often drawn many obscure and trifling compositions from their neglected repositories; whilst the dust yet covers, and perhaps may eternally cover, so many inestimable works in poetry, history, and philosophy. But the wise antiquary, however he may repine at the loss or concealment of so much literary treasure, will yet be thankful even for the more inferior productions of antiquity, and will consider nothing unworthy his perusal or study that occupied the attention, or exercised the criticism of former ages.

Publius Papinius Statius was a citizen of Naples, and born there about the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Claudius. His father was of a good family at Sellæ, a town in Epirus, whose ancestors had been famous for their learning and civil accomplishments. He received his education under his father, who opened a school of rhetoric and oratory in Naples. He removed afterwards to Rome, and engaged in the same profession with equal success. He married Claudia, the daughter of a musician, and a woman of considerable attainments in learning. To her, he inscribed many of his verses, and always mentions her with tenderness and honour. His happy talent in writing occasional poems, soon recommended him to persons of the first rank and the highest merit, to several of whom he addressed some of those little pieces which compose his five books of *Silvæ*, or Miscellanies. It is very remarkable, says Vossius, that Martial, a great admirer of Stella, the poet, should never mention Statius, who was so intimate with Stella, that he dedicated to him the first book of his Silvæ. The excellence of Statius in epigrams, which Martial considered as his peculiar province, was perhaps one cause; and the intimacy of Statius with Paris, the favourite of the Emperor Domitian, was probably another. Through the recommendation of Paris, he ingratiated himself so far with Domitian, as to be admitted to sit at table with him at a public entertainment, which the Emperor gave to some of the most considerable persons in Rome. Domitian also presented him with a golden crown, when he obtained the prize on the Alban Mount, at the *Quinquatria*, games celebrated in honour of Minerva. This he himself acknowledges, (Silv. lib. iv. 2.) and adds that it was adjudged him because he had composed some pieces on the Emperor's triumph over the Germans and the Dacæ. But the affluence of Statius did not keep pace with his honours; for Juvenal, who described the high reputation which he enjoyed, and the crowds who resorted to hear him recite his verses, insinuates that he was compelled to sell his tragedy of *Agave* for bread:

Curritur ad vocem jucundam et carmen amicæ
Thebaidos, lætam fecit cum Statius urbem,
Promsit quo diem, tanta dulcedine captos
Affixit ille animos, tanta qua libidine vulgi
Auditur sed cum fregit subsellia versu,
Esuit, intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven.
Sat. 7.

His next attempt was his Thebais, in which he was assisted by Maximus Julius, a patrician of singular learning. This poem cost him twelve years' labour, and he was far advanced in years before he finished it. He professedly took Virgil

gil as his guide, though he modestly deprecates any presumptuous comparison with his great model. His veneration for Virgil is conspicuous in many of his poems, and he was accustomed to celebrate his birth-day with great solemnity, frequently visiting his tomb, and never mentioning his name but with the greatest respect. We have no account of the time, nor of the manner of his death; it probably occurred in the time of Trajan, and at Naples, to which he had retired in his old age.

The less compositions of Statius are not the least valuable part of this writer's works. The style is generally elegant and easy, the sentiments natural and pleasing, and free from common-place descriptions and allusions. The poem on the recovery of Rutilius Gallicus from a dangerous illness; the Epithalamium of Stella and Violantilla; the Poem on the occasion of his friend Celer's voyage, are uncommonly interesting and pleasing. His complaint to the God of Sleep, that he had forsaken him, is in a high degree moving, at the same time easy, just, and natural.

Crimine quo merui, juvenis placidissime divum,
Quove errore miser, deris ut solus egerem,
Somne, tuis? tacet omne pecus, volucres que feræque;
Et simulant fessos curvata cacumina somnos.
Nec trucibus fluviis idem sonus, occidit horror
Æquoris, et terris maria acclinata quiescunt.

The style of his Odes is in general poetical, and the descriptions natural, but they want that life and uncommon propriety of expression, so observable in those of Horace. But we now proceed to the Thebais.

Before we examine the Poem, it may be proper to remind the reader of the time when the event occurred, which was about 1251 years B. C. and 42 before the destruction of Troy. The history of that event is briefly this. Œdipus, whose story and misfortunes are so well known, left the kingdom of Thebes to Eteocles and Polynices, his incestuous off-spring, by his mother Jocasta, with this condition, that they should govern alternately every other year. When it came to the turn of Polynices to resign the crown, he retired to his friend Adrastus, king of Argos. He there meets with Tydeus, son of Œneus, but not knowing him, they quarrel and fight in the king's palace. Adrastus, coming out upon the alarm, separates the combatants, and discovering who they are, gives them his two daughters in marriage. Adrastus promises to restore both to their kingdom, and Tydeus his assistance to settle Polynices on the Theban throne, of which Eteocles now deprives him, and resolves to retain it wholly to himself. Upon this, Tydeus undertakes an embassy to Thebes, but his proposals are rejected with scorn. Having received this just provocation, war is declared against Eteocles, and an army being raised, marches against Thebes, under the conduct of seven generals, who are all slain in the war, except Adrastus. The two brothers kill one another in single combat.—Œdipus is banished.—Jocasta puts an end to her existence, and Creon usurps the throne.

From this statement it is evident, that the subject selected by the poet is not a happy one. In fact, what interest can be excited for two ruffians, cursed by their parent, and fulfilling by their own crimes, and the slaughter of each other, the malediction they have so richly merited? Statius had adhered too closely to history, to render his poem either interesting or pleasing. He has not availed himself of those necessary helps, which fiction alone can furnish in the formation of a just and regular plan. By those more rigid critics, who consider no poem as truly Epic that is not formed in the model of the Iliad or Æneid, so defective a fable will be viewed in no other light, than as an important historical event, poetically related. But as the rules of the epopœa are by no means clearly laid down, and depend more on the opinion of every individual critic, than on any series of given and fixed principles; and as the Thebais possesses some of its properties, though deficient in many, we must be content to admit it into that description of poetry to which it bears the nearest resemblance. By many, it has been considered as having a fairer claim than any other to that rank, after Homer and Virgil. Its moral, if it convey any at all, shews the fatal effects of civil broils, and inculcates the necessity of a sole and absolute government. It seems to be included in these lines:

——Regendi
Sævus amor, ruptæque vices, juris que secundi
Ambitus impatiens, et summo dulcius unum
Stare loco, sociis que comes Discordia regnis.
Lib I.

Or as it is more briefly and strikingly expressed by Homer,

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω Β.

Under

Under a reign like that of Domitian, sentiments like these could not fail to be highly acceptable.

It is a principal defect in the Thebaïs, that it has no personage who can properly be said to be its hero. There is, consequently, not that just subordination in the characters, which we find in other poems of the same description. Nor are they so happily diversified as in Homer. The heroes of Statius are drawn as savage and as cruel as they are known to be in history. Though they sometimes have distinguishing features, yet a general character of courage mingled with rage, revenge, violence, and impiety, reigns in Tydeus, Hippomedon, Capaneus, and Polynices. Œdipus displays throughout the fury of a blustering bully, instead of that patient submission and pathetic remorse, so observable in Sophocles, and so suited to his melancholy condition. The two brothers are impious and unnatural, and Polynices is made to resign the crown with as ill a grace, as Eteocles retains it beyond the term agreed. Adrastus, indeed, is a mild and noble character, and occasionally appears with all the qualities of a wise and religious prince, a tender parent, and a prudent general. Amphiaraus, is precisely the reverse of Achilles. Each knows his fate to be unavoidable; but Achilles bravely meets it, while Amphiaraus meanly flies from it. The one is with reluctance disguised by a fond mother, and placed among the women; the other, when betrayed in his retreat by the avarice of his wife, in revenge devotes her to death, and adds to his infamy by making his son a parricide. The gods make as cruel a figure as the men. Jupiter, is himself the author and promoter of the war. He listens to the distracted fury of Œdipus, when he implores the divine vengeance on his unnatural sons, and dispatches the fury Tisiphone to sow discord among them.

Statius is more successful in his machinery, which he in general introduces on proper occasions, and where it considerably embellishes and enlivens the narration. We shall cite one or two instances. The army of the allies marching against Thebes, is greatly in want of water; the cause is thus poetically contrived by Statius. Bacchus, returning from Scythia and Thrace, where he had been celebrating his orgies—as he draws near his native city, discovers the enemy's forces, and, finding its ruin decreed by fate, resolves at least to defer the calamity. This is something like the conduct of Juno in the Æneid. He summons the nymphs and river-gods, and commands them to stop their springs and dry up their streams. The whole is finely illustrated by a comparison of the Nile not overflowing the country in Egypt at its usual time.

Sic ubi se magnis refluus suppressit in undis
Nilus, et Eoæ liquentia pabula brumæ
Ore premit, fremant desertæ gurgite valles,
Et patris undosi sonitus expectat hiulca
Ægyptus, donec Pharios alimenta rotatus
Donat agris, magnumque reducat messibus annum. *Lib.* 4.

In the first book a council of the gods is held, in which Jupiter declares his resolution to destroy the houses of Cadmus and Tantalus. Juno interposes in behalf of her favourite Argos, but the father of the gods severely silences her, confirming his decree by a solemn oath; and dispatches Mercury to raise the ghost of Laios, who is sent to prevail on Eteocles not to resign the crown. The dress and departure of Mercury are beautifully described by the poet.

Paret Atlantiades dictis genitoris, et inde
Summa pedum propere plantaribus illegat alis,
Obnubitque comas; et temperat astra galero.
Tum dextra virgam inseruit, quâ pellere dulces
Aut suadere iterum somnos; qua nigra subire
Tartara, et exangues animare assueverat umbras;
Desiluit, tenuique exceptus inhoruit aura.
Nec mora, sublimes raptim per inane volatus
Carpit, et ingenti designat nubila gyro. *Lib.* 1.

The tenth book opens with another machine. Juno, moved by the prayers of the women of Argos for the safety of their husbands and children, sends for Iris, commanding her to seek the abode of the God of Sleep, and direct him to spread his heavy mantle over the Theban camp. The palace, its situation, and all the attendants of the lazy gods, offer a scene pleasing, and picturesque, but too long for insertion.

The descriptions are sometimes equally poetical, but in these Statius is the professed admirer and imitator of Virgil. As they present nothing original, it is unnecessary to notice them here. One only we select, which, though evidently copied from Virgil, is not inferior, if it does not excel the parallel passage in the Æneid. It describes the fatal sleep, on the night when all the men of Lemnos are killed.

——Primæ decrescunt murmura noctis
Cum consanguinei mixtus caligine Leti,
Rore

Rore madens stygio morituram amplectitur urbem
Somnus, et implacido fundit gravia otia cornu,
Secernitque vinos.—— *Lib. 5.*

The reader will recollect a similar description in the Æneid, in the night when Troy is sacked. The contest between the brothers, and indeed the whole of the eleventh book, may be considered the best part of the poem.

Such is the occasional merit of Statius, in the exhibition of characters, machinery, and description. The passages we have selected will enable the student to form some judgment of an author little known to general readers, and concerning whom such variety of criticism has prevailed. Scaliger is immoderate in his praise. He calls him a most polite and ingenious poet. He asserts, that there are none, either of the ancients or moderns, who have so closely resembled Virgil, and that he would have come nearer to him in excellence, had he not affected to follow him too closely. Of a high and lofty nature, wherever he endeavours to exert himself, he sometimes falls into expressions too swelling and turgid; but that, beyond dispute, unless it be that phœnix of his age, Virgil, there are none of the heroic poets, whether Greek or Latin, that can be compared with Statius, whose verses may be preferred to those of Homer. Rapin, on the other hand, charges him with the affectation of great words, and swelling expressions; with filling the ear, rather than touching the heart; with an unbounded imagination, without the poise of judgment. He reproaches him as fantastical in his ideas and expressions. He considers the two poems the Thebaïs and the Achilleis, as having nothing in them regular or pleasing, the whole being vast and disproportionable. These opinions of two celebrated critics, so diametrically opposite, make it necessary that we should discriminate between them; and while we disclaim the gross exaggeration of the one, we should not be justified in subscribing altogether to the severity of the other. From the foregoing quotations, we may perceive, that Statius is not destitute either of energy or pathos; that he maintains a fire and spirit, equal to what we see in poets of the greatest names. His sentiments are dignified, his conceptions lofty, and his descriptions magnificent. But his predominant defect is, that he is too florid. His language is often too pompous for his meaning. His images are exaggerated. His imagination, rioting in the most irregular profusion, perpetually throws him into false metaphor, and mistaken sublime. The impetuosity of his fancy is unrestrained, either by his own judgment, or the chastity of style and sentiment in the great poet he professed to imitate; however we may be disposed to admire such a flow of mind, more suited to the ardour of youth than to the severity of age, we must confess, that it was the less excusable in Statius, who wrote at an advanced period of life. He lived to finish his poem, and had begun another; he had ample time to polish, to curtail, and amend. The exuberance of his style, therefore, and the extravagance of his images, can be ascribed only to a defective judgment, or to the decline of real taste, which so soon succeeded to the purity of the Augustan æra. The remark of Longinus, that those who have been most eminent in the sublime, are subject to the most sudden falls, is in no one more exemplified than in Statius. Strada has supposed him seated on the highest pinnacle of Parnassus, but so uneasy in his situation, as to be always in danger of falling to the bottom. He undoubtedly possessed invention, ability, and spirit; but his gigantic images, his tortured and hyperbolical expressions, too often offend the reader accustomed to the chastened grandeur and steady judgment of Virgil. It may be suspected that Juvenal, in the lines we have already quoted, intended to satyrize, rather than to praise him. In these verses are many expressions, which seem to hint obliquely that Statius was a favourite of the vulgar, who were easily captivated with a wild and inartificial tale, and with an empty magnificence of numbers; the occasional harshness of which are perhaps alluded to in the expression of *fregit subsellia versu*.

If, therefore, we have evinced a degree of respect for this writer, seldom entertained by former critics, it is merely because we think he does not deserve the absolute neglect into which he has fallen. We are far from proposing him as a model for others; and recommend, that he should be perused rather than studied. It might be wished, indeed, that no youth of genius were suffered to spend much time on Statius, Lucan, Claudian, or Seneca, all of them authors, who, by their forced conceits, violent metaphors, and swelling epithets, have a strong tendency to dazzle the mind, and mislead the judgment.

Of the Achilleis, the last work of Statius,

Statius, two books of which only are extant, it may be sufficient to observe, that combining all the faults of the Thebais, possessing none of its beauties, posterity has lost little by its non-execution.

The editions of Statius are,

Statii Opera, fol. *Editio princeps*, Romæ, 1475.

Statius, 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1502.

Statius, à Fred. Tiliobroga (i. e. Lindenbrog,) 4to. Paris, 1600.

Statius, Gronovii, 12mo. Amst. Elzev. 1653, very scarce.

Statii Opera Omnia, a Barthio, 2 vols. 4to. 1664. This edition is esteemed, not so much for the beauty of the type or paper, but the critical and explanatory notes of Barthius.

Statius, cum Notis Variorum et Veenhusen, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1671.

Statius, in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris. 2 vols. 1685.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent in p. 438, vol. xxiii. desires "some information to be given him on the origin of the custom of placing sprigs of holly and ivy in our churches, and the windows of our dwelling houses, at Christmas."

This custom is of heathen origin, and one among the many corruptions which was early introduced into the Christian church. When the Christians of the first ages began to depart from the purity and simplicity of the Gospel, and were unwilling any longer to undergo persecution on account of the profession of their faith, they sought means of bringing their religion as near as possible to the superstitions of the heathen nations, with whom they were intermixed. Thus, in order to bring over the philosophers of those times, they admitted many of their religious tenets, and incorporated them with the Gospel; and the better to recommend it to the bulk of the people, who were passionately fond of the shews and ceremonies of the heathen worship, and who, at the festivals dedicated to their deities, were accustomed to gratify every sensual indulgence, in mirth, riot, and intemperance—to recommend the Christian worship to such votaries, festivals of a similar kind were instituted, and observed by the new converts in nearly the same manner; only what before was dedicated to the heathen gods, was now consecrated to the service of saints and martyrs, and the celebration of the birth of Christ, and the same ceremonies, customs, and manners, were adopted in the Christian church, and inserted in the Christian calendar, which before had been canonized in a heathen one.

Your Correspondent will be satisfied with the truth of these observations, when he sees them confirmed by the authority of writers well versed in the customs of antiquity. (See Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, part I. chap. 14, p. 203.) "Gregory Nyssen tells us, that, after the persecution of the Emperor Decius, Gregory, Bishop of Neocæsarea, in Pontus, instituted amongst all people, as an addition or corollary of devotion towards God, that festival days and assemblies should be celebrated to them who had contended for the faith (that is, to the martyrs)." And he adds this reason for the institution: "When he observed (saith Nyssen) that the simple and unskilful multitude, by reason of corporeal delights, remained in the error of idols; that the principal thing might be corrected among them, namely, that instead of their vain worship, they might turn their eyes upon God, he permitted that, at the memories of the holy martyrs, they might make merry, and delight themselves, and be dissolved into joy.

"The heathens were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory, to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to the saints and martyrs. Hence it came to pass, that, for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with ivy and feasting, and playing and sports, in the room of Bacchanalia and Saturnalia; the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the Floreala; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the Apostles, in the room of the solemnities at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the Zodiac, in the old Julian calendar. In the same persecution of Decius, Cyprian ordered the passions of the martyrs in Africa to be registered, in order to celebrate their memories annually with oblations and sacrifices; and Felix, Bishop of Rome, a little after, as Platina relates, '*Martyrum gloriæ consulens, constituit ut quotannis sacrificia eorum nomine celebrarentur*,' consulting the glory of the martyrs, ordained, 'that sacrifices should be celebrated annually in their name.' By the pleasures of these festivals, the Christians increased much in number, and decreased as much in virtue, until they were

were *purged and made white* by the persecution of Diocletian."

To this testimony of Sir Isaac Newton, I may add that of the late Mr. Evanson, whose Sermons in two volumes are just published; which, on account of the importance of the matter treated of, extent of knowledge of the Scriptures, and unequivocal regard to truth, highly merit the attention of the public.

He has enlarged on this subject in a learned and ingenious discourse on Christmas-day, vol. 1, from which I make the following extract, p. 164.—"The church of England observes only the feasts of our Lord himself, his Apostles, and the principal Saints, and it is certain that all those days, which are kept holy in their names, are precisely the same, which being distinguished by some signal circumstance in the old Roman calendar, were by the Pagans held sacred to their imaginary gods. For instance, the first day of the month of May was dedicated by the heathen to Ceres and Flora, their two goddesses of corn and flowers: these early fathers of the Christian church, therefore, retained the feast, but changed the names of the deities honoured by it, and consecrated it to St. Philip and St. James. I mention that festival in particular, because you yourselves are witnesses that part of the very same rites with which the heathen used to celebrate it, is still kept up among our own people. For when we consider the festive processions customary on that day, with rural dances and garlands of flowers, it is easy to see the propriety of such a ceremony, when connected with the Goddess Flora; but it is impossible to discover any relation that it can have either to St. Philip or St. James. In the same manner the feasts of Saturn and Bacchus, which were celebrated at this very season (of Christmas), which continued for several days, and were accounted the chief annual festival among the ancient Romans, were then unhappily appointed to be observed by Christians in the name of our blessed Saviour himself, and those who first were martyred for his sake. The fabulous God Bacchus was always represented by the heathen like a young boy; it is not improbable, therefore, that with a view to preserve to the people their accustomed idea of a child, it was ordained to be the commemoration of the nativity of Jesus Christ; and the whole festival season, instead of being generally called the Saturnalia and Bacchanalia, was dignified with the appellation of the Christmas Holidays. Even now, in this reformed country, many vestiges remain of the rites and customs observed by our Pagan ancestors at the same festivals; they used always on such occasions to adorn the temples, altars, and images of the God, whose feast they celebrated, with boughs of such trees as were supposed to be agreeable to him, as emblematical of his peculiar attributes. And the characteristic description of their fabulous God of Wine being that he was always young, ever-greens were looked upon as fit emblems of his nature in this respect, and the ivy, in particular, was esteemed peculiarly sacred to him. From hence arose that custom which so universally prevails among our own people, of thus decorating the churches and their own houses, at this particular season, with boughs of ivy and other ever-greens. And I wish this habitual and unmeaning practice, as it is now performed, were all the footsteps that remained among us of the Pagan manner of celebrating this festival; but besides the sports and gambols, and the indulgences granted at this season to all ranks of people, which were peculiar to the feast of the Pagan god Saturn, those scenes of revelling, drunkenness, and debauchery, so frequent also during these holydays with far too great numbers of those who call themselves after the name of Christ, are all of them the sad relics of those intemperate immoral practices of the idolatrous heathen which always characterized the feast of Bacchus. How long the venerable names of Jesus Christ and the first teachers of that Gospel, which is so eminently distinguished by the simplicity and purity of all its doctrines, shall be made use of to support and sanctify the institutions of Pagan superstition, and whether it can answer any useful purpose of sound policy or true religion, under the pretence of observing extraordinary seasons of public devotion, to unbinge the minds of the labouring people, take them off from the usual industry of their respective occupations, and by that means lead them into the temptation of mispending not only their present idle time, but also the earnings of their former labour in dissipated amusements, gaming, and such kinds of disorderly living, as tend both to injure and impair their health, and to vitiate and corrupt their morals, are points that must be left to the determination of our rulers."

Yours, &c,

June 15, 1807. G. R.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the late* GEORGE TOWNSHEND, MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, *of* RAINHAM, VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND, BARON TOWNSHEND *of* LYNNE-REGIS, BARON TOWNSHEND *of* LYNNE, *and a* BARONET; LORD-LIEUTENANT *and* VICE-ADMIRAL *of* NORFOLK, *a* FIELD-MARSHAL, *and* GOVERNOR *of* JERSEY, &c. &c.

"Hæc Generi Incrementa Fides."

THE present epoch, confessedly pregnant with the future destiny of Europe, affords ample materials both for history and biography. Amidst the revolutions of kingdoms, and the changes of empires, we naturally fix our attention on the chief personages in the grand drama; and while great events are traced up to their first causes, the political, legislative and military characters, who have figured by turns on the scene, attract the applause, the censure, or the commiseration of mankind. But although the day in which we now live seems to teem with wonders, yet we ought not to forget the antecedent age and the men who then acquired celebrity. The naval battles of the 1st of June, St. Vincent, and Trafalgar; the land engagements of Jena, Maida, and of Friedland, are, perhaps, unparalleled in our annals. Yet those wars during which England contended with France in America, for sovereignty, are not wholly unworthy of notice; and one of the heroes who, on the plains of Abraham, fixed for awhile the attention of Europe, ought not to be permitted to sink into the silent tomb, as if he had been a common man, unconnected with our annals, and unworthy of the pen of a biographer.

The family of Townshend is of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk, and Lodovic, a noble Norman, has been generally considered as the patriarch of this race. He did not, however, accompany the Conqueror here; for it was not until the reign of Henry I. that he came into England. It was he who first assumed the surname of Townshend, and effected as much by marriage as the earlier settlers had done with the sword; for by an hymeneal alliance with the daughter of Sir Thomas de Haville,* he became possessed of the manor of Havile, in Rainham, where his posterity has now resided during the space of some hundreds of years.

Sir Roger Townshend, a lawyer* of some eminence in the reign of Edward IV. encreased his patrimony by similar means, having married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Brewse, of Wenham-hall, in the county of Suffolk, knight, about the year 1489.

Sir Roger Townshend, one of his descendants, distinguished himself under the Lord High Admiral Howard, during that memorable period when the Spanish armada became the terror of England and the world. John, his son, was the first of the family who served as a knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk; he also appears, in the modern acceptation of the word, to have been the first *patriot*, for he was one of the members appointed to state "the grievances of the nation," in the first parliament convoked by James I. He died in consequence of a memorable duel, fought with Sir Matthew Brown, on horseback, on Hounslow-heath, in which both were mortally wounded; this occurred in 1603.

Roger, the first baronet of the family, was created by James I. April 16, 1607: it was he who built the mansion-house at Rainham. Sir Horatio, his successor, was not of age during the civil war, but contributed much to the restoration, and his character has accordingly been much extolled by Lord Clarendon: he was soon after (April 20, 1661) created Baron Townshend of Lynne-Regis, and in 1682 was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Townshend, of Rainham.

Charles, the second viscount, was one of the commissioners who treated of the Union between the two kingdoms; he also acted for some time as ambassador at the Hague, but was recalled, and deprived of his post of captain of the yeomen of her majesty's guard, in consequence of a sudden change of the ministry. On the accession of George the First, this nobleman once more came into favour, having been nominated one of the lords justices, and in 1714, sworn one of his majesty's secretaries of state.

* The family of Havile, or *Hauteville* (de *Alta Villa*, in old deeds), was also of Norman extraction, as the name, indeed, bears evidence.

* He appears to have held the place now occupied by Mr. Serjeant Hill; that of king's ancient serjeant.

In

In 1716-17 he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but never repaired thither; he, however, acted as president of the council, was installed a knight of the garter, and, on the accession of George II. was reinvested with the seals of his office, as secretary of state.

Charles, the third viscount, first acted in the capacity of one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his majesty; he then became master or treasurer of the jewels, and died in 1764, at the age of sixty-four.

George, the fourth viscount, and first marquis, was the eldest son of the former nobleman, by Audrey, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, esq. formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. He was born on February 28, 1723-4, and when he was christened, which ceremony was performed with great magnificence, George I. became his godfather.

The career of Mr. Townshend thus opened under the most favourable auspices, for he was named after a king, who entertained a great attachment both to his father and grandfather, while the two most powerful families then in the nation, those of Pelham and Walpole, were either related to, or connected with him.

The first portion of his education, as well as that of his next brother, Charles,* who, after exhibiting precocious talents, blazed and expired like a meteor, was received under the superintendance of Mr. Lome, master of Lichfield school, and who was afterwards rewarded with a Windsor canonry. If he ever obtained the benefits resulting from either University, it must have been that of Cambridge†; but we believe, that when yet a boy, he entered the Guards, and served on the Continent under the eye of George II. While in the 20th year of his age, and as yet but a subaltern, he fought at the memorable battle of Dettingen (June 1743), where the Duke of Cumberland commanded.

In 1747, we find him captain of a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, aid-de-camp to the prince just mentioned, and knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk; but in 1750, he resigned all his military appointments, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, resigned in disgust. He was then, and still after, however, the soldier's friend: for about this period, he moved a clause on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, "that no commissioned officer should be liable to be broken without the sentence of a court-martial." Mr. Pitt, then in power, and who himself had lost his cornetcy of horse by the mere *fiat* of the court, with a degree of inconsistency, unworthy of so great a man, opposed the proposition.

In the month of December, 1751, the subject of this memoir obtained the hand of a lady, who united both birth and fortune in her own person. This was Lady Charlotte Compton, only surviving issue of James, earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars, The lady in question was, in her own right, Baroness de Ferrars, Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset & Compton, and their issue consisted of four sons and four daughters, as will be mentioned hereafter.

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* The Marquis of Townshend had four brothers. Roger, the fifth and youngest, like himself, entered into the army, and having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was killed by a cannon-shot at Ticonderago, in North America.

The following inscription was afterwards engraved on his tomb, in Westminster-abbey:

"This Monument was erected by a
disconsolate Parent, the
Lady Viscountess Townshend,
To the Memory of her Fifth Son,
The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Roger Townshend,
who was killed by a
Cannon-ball on the 25th of
July, 1759, in the 28th
Year of his Age,
As he was reconnoitering the French Lines,
at Ticonderago, in North America.
From the Parent, the Brother, and the
Friend,
His social and amiable Manners,
His enterprising Bravery,
And the integrity of his Heart,
May claim the Tribute of Affection.

"Yet, Stranger! weep not;
For though premature his Death,
His Life was glorious;
Enrolling him with the Names of
those immortal
Statesmen and Commanders
Whose Wisdom and Intrepidity,
In the course of this comprehensive
And successful War,
Have extended the Commerce,
Enlarged the Dominion,
And upheld the Majesty of these Kingdoms,
Beyond the Idea of any former Age."

† Several of Lord Townshend's family obtained degrees at Cambridge; some of them represented the University.

At

At the general election in 1754, Mr. Townshend was returned for his native county, and in 1756, took an active part in the formation of a national militia, a scheme patronized by the Whigs as a constitutional body of armed men, officered by gentlemen of property, and acting not only as a defence to the kingdom in case of rebellion or invasion, but also serving as a counterpoise to the dangers arising from a standing army. The Tories, on the other hand, cried out against this measure, as an outrage to the royal authority, and an useless and unnecessary burden to the people. After an experience of more than half a century, we are enabled to decide on this great question; and it is now evident, that, although all the advantages resulting from a political balance be now lost, in consequence of drafts from the militia to the regulars, added to a variety of still more fatal causes, yet, by this grand and beneficent scheme, we have been hitherto prevented from the *necessity*, although we may sometimes have incurred the disgrace, of subsidising Hessians, Waldeckers, and other German mercenaries, as formerly, on the first rumour of a war or an invasion.

About this period, Mr. Townshend appears to have made his peace with the court, and also altered his resolution as to military service; for he was not only restored to his former rank, but on the 6th of June, 1756, obtained the command of the 64th regiment of foot.

This change took place in consequence of an expected war with France, and no sooner did that event actually occur, than Colonel Townshend, now advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, was placed under the command of Wolfe, then serving in America. The latter possessed all the requisites to form a great officer; and had not a premature death deprived the nation of his abilities, his name would have stood still higher in the page of history. He had already distinguished himself before Louisbourg, and was now destined to undertake the siege of the city of Quebec, the capital of Canada. The brigadiers Monckton, Townshend, and Murray, were ordered to serve under him; and the second of these officers having repaired to the Trans-Atlantic Continent, early in the spring, in the fleet from England, entered the river St. Lawrence, and debarked in the month of June, on the isle of Orleans.

The first opportunity to distinguish himself occurred at Montmorenci, where brigadier Townshend prevented the French troops from annoying the English camp, by means of a battery placed on a situation to enfilade it. He also covered the retreat of a division, after an unsuccessful attack on a body of the enemy, posted at the Falls.

When the bold but successful attempt of landing the army during the night, and scaling the heights of Abraham, had been resolved on, at his instigation, the command of the second embarkation was entrusted to the subject of this memoir. At the battle which followed, Brigadier General Townshend occupied a conspicuous position; and while busied in keeping not only the enemy, but their allies the savages in awe, he received notice that the commander in chief had fallen in the moment of victory, and that Monckton, the next officer in point of rank, was wounded desperately. On this, he instantly repaired to the centre, assumed the authority that had thus unexpectedly devolved upon him, restored order, and prepared the necessary measures to obtain the surrender of Quebec. To effect that, a proper disposition was made of the forces by sea and land; but such were the salutary consequences of the late action, that a siege had become unnecessary. Before the intended batteries were erected, a flag of truce accordingly arrived in the British camp, with proposals for a capitulation, which after due consideration were acceded to.

On this important event, by which England secured the dominion of North America, and without an act of political insanity must have been retained for ages, the Brigadier returned home, in the autumn of 1759, and soon after repaired to the Continent, with the rank of Major-General, which he obtained in 1761.

From Germany he went to Portugal, where he was invested with the command of a body of British infantry, for the protection of that defenceless kingdom. The author of this article has heard him describe the extreme ignorance of our allies, in the art of war, and exemplify his remarks by anecdotes which would have reflected disgrace on the skill and activity of the Sauvages, or Iroquois.

In 1762, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and on the demise of his father, in 1764, he succeeded to the paternal honours and estates.

Soon after this (August 12, 1767) Lord Townshend having been appointed viceroy of Ireland, embarked at Holyhead,

head, and arrived at Dublin, on the 13th of October.

The Duke of Bedford, and Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, were, at this period, at the head of the administration. Having determined on another change of the government of the sister island, it was resolved, by means of a spirited exertion, to wrest it out of the hands of the "Undertakers," a class of men, powerful in point of wealth, influence, and talents, who, provided they and their friends were gratified to the full extent of their wishes, "undertook" to obtain a parliament favourable to the wishes of the ministers of the day.

It had been hitherto customary, for a lord-lieutenant, to repair thither, only one or two years, to live in splendid magnificence during a few months, and, after providing places for his dependants, and loading himself with gold boxes and complimentary addresses, to hurry back to England, leaving the sent of his government in possession of, and a prey to, a party.

A new system was now in contemplation, and Viscount Townshend was the nobleman referred to on this occasion. At first, every thing assumed a most favourable aspect; "he, who had disdained the thraldom of an undertaker, was ready to wear the livery of a resident viceroy; and the most invetcrate republican became a convert to the new theory of governments: all was rapture and reformation; the return of Astrea was hourly expected, and the kingdom of Saturn was supposed to be at hand."

The spirit of the new viceroy was not doubted, but it appeared necessary to entrust the secret management of public affairs to an able and experienced counsellor. Such was supposed to be found in the person of Sir George Macartney, who had just distinguished his talents for diplomatic skill at the Court of St. Petersburgh, and fortified his interest at home, by means of an alliance with the daughter of the Earl of Bute. On the first of January, 1769, he was accordingly nominated chief secretary of Ireland, and soon after sworn as member of the privy council.

But a military viceroy and an elegant courtier united were not a match for Irish aristocracy and the Irish patriots, when these discordant bodies thought fit to join against them. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Shannon, and Mr. Ponsonby, embodied all their mercenaries, and formed them into battle array, while the Earl of Charlemont, Mr. Hood, and Dr. Lucas, acted as volunteers.

At first almost every demand was complied with. "Various schemes (says Lord Macartney*) were offered, and the utility and the necessity of pursuing them were painted in the most seducing colours. One day a bounty on fish and whale-catching was desired; the establishment of county-hospitals and public coal yards, was another day mentioned; a septennial bill, a judges' bill, an habeas-corpus bill, premiums for corn preserved upon stands, and for corn brought to Dublin coastways, were all asked in their turns; nay, what will scarcely be believed, a proposal was seriously made, that the *land-carriage* bounty should be paid for all corn and flour, brought to Dublin *by the new canal*. And such was the success of the representations, that many of the demands above mentioned were in a great measure complied with.

"The immense charge incurred by them, may be seen in the public accounts, where they stand as incontrovertible evidence of their own exorbitance and impropriety.

"A Lord Lieutenant new in his government, perhaps new in business of any kind, unacquainted with the people and constitution of Ireland, and desirous of carrying on his administration with popularity and good humour, probably at first did not apprehend any danger or inconveniency from adopting these schemes: he perhaps seemed to approve them, and his seeming approbation was immediately sworn into a positive promise, the performance of which he was afterwards either soothed or frightened into, according to the features of his character, and the circumstances of the times."

Be this as it may, certain it is, that the government of Lord Townshend proved highly, although we had almost said unintentionally, beneficial to Ireland.

It was the avowed purpose of his mission, to render that country more ductile and obedient, and yet one of the first measures of his administration, was to recommend from the throne, to make the Judges' commissions, not revocable at will, as formerly, but retained like

* See Barrow's Life of Lord Macartney; vol. ii. p. 146.

those

those in England, "*Quamdiu se bene gesserint.*" An Octennial bill was next asked and granted, and thus Ireland was in some slight degree, and for a short time, apparently rescued from the clutches of both undertakers and state-secretaries.

On the dissolution of the old parliament in 1768, a fresh triumph was obtained for the popular interest; as, when a new one met, a money-bill which had, as usual, been transmitted to England, and returned under the great seal, was rejected by the Commons on the 21st of November, 1769, by ninety-four to seventy-one, "because it did not take its rise in this house."

On that, the Lord-Lieutenant, following the example of Lord Sidney in 1692, entered his protest against the vote, and ended the session by a sudden prorogation. Lord Shannon, and Mr. Ponsonby, were immediately dismissed from their employments, and the latter soon after resigned the chair of the House of Commons, on which, Mr. Perry became his successor. These being joined by the Duke of Leinster and the patriots, gave all possible opposition to the future measures of the Viceroy, and for some months the debates were generally protracted to midnight, and at times to the morning.

We shall here close the political career of Lord Townshend as Viceroy, with a short quotation from a Memoir by the Secretary of State, written in 1773, premising that we cannot exactly agree to the conclusions.

"Whatever errors may be imputed to him, (Lord Townshend,) it is certain that he acted according to the best of his judgment. He was strongly impressed with the principles of the new system, and, as far as was in his power, endeavoured to maintain the King's authority against the undertakers. Though often unsuccessful, he never despaired; though often repulsed, he always returned to the charge; so that at last, by dint of patience and perseverance, he was enabled to lay such a foundation, as, if strictly adhered to, may render the government of Ireland secure and independent for ever hereafter."

After five years' residence in Ireland, amidst much festivity, many convivial hours of enjoyment, added to some unpleasant ones devoted to business, Lord Townshend returned to his native country. Nor was the path on his arrival strewed over with flowers. He had publicly and wantonly affronted the Earl of Belmount, at the castle of Dublin, in February, 1770, by a message highly indecorous, although obviously softened by the *aide-de-camp*, who was the bearer. This high-spirited nobleman immediately repaired to England, and, after an interval of twelve days, employed the late Earl of Charlemont to carry a paper, in which the insult was specifically stated, and an apology expressly demanded.

On this Lord Townshend replied as follows: "I cannot ask pardon, as it would be an acknowledgment of an offence I never intended." In consequence of this* refusal, the parties met on the afternoon of February 2, 1773, between four and five o'clock, in Marylebone-fields, accompanied by their respective seconds. The Honourable Mr. Dillon, acted as the friend of the one, and Lord Ligonier of the other.

After they had taken their proper distance, Lord Bellamont pulled off his hat, and the salute being immediately returned by his antagonist, the latter desired Lord Townshend to fire, who complied, and shot the former in the belly, near the groin, while the latter discharged his pistol without effect. The ball was immediately extracted by Mr. Bromfield, and the wound speedily cured.

Lord Townshend was now rewarded for his real or supposed services in Ireland, with the post of master-general of the ordnance, which he obtained October 17, 1772. During the course of the ensuing year,† his lordship married his second wife, who survives him; Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. an eminent army agent, who, afterwards represented Ballynahill, in the Irish parliament. He also obtained about the same time, a considerable addition to his income by the colonelcy of the Queen's or the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he held for many years.

Lord Townshend presided at the Ordnance Board during nearly the whole of the American war. Mr. Courtenay, whom he had become acquainted with in Ireland, and who has since distinguished himself here by his wit and hilarity, acted for a long time as secretary. That gentleman was then brought in for a

* Life of Earl Macartney, vol. ii. p. 157.

† On May 19, 1773.—His former lady died in Dublin, September 14, 1770, and her remains were brought to England and interred at Rainham, in Norfolk, October 1.

government borough, as it is called; but he and his patron afterwards took different sides in politics, and the latter having expiated his assent to the American war, by passing through the fiery ordeal of patriotism, was at length obliged to find a new leader* and a new borough.† We lament that he and his late colleague have been recently consigned to exile from St. Stephen's chapel, if not to oblivion.

As for Viscount Townshend, he had supported Lord North, and he now followed his adverse fortunes, having resigned to the Duke of Richmond his rival in power, but his superior in business; a nobleman who, at that moment affected both the name and conduct of a patriot, and had attained a popularity, unsuitable to his natural disposition, as he appears either to have been suddenly intoxicated or corrupted by power; for the patron of universal suffrage stooped soon after to the dirty politics of Seaford, and endeavoured to introduce his chalk-diggers from Goodwood to all the rights and franchises of that miserable borough.

On the sudden triumph of the coalition ministry, the noble Viscount appeared for a while to be avenged, having been restored in 1781 to his former profitable appointment, at the head of the Ordnance Board. But the Numidian arts of an eloquent boy at length triumphed over the hypocrisy of bearded Syphaxes; and Mr. Pitt, who at once charmed, blinded, and deceived the hopes of the nation, became and continued Prime Minister during a period of more than twenty years.

Lord Townshend, whose circumstances were, at this period, far from being affluent, now turned towards the heir apparent, caught hold of his princely mantle, and would certainly have ascended with him to power, had the contest respecting the regency proved successful. This failed, and his Lordship was fortunate enough to be no loser; for while the Marquis of Lothian, the Duke of Queensberry, &c. were stripped of their employments for a similar conduct, he was rewarded with a succession of lucrative and honourable appointments.

The death of Gen. Honeywood opened to him the entrance into the garrison of Hull; the fall of Sir George Howard, placed him at the head of the Chelsea pensioners, and on the demise of Field-Marshal Conway, he obtained the government of Jersey. Nor was this all for on October 5, 1807, the King granted to him a Marquisate, and he was accordingly advanced in the Peerage to the dignity of Marquis Townshend of Rainham. In 1792, on the death of the Earl of Orford, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk; and during the same year, he was appointed to the command of the eastern district; in consequence of which, his head quarters were fixed in the vicinity of Warley camp. In 1796, he was finally promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and at his death stood at the head of the list, next to the Duke of York.

In his parliamentary capacity, as a peer of the realm, Lord Townshend spoke but seldom. During the trial of Mr. Hastings, he declared it as his opinion, that an impeachment was not abated by a dissolution: on the contrary, he maintained, that it still existed, and ought to be continued. On the other hand, he allowed that the case of the prisoner was peculiarly cruel, and the conduct of his judges far from being blameless.

"In discharge of my duty," said he, "I have given my constant attendance at the trial, and I cannot help observing that much of the hardship of the case in the protraction of the trial, which has been converted from a prosecution necessary to the honour and justice of the country, into a persecution of an individual, is to be attributed to ourselves.

"If, instead of two days of the week, we had devoted to it four, or even six, we should not have given occasion for the complaints which have been justly made by Mr. Hastings of delay, nor perhaps would there have been ground for the present debate.

"I cannot conceive," adds he, "a measure of more severe injustice, than that, by any possible means, a trial once begun should not be pursued to its regular end of acquittal or condemnation. As for myself, I am satisfied from the opinions of the most able judges, from the report on the table, and from every argument of analogy, that such is the law of parliament, and the privileges of the subject."

The Marquis of Townshend, in his person, was tall, stately, and imposing. Of late years, his grey locks and bald head conveyed an idea of whatever could be conceived as venerable in the veteran soldier, or respectable in the aged nobleman. His conversation how-

ever,

* Lord Thanet. † Appleby.

ever, in the former part of his life, was rather gay than serious, and he affected wit, and even punning with a degree of fastidiousness, that detracted from the general and the statesman. Indeed, by nature, he appeared not to be fitted for application; business was odious to him, and he would endeavour to conclude the most serious conference, sometimes with a joke, and at other times with a caricature.

Of late, his habits have been considerably changed, and a gloom at times pervaded his countenance and his conversation. It is not less singular than true, that he, who had faced death undismayed in the field of battle, amidst the noise of drums and trumpets, and all the trumpery of bustle and pageantry, "that makes war glorious," seemed at times agitated with the idea of dissolution, so that the terrific word "death" was never uttered in his presence by his friends.

His lordship was peculiarly unfortunate in respect to some of his children, but he was eminently happy, we believe, in both his wives; and the latter indeed, although much younger than himself, has devoted a large portion of her life in attentions to him.

The Marquis attained a good old age; and even during the latter part of his life, the glimmering taper would occasionally burn bright, after he had become an octogenarian. He at length expired at Rainham, the seat of his ancestors for many generations, on Monday, September 14, 1807, in the 85th year of his life; a period when protracted existence would scarcely have been desirable.

His family is numerous, for by his first lady he had:

1. George Townshend, born April 18, 1753, succeeded his mother as Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset and Compton, September 14, 1770. On May 18, 1784, he was advanced to be Earl of the county of Leicester, and in 1807, succeeded to his father's Marquisate, being now George, 2d Marquis Townshend of Rainham. In 1777, he married Miss Ellerker, of Risby Park, Yorkshire, since dead, by whom he had Lord Chartley, two other sons, one of whom died young, and four daughters.

2. Charlotte, born in 1754, and since dead.

3. John, commonly called Lord John Townshend, formerly member for Westminster, and who sits in the present parliament for Knaresborough. He married, in 1787, Georgiana Ann Poyntz, a lady nearly related to the Devonshire and Spencer families, for some time the wife of Mr. Fawkener, clerk of the council, &c. by whom he has a numerous issue.

4. Frederick, born Dec. 30, 1767.

5. Charles Patrick Thomas, born at Leixlip in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1768.

6. Elizabeth, born August 20, 1766, and married in 1790 to Major General Loftus, member of parliament for Tamworth, governor of Dumbarton, &c. by whom there is issue.

7. Caroline, who died young.

8. And Frances, who also died young.

By his second lady he has had four daughters, one of whom is Duchess of Leeds, and the second Lady Charlotte Hudson, and two sons.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMITATION OF THE ANCIENT BALLAD.

By Mr. PENWARNE.

WHY dost thou weepe, O gentle Ladye?
Why dost thou grieve, O Lady fayre?
Why is thy lovelye baby presste
In anguishe toe thie throbinge breaste?
And why that looke of blacke despayre?
Why dost thou sit forlorne and sighe?
Sweetest Ladye, tell me why ——

I have cause toe weepe, kinde straunger;
I have a tale of woe toe telle:
It is an Orphane Babe that's presste
In Anguishe to a widowed breaste;
On Crevie's playne his Fathere fell—
Then aske not, gentle straunger, why
Thus forlorne I sit and sighe ——
Nathless comfort take, fayre Ladye,
And let thie grief assuaged bee;
For on a grateful nation's breaste
Thou and thie orphan babe shall reste,
Whilst I will sit and weepe with thee:
For bleste the teares that waile the brave,
And drop upon a heroe's grave.

LUGGILLAW.

WRITTEN ON A LATE EXCURSION TO THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW: INSCRIBED TO MRS. PETER LATOUCHE.

By JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.

IN this sequester'd, wild, romantic dell,
Where nature loves in solitude to dwell,
Who could expect 'midst such a lonely part,
The charms of fancy and the plans of art,

Join

Join to embellish this secluded dale,
Which yon rude mountains shelter and conceal;—
And, like the Cestus round the Paphian Queen,
Guard and encircle this enchanting scene.
For, whilst you journey thro' the dreary views,
Which dismal heaths, and awful cliffs diffuse;
When once embosom'd in this blissful spot,
The weary way and dangers are forgot—
For Heav'n propitious on this valley smil'd,
And bade a Paradise adorn the wild.

For here, comprising ev'ry pure delight,
Sublime and beautiful at once unite;
Here, woods aspiring fringe the dingle sides,
There, torrents roar, and here the river glides;
And more, to decorate the vale so green,
Behold the chrystal lake that shines between;
Whilst ev'ry pendant grove and falling stream
Dance on the mirror thru' reflection's beam,
And whilst you wander thro' embow'ring shades,
Or wind the path way round the fertile glades—
The bloom of Erin on the lawn appears,*
And Cultivation there her harvest rears,
Whilst the neat mansion, form'd with simple taste,
Amidst a wilderness for comfort plac'd,
Adorns the scene, and hospitably shews
The seat of pleasure and serene repose,
Unlike a palace, built for pomp and state,
It bids you welcome to its friendly gate,
And kindly open to each social call,
Free as a Hermit's cell receives you all.

Then who can envy fair LATOUCHE'S place,
Which she, like beauty's queen, is form'd to grace;
Whether she here retires, or decks Belview,†
Her heart to gen'rous deeds and virtue true!
Is still the same, benevolent and bland,
To bless and ornament her native land;
And, like this sweet retreat, in modest pride,
From ostentation shrinks her worth to hide.

STANZAS TO VIRTUE,
(From the German),
By Mrs. LOFFT.

THE heart to youthful passion free
To Love's warm altar bends:
But, *Virtue*, I will sing of thee,
And of thy gentle friends.

To deepest shades of midnight gloom
Voluptuous Pleasure flies,
Nor loves the morning's vivid bloom,
Nor woos her balmy skies.

But thou, sweet maid, dost walk at dawn
The mountain's breezy height,
When first the trembling tints of morn
Immerge in radiant light.

Truth fled the mean insidious charms
That gild the forms of art,
And round thee threw her naked arms,
And prest thee to her heart

She follow'd close thy steps along
Far in a peaceful grove,
And there, its hallow'd shades among,
Inspir'd a sister's love.

Soon *Innocence*, by Envy prest,
Beheld a refuge there;
The blushing maid her name confest,
And join'd the constant pair.

SONNET
WRITTEN WITH A PENCIL, UNDER THE OAK TREE,* PLANTED BY THE CELEBRATED MRS. CARTER, IN HER GARDEN AT DEAL.

By CLIO RICKMAN.

SACRED for ages hence, shall be this tree,
Here planted by those classic hands of thine,
Which still devoted to the great and fine,
To all that's noble,—beneficial,—free,
Mark'd, great ELIZA! every work from thee.
Dear is this spot to me,—a hallow'd shrine,
Pointing where TASTE, where GENIUS, us'd to be,
Where SCIENCE flourish'd, and the LYRE divine.

O! may no tempest tear this Oak away,
No savage hand its honours e'er destroy;
But long its waving branches proud display,
As if it felt its origin with joy:
"Twas, great ELIZA! gave me to the day,
Go emulate her works,—your life like her employ."

Deal, Sept. 1807.

[From a Sarum black-letter Missal, which appears to have been printed in the Reign of Henry VII., I send you the following quaint Lines, which are subjoined to the Calendar. As Books of that early Date are now become rare, perhaps these Verses will be esteemed a Curiosity by general Readers.]

JANUARIUS.

THE fyrst six† yeres of mannes byrth and aege
May well be compared to Janyuere
For in this muneth is no strengeth nor courage
More than in a chylde of the aege of six yere.

FEBRUARIUS.

The other six yeres is like February
In the ende therof beguyneth the Spryngе
That tyme Chyldren is moost apt and redy
To receyve chatysement nurture and lernynge.

* Containing upwards of 150 acres.

† A magnificent seat in the Glen of the Downs.

* This is the *eastermost Oak-Tree*, in England.

† The years are printed in Roman numerals. The period only is used at the end of the quartrains.

MARTIUS.

MARTIUS.

Marche betokeneth the six yeres folowynge
Arayeng the erthe with pleasaunt verdure
That season youth thought for nothynge,
And wothout thought dooth his sporte and pl asure.

APRILIS.

The next six yere maketh foure and twenty
And figgured is to joly Aprill
That tyme of pleasures man hath moost plenty
Fresche and louying his lustes to fultyll.

MAIUS

As in the month of Maye all thyng in mygth
So at thirty yeres man is in chyef lykyng
Pleasaunt and lusty to every mannes sygth
In beaute and strength to women pleasyng.

JUNIUS.

In June all thyng talleth to rypenesse
And so dooth man at thirty-six yere olde
And studyeth for to acquyre rychesse
And taketh a wyte to kepe his houscholde.

JULIUS

At forty yere of aege or elles never
Is ony man endewed with wysdome
For thao forgth his myht fayleth ever
As in July doth every blossome.

AUGUSTUS.

The goodes of the erthe is gadred evermore
To August so at forty eight yere
Man outght to gather some goodes in store
To susteyne aege that than drsweth nere.

SEPTEMBER.

Lete no man tynke furto gather plenty
Yf at fifty four yere he have none
No more than yf his barne were empty
In Septembre whan all the corne is gone.

OCTOBER.

By Octobre betokeneth sixty yere
That aege hastely dooth man assayle
Yf he have outgh than it dooth appere
To lyve quyetly after his travayle.

NOVEMBER.

Wan man is at sixty six yere olde
Which lykened is to bareyne Novembre
He wexeth unweldy sekely and cold
Than his soule helth is time to remembre.

DECEMBER.

The yere by Decembre taketh his ende
And so dooth man at threscore and twelve
Nature with aege wyll hym on message sende
Tho' tyme is come that he must go hym selve.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SONG.

DEAR Chloe, let not pri'e devour
That little, vain, affected heart;
Because I said the fairest flower
Ne'er breathed the sweets thy lips impart.

Nor spoil that face with airs so silly,
Nor point those lovely eyes with scorn;
Because I swore the rose and lily
Ne'er gave such beauties to the morn;

Yes! thou art like—so like the flower,
Its warning fate should fill with sorrow;
The blooming plaything of an hour,
But pluckt—and torn—and dead to-mor row.

S. W.

FROM METASTASIO.

"Sogni e favole io fingo."

WHILST dreams and tales unreal I devise,
And strive to deck them with poetic art,
The self-sprung woes so touch my foolish heart,
I melt in anguish and myself despise.
Haply when snatch'd from Fancy's blind controul
Wisdom appears, and calms my troubled soul?
Haply I these impetuous transports prove
From the resistless influence of Love?
Alas! not only these my mournful lays
Are fables all; whate'er I hope or fear,
Is all deceit; and Life itself a maze,
A tedious, idle dream from year to year:
Grant me, Oh Lord! when the illusion's past
Upon the breast of truth repose at last.

Lincoln's Inn. E. B.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

THIS appears to be a title peculiar to some of the nobles of Spain, and is considered as distinct from any other title of honour, such as a Duke, Marquis, Count, &c. The Grandees have the privilege of appearing covered in the presence of the sovereign. In the time of Charles V. they were only sixteen in number, but the number has been increased by succeeding monarchs. They affect an equality with the Electors of Germany, and the sovereign princes of Italy. In France, they enjoyed the same honours as the peers of that kingdom.

HERALDS.

These officers had formerly more active and dangerous duties than at present: on the day of battle they bore the royal standard, they ascertained the number of the dead, reclaimed the prisoners, summoned cities and castles to surrender, and assisted at the capitulations. The last instance of a Herald being dispatched to declare war, was in the time of Lewis XIII. of France, against the Cardinal-Infant, Governor of the Low Countries. Since that time, the sovereigns of Europe have contented themselves with declaring war by manifestoes.

DEATH-

DEATH-WATCHES.

Of these death-watches or insects, there are two sorts, one is about a quarter of an inch in length, of a dark dirty colour, with a broad helmet over his head, under which, when quiet, it draws up its head; so that this helmet, when the insect rests, is a very considerable defence against such falls as are frequent in rotten and decayed places, which are the habitations of this species of insect. The other death-watch is a small greyish insect, resembling a louse. Both these insects have wings but not perceptible to the naked eye. Their tinkling noise which is generally considered by the superstitious and ignorant as portentous of death, as in Gray,

The solemn death-watch clicked the hour she died,

is nothing more than an amorous notice to each other, or when they eat. The noise is produced by striking their foreheads against the place they lodge in, which is either in or near paper.

The former of these insects seldom beats above seven or eight strokes, and those very quickly, but the other will beat many hours without intermission, and more leisurely.

Mr. Derham, from whom these particulars are extracted, says they are extremely shy of beating when disturbed, but that he has often approached them unperceived, and on his beating, they would answer. This he asserts as a fact founded on frequent experiments.

DEVIL, A FAMILY NAME.

Formerly there were many persons surnamed the Devil, such as *Rogerius Diabolus*, Lord of Montresor.

An English Monk, *Willelmus, cognomento Diavolus.*

And another person, Hugues *le Diable*, Lord of Lusignan.

Robert Duke of Normandy, son of the Conqueror, was surnamed *the Devil.*

In Norway and Sweden, there were two families of the name of *Trolle*, in English *Devil*, and every branch of these families had an emblem of the devil for their coat of arms.

In Utrecht there was also a family called *Teufel* or *Devil*, likewise in Brittany there was a family of the name, *Diable.*

THE POINT OF HONOUR.

The point of honour, though a creature of the imagination, is nevertheless the idol of the greater part of mankind, notwithstanding the pretexts which impart life to it are caprice and frivolity. In this age, that which constitutes a man of honour, is not in the virtue of shunning the commission of faults, but in the audacity of supporting those he has committed. Does it not require an uncommon stretch of patience, when we see rank so confounded that men of merit and birth should frequently lose their lives in a duel, by hands more infamous than the public hangman, while the unworthy assassin saves himself, and lives unpunished?

The method of terminating a quarrel by a duel, is neither founded on reason nor honour; and what is called resentment, is but an imposture woven with cowardice, falshood, and rashness. If we examine the causes of quarrels in general, we shall find the greater part of them occasioned by some hot-headed men, who will never acknowledge themselves in the wrong, and who declare themselves men of spirit, bravery, and honour, with all the insolence which custom authorizes, but would think themselves dishonoured by sincerely avowing they had committed a fault. These are the bipeds who have brought into fashion the art of giving a man satisfaction by threatening to blow his brains out, or by actually doing it.

"CHARACTER."

In a moral sense it signifies an habitual disposition of the soul, that inclines to do one thing in preference to another of a contrary nature. Thus a man who *seldom* or *never* pardons an injury, is a revengeful character. Let it be remarked we say *seldom* or *never*, because a character results not from a disposition being rigorously constant at all times, but from its being generally habitual, and that by which the soul is most frequently swayed. Mr. Duclos, in his Reflexions upon Manners, very judiciously remarks that the greater part of the errors and follies in the conduct of mankind, happen because they have not their minds in an equilibrium, as it were, with their characters. Thus Cicero was a great genius, but a weak soul, which is the reason of his being elevated to the highest pinnacle of fame as an orator, although he could never rise above mediocrity as a man. Similar observations might be made on many other celebrated personages.

There is no member of society more dan-

dangerous than a man without a character, that is a person whose soul has not any one disposition more habitual to it than another. We readily confide in a virtuous man, but are distrustful of a villain. The man without a character is alternately the one and the other, nor are we able to determine which. He is a sort of amphibious being, if we may be allowed the expression, that is, not specifically adapted to live in any one element. This calls to our remembrance that admirable law of Solon, which declared all those persons infamous, who were of no party in times of sedition, because he well knew that there are no objects more to be feared in society, than men undetermined from a want of *character*.

CUSTOMS IN SPAIN.

In Spain the *Viaticum* is carried with great pomp. The first person they meet in their carriage, always alights, and offers it to the Almighty, and of course it is always accepted; the Priest placing himself in it, and the person who has given it up, following on foot. The Viaticum is preceded by many persons carrying wax candles, six Moorish hautboys, called *douzainas*, and sometimes a small drum, the sound of which is very pleasing with the other instruments. As many as can, enter the sick man's chamber, and he is very fortunate if the noise which they make does not hasten his departure from this world.

The ceremony which they observe to declare the pregnancy of the Queen of Spain is particularly singular. They ring the great bell of the palace, the people flock to the sound, the King and Queen appear in a balcony, and he loudly declares the queen's situation. From thence she goes in a carriage to the church of our Lady *Atoscha*, followed by all the Grandees on foot, to return thanks to God.

Another remarkable custom in Spain deserves to be noticed; when any one dies, the relations, friends, and neighbours, carry to the survivors at meal-times, for three days, one or more plates of food, under the idea that the grief which they suffer will not permit them to think on nutriment. Some persons also accompany these dishes, in order to offer consolation to the family.

BEAUTRU.

When Beautru was in Spain he went to see the famous library in the Escurial; and, on conversing with the librarian, found him to be a most ignorant man. The King of Spain asked Beautru how he liked his library? "It is very handsome, Sir, (he said) but your Majesty should make the person who has now the care of it, administrator of your finances." "Why so?" said the Prince. "Because (replied Beautru) he does not make use of the treasure intrusted to him."

MUSCOVIAN FUNERALS.

In Muscovy, when a man dies, his friends and relations immediately assemble, and seat themselves in a circle round the corpse, of which they ask the following questions; "Why have you died? Is it because your commercial concerns went badly? Or was it because you could not obtain the accomplishment of your desires? Was your wife deficient in youth or beauty? Or has she been faithless to your bed?" They then rise and quit the house.

When they carry the body to be buried, it is covered and conveyed on a bier to the brink of the intended grave, the covering is then withdrawn, the priest reads some prayers, the company kiss the dead, and retire. These ceremonies finished, the priest places between the fingers of the dead man a piece of paper signed by the patriarch confessor, purporting his having been a good Christian. This they suppose serves for a passport to the other world, and from its certifying the goodness of the deceased, St. Peter, when he sees it, will open to him the gates of eternal life. The letter given, the corpse is removed, and placed in the grave, with the face towards the East.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury attended the queen in her last moments; he endeavoured to console her by saying she had every thing to hope from the mercy of the Almighty, for her piety, her zeal, and the admirable reformation, which she had so happily established. The Queen, who had turned to the other side of the bed, interrupted the archbishop, by saying, "My Lord, the crown which I wore for so many years, made me sufficiently vain while I lived. I beg you will not now increase my vanity, when I am so near death." After this, her respiration failed, she fell into an agony which lasted 18 hours, and then expired.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE BURIAL REGISTER OF THE CATHEDRAL AT PETERBOROUGH.

The Queene of Scots buried. } 1587. *Item.*

The Queene of Scots was most sumptuously buried in the Cathedrall Church of Peterborough, the first day of August, who was for her deserts beheaded at Fotheringgay, about Saint Paule's day before!

Anthony More one of the Children of the Queene's Maties. kitchen, who followed at the fuuerall aforesaid of the Q. of S. was buried the iij day.

CHARACTER OF THE USURPER RICHARD THE THIRD, BY SIR THOMAS MORE.

"Richard was little of staturc, crokebacked, hard favourcd of visage, and such as in states called warlyc, in other menne otherwise. He was malicious, wrathful, envious. None evil captain was he in the warre, as to which his dispocicion was more metely than for peace: sundrye victories haddc he, and sonnetimes overthrows but never in default, as for his owne parsone, either of hardinesse or polytike order. Free he was called of dyspence, and somewhat above his power liberal. With large giftes hee gat him unstedfaste frendeshippe; for which he was fain to pil or spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowleye of countenance, arrogant of heart, outworldly compinable where he inwardly hated, not letting to kiss whom he thought to kill; dispicious and cruel, not for evil alway, but after for ambition, and either for the securitie or encrease of his estate. Frende & foe was much what indifferent. Where his advantage grew, he spared no man's life, whose death withstood his purpose."

The observation that Richard "with large giftes gat him unstedfaste friendship; for which he was fain to pil & spoil in other places, & get him stedfaste hatred," may be extended to the greater part of usurpers recorded in history; whose system it has always been to rob PETER to pay PAUL, but who have uniformly found resentment to be a more lasting as well as lively passion than gratitude, and hence very often their downfal and ruin.

There is indeed no great man in our day that I know of "croke backed": but, let it be remembered that every companion is so, and not in all points equal.—*Omnia Simile Claudicat.*

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN PALMER'S (SHREWSBURY), *for a New Method of constructing and erecting Bridges.*

THE abutments are made of proper materials, as in the construction of common bridges, inclosing a bar or beam of cast-iron, of sufficient strength to bear the weight intended, and so secured as to prevent the possibility of its giving way. The piers or supporters are to be of cast-iron, erected on platforms or bases of cast-iron, resting on rocks or other hard materials. These supporters may be formed of ten, fifteen, or any number of cast-iron columns, according to the width of the bridge and the weight they are intended to bear, with two or more cast-iron stays, to go from each of these columns into the platforms or basis; one large cast-iron beam or more to rest on the top of the columns, so as to unite the whole together and sufficiently strong. From the abutments to the piers or supporters, and from one of these to another, chains must be passed, made of iron, or other metallic substance; these must be placed parallel with each other, and drawn to the same degree of tightness. If they swag, iron rods should be passed through at proper distances, like basket-work, which will brace them, and form a support for the road-way. On these chains, planks are to be laid, about eight inches wide, and four thick, and fastened to each other with hinges or rings, which will keep them in their places, and yet allow them to move properly with the chains; flat chains are to be formed of hinge-work from about four to twelve inches long, sufficiently strong and proved. These are to be laid as the chains, and the planks fastened to them, as in common door-work. A road may be made by these means that would bear any weight. The guard or side fences of the bridge may be well formed by fixing chains of any construction sufficiently strong from one upright to another. Bridges on this plan may be so constructed as to be taken down and replaced at

pleasure with very little trouble or expence, and may be repaired with the greatest ease, when found necessary.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT'S (ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD), *for an improved Method for admitting Light into the internal Parts of Ships, Buildings, and other Places.*

This method consists in placing an illuminator in suitable apertures in the decks or sides of ships and vessels, and in buildings and other places, to answer as a window or sky-light. The illuminator is a piece of solid glass, of a circular or elliptical form at the base; but the circular form is the most productive of light, and the strongest against accident: it is convex on the side to be presented outwards, to receive and condense the rays of light, and has a flat or plane surface on the inside of the room or apartment which it is intended to light. It is, or approaches to, a segment of a sphere or spheroid, and both sides may in general be left polished; but if the illuminator, is placed in a situation where any danger may be apprehended of its being acted upon as a burning glass one side at least should be ground or roughed. Its size is various, according to the purpose or situation for which it is designed, and its convexity is increased or diminished according to the size required. The ordinary dimensions are a base of about five inches diameter to one half inch in height from the centre of the base. The illuminator is fixed in a square or circular frame, made of wood or of metal, with glaziers putty or other cement. For decks and other parts of ships, its construction is so managed by thickening the edges as to render it capable of resisting any injury from the weight of goods of every description, and the beating of the waves of the sea, in the ports and scuttles. It is let into the deck with the convex part projecting above it so as to receive the rays of light, and fixed with or without a wooden or metal frame, according as the space will allow, a groove of only one quarter of an inch will be sufficient to keep it firm, and in a deck of three inches thick, one quarter of an inch is bearing enough; in decks of less substance, the bearing must be increased one eighth of an inch. The under part of the deck must be sloped away all round, so as to form a small dome, that the rays of light may diverge in all directions. By being fixed in a square or round frame with, or without hinges, it may be made to open and shut, for the free admission of air in hot climates. In dwelling-houses, buildings, and all other places, it is far superior to the sky-lights now generally used, not being liable to accident or leakage, nor can water pass under what it is fitted into. For buildings, it is necessary that one side should remain unpolished, as the rays of the sun produce the prismatic colours when shining on the illuminator. This precaution is unnecessary in ship's decks, as the traffic on them in a short time grinds or roughs the upper surface, but in no degree to prevent the effect. Under-ground vaults and cellars, wherever any communication may be made with the open air, may also be lighted with this invention, excepting only where from its situation it may be liable to injury from the passing or repassing of horses, &c. The illuminator will also prove a very important substitute for the glass now used in lanthorns for lighting the powder magazines in ships of war, care being taken that the convex side be in the inside of the lanthorn where the light is placed.

MR. HENRY MAUDSLAY'S (CAVENDISH-SQUARE), *for certain Improvements in the Construction of Steam-Engines.*

These improvements consist in reducing the number of parts in the common steam-engine, and so arranging and connecting them as to render it more compact and portable; every part thereof being fixed to and supported by a strong frame of cast-iron or other materials, perfectly detached from the walls of the building in which it stands, and thereby less expensive in fixing, and not liable to get out of order by the sinking of foundations, &c. The different arrangements and combinations adopted are fully described by drawings of a one-horse steam-engine annexed to the specification, to which the reader must be referred; the same proportions being observed in engines of any power.

MR. GORDON HUDSON'S (OXFORD STREET), *for a new Girth Pannel for fastening Saddles on the Backs of Horses.*

The object of this invention is to prevent accidents and inconvenience from the slipping forward of the saddles on horses. The nature and operation of the girth are not so fully described in the specification as might have been wished; but its structure, and the mode adopted

to fasten it into the saddle, are represented by drawings. Whether the patentee has such confidence in his own invention as to imagine that it will wholly supersede the use of other girths we do not know; but he tells us other girths may be used where his own are adopted.

MR. JOSEPH BOWYER'S (KIDDERMINSTER), *for a Method of working or manufacturing of Carpeting.*

This invention consists in the working and manufacturing carpetting for carpets with a floating ground upon a new principle, and in making it a more firm and durable article, differing very much both in quality and elegance from Brussels and pilecarpeting. The ground-work is a firm and even body, which cannot be roved or pulled out by brushing and cleaning, or by the scratching of a dog or cat, or any other animal, as Brussels may. The pattern or figure is raised above the ground-work, and appears as needle-work, although wove in the same kind of loom or machine, and raised by wires the same as Brussels or pile carpeting is; it may be made both comber and point, and the whole is performed in the following manner:—The pattern to be drawn with a plain or figured ground: the figures on the ground may consist of any number to work under each other; or any other number of colours may be put to work across the pattern as in Brussels or pile carpets, and red in and put into the loom, the same as Brussels or pile now in use, the ground excepted, which is not to be red in, or pitched up by the reeder-in, as the draw-boy or person usually employed in making of carpets need not draw or raise any part of the ground-work, unless the weaver wishes it to be done, for the purpose of making it more easy to himself. A chain, or warp, is to be prepared to make a floating ground, which is to consist of double the number of threads now used in one ground frame for making of carpets, or the number of threads may be more or less, as may be thought proper. The chain so prepared is to be turned on a roll or beam, and worked under the frames, or any other part of the loom, as may by the weaver be thought best; or it may be worked in one or more frames with bobbin and ball, and bobbin and anchor, or by any other means that may answer the same purpose. The under or binding part to consist of flax or hempen thread, or any other like article that may answer the same purpose. The little harness to make this work to consist of five or more shafts: if worked with five, to be drawn in manner following, that is to say; two to work the linen or binding part of the ground, and one to work the colours that form the figure or flowers, or the one which in making the Brussels carpeting is called the pole shaft. The above may be worked with four or six treadles. If the weaver chooses to raise the floating part of the ground by his feet, he must have six treadles, or he may cause his draw-boy, or employ a person or machine for that purpose, to raise it for him. In that case four treadles will be sufficient, worked as common Brussels are. But if the weaver raises the floating-ground himself, to be worked in the following manner:—In the first place, the draw-boy or person employed for the purpose of raising the colours for forming the pattern, draws a lash, and turns up the sword; the weaver at the same time treads the outside treadle on one side, which raises one part of the floating ground, and throws in a shoot of worsted, woollen, silk, cotton, or any other like material that will produce the same effect. He then takes his foot off the outside treadle, the sword remaining up, puts in a wire-rod, or any kind of instrument capable of raising a pile either for cut or drawn. The sword is then taken out. He then treads the second treadle, which raises the same part of the floating ground with one of the binding shafts, throws a binding shoot of linen, or any other like article that may be thought best for that purpose. He then treads the third treadle that treads down the binding shaft only, which was raised by the last treadle, (or any other kind if he thinks proper,) which is the binder for that wire. He then proceeds, the draw-boy draws a fresh lash, he treads the outside treadle on the other side, and raises the other part of the floating ground, which was not raised before, and binds it with the two next following treadles in manner as is above described.

GOULD'S PORTABLE MANGLE.

The above mangle is particularly calculated for private familes, and for inns and taverns. It is so portable as to be taken with ease to any part of the house and yet possesses great power to press and gloss goods.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

IN consequence of a recent order of the society, we are informed by the learned secretary, that the reports of their labours are, in future, to be confined to the period of six months; but the present, he observes, is not on that account less replete with interesting results.

The numerous vacancies which have occurred this year among the members of the mathematical and physical class, by exciting a lively emulation, have been the means of producing a numerous collection of works in the different departments of the natural sciences. We shall persevere, continues the reporter, faithfully to observe the practice hitherto adopted of analysing these works in conjunction with those of our colleagues; without this it would be, indeed, impossible to furnish a complete history of the sciences, since these labours, though apparently foreign, are nevertheless, for the most part, intimately connected with ours, by the identity of the objects of research, a part of which we generally appropriate to ourselves, and by repeating and varying the experiments and observations, which form their bases, are enabled to estimate their real merit.

Messrs. Bosc and Silvester, the principal candidates in the agricultural department, have greatly improved several manuscripts on the subject of agriculture, as well as some works already published on particular branches of this science. The important places intrusted to them by the government in this department of the administration, and their extensive attainments in the physical sciences, have equally been taken into consideration, and the class has, with pleasure, enrolled both of them among its members. M. Silvester has been nominated the successor of M. Cels; and M. Bosc, a profound naturalist as well as an experienced agriculturist, and who is the author of many important works on the history of animals, has succeeded to Gilbert, the veterinarist whose place has been vacant during the five last years.

In the botanical department, one place only, that of the late M. Adanson, was to be filled up; nevertheless, the competition has not been the less honourable, either in the number, or importance of the works, submitted by the candidates to the judgment of the class. It must afford, M. Cuvier justly observes, great satisfaction to the lovers of science, to witness such convincing proofs of the zeal and ardour of those who cultivate them.

M. Palisot de Beauvois, the successful candidate, had, we are informed by the reporter, strong claims to this distinction, not only from his travels in Africa and America, and his *Flora of Oware & Benin*, which has enriched botany by rendering us acquainted with some singular plants, but also from the Flora of the United States of America, which he is at present engaged in preparing for the press, and of which he has already communicated some interesting specimens; and lastly, on account of his accurate researches into the nature of cryptogamous plants. These labours consist of descriptions of new species, and in establishing genera, and other methodical distributions, from which it would be difficult to give an extract; but they also comprehend more general objects, and chiefly a theory respecting the fecundation of mushrooms, of which M. Cuvier thinks it incumbent on him to give an analysis, more particularly as this subject, though noticed by several writers of merit, does not appear to him to have sufficiently attracted the attention of botanists in general.

It is well known that mosses produce, at a certain period, longer or shorter pedicels, terminated by capsules of a very complicated structure, and filled with a dust of various colours.

Dillenius and Linnæus imagined that these capsules were anthers, or male organs, and they sought for the female organs in certain groupes of stellate or star-like leaves, which are sometimes present on other parts of these small plants.

This opinion, however, was never very generally adopted; on the contrary, it was supposed that the dust contained in the capsules was the seed, and not the pollen.

It then became necessary to search for it in something analogous to the stamens. Hill conceived he had discovered it in the ciliæ surrounding the edge of the capsule; Kœhlreuter, in the calyptre, or hood; Schreber, in certain small threads at the bottom of the pedicel, in which

opinion

opinion he was followed by many others.

In 1774, however, a physician at Chemnitz, John Hedwig, since so justly celebrated, observing in the stellate leaves of several mosses some cylindrical corpuscles, which had been discovered a long time before by Micheli, perceived that they were open at the end, and emitted a powder of great tenuity; he hence concluded that they were the anthers.

Having afterwards sown the dust contained in the capsules, he saw moss spring up, from which he inferred that this dust was the seed, as had been frequently conjectured before his time, and that consequently the capsule was the fruit, or fecundated female organ.

These observations were first published in an abridged form, during 1777; they received the approbation of the academy of Petersburgh in 1781, and for more than thirty years have been investigated with the most persevering attention, and elucidated by copious works and various designs executed by the aid of the microscope. At present, they have obtained the approbation of the generality of European botanists, especially of those who have made the mosses a particular object of study. The only plausible objection, and one that was at first warmly urged against this doctrine, namely, that certain genera of mosses are destitute of stellate leaves, has been nearly overturned by Hedwig, who, with the most indefatigable industry, succeeded in demonstrating, that, in these cases, the anthers are contained in the buds of the axillæ of the leaves, or rather that they accompany the base of the pedicel of the capsule; in short, he has shown, that they are present in nearly all the genera.

This system, apparently so well supported, is notwithstanding contested by M. de Beauvois. His intention is to substitute, in its stead, one which he presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in 1782, and which is founded on the following data:—

In the midst of the dust, contained in the capsule, which Hedwig regarded as the seed, is a kind of nucleus or small axis more or less swelled, termed by the botanists a *columella*. Those, by whom it was noticed, conceived it to be parenchyma of a more or less cellular texture. Hedwig himself represented it several times under this form; but M. de Beauvois informs us that he has noticed some very small bodies attached to it, which he supposes to be the true seeds, and the dust by which they are surrounded, is, in his opinion, the pollen. The motion of the ciliæ, when they are present, he conceives, is intended to compress the pollen against the seeds, in order to facilitate their fecundation at the instant they are about to escape. According to M. de Beauvois, the capsule is hermaphrodite, and the complex apparatus of the organs taken by Hedwig for anthers, and which is found in most of the mosses, is of no use, so far as we have hitherto been able to discover; the individuals of certain species, which bear star-like leaves only, are sterile; the pollen is larger and more abundant than the seed, the latter of which is only visible after the most accurate examination, and is not fecundated in the ovary, as in other plants, while yet tender and small, but at the moment of its escape, and after it has been completely evolved; in short, if it be asked how M. Hedwig produced mosses by sowing what M. de Beauvois reckons the *pollen*, the latter will answer, that, in conjunction with it, Hedwig also sowed, though unknown to himself, the real, but almost invisible grain. It may be thought that in order to confirm so singular an opinion, this grain should not only have been exhibited, but sown separately, and detached from the supposed pollen; unfortunately, however, this last experiment has not been made, and we may judge from the above detail, that it is next to impossible to put it in execution

M. de Beauvois maintains similar opinions with respect to the fructification of mushrooms.

Different parts of these plants, such as the gills or lamellæ of the agaric (*agaricus*), the points of the *hydnum*, &c. are covered at a certain period with a profusion of small grains, or dust; other genera, such as the truffle (*lycoperdon*), have their internal parts filled with a similar substance, which they discharge on arriving at maturity. All those botanists who contend that mushrooms are furnished with seed, conceive these grains to be the seeds, or capsules. M. de Beauvois, on the contrary, is of opinion, that it is the *pollen*, and affirms, that the seeds are contained within the gills and points or in some other part of the plant, and that they have hitherto escaped observation, from their extreme minuteness. It is at the moment of explosion, and consequently after they are fully evolved, that he

he believes the seeds of the lycoperdon, like those of mosses, are fecundated.

Such is the system, continues M. Cuvier, according to which, M. de Beauvois thinks himself warranted to reject the cryptogamia or *concealed fructification*, employed by Linnæus, and retained by Hedwig, to designate these different families and to substitute in its stead that of Ethcogamia, or *unusual* or *extraordinary fructification*.

He has published one part of his *Prodromus of Ethcogamous Plants*, in a pamphlet, wherein he announces the distribution he has adopted with respect to the mosses; in the formation of the genera, he has separated what Hedwig supposes to be the male organs, a precaution which is extremely proper, since the functions of these parts are not yet fully established; and he employs the same caution, though in opposition to himself, by not giving any account of this columella, which he supposes to be the pistil. It is, however, according to the sexual organs, that he separates the club-moss (*lycopodium*) from the common mosses; but this is, because he is of opinion that there remains no doubt with respect to the former, at least in some of the genera.

In a second part, not yet published, but which was read in manuscript to the class, he gives his distribution of mushrooms, and of the *algæ*. In the former, he has, in some degree, deviated from the method of Persoon; and he reduces the number of genera from seventy-one to sixty, which he divides into six orders.

In a still more recent memoir, he affirms, that he observed, on some young plants, grains which appeared to him similar to the seeds of the parasitical mushrooms, which are sometimes evolved in the substance of these plants, underneath the epidermis. Hence he concludes, in opposition to the opinion of M. de Candolle, whose memoir on this subject we shall afterwards have occasion to consider, that these grains penetrate through the epidermis, and lodge themselves below it. He further expatiates on certain mushrooms, which vegetate by layers from above downwards, contrary to other vegetables. This observation was long ago made by Marsilli and Bulliard; but M. de Beauvois considers it in a new point of view, and conceives, that each layer may be regarded as a special individual, or, in other words, as a new mushroom proceeding from the grains of the anterior layer.

M. Cuvier concludes his account of the labours of this able botanist, by informing us, that he has discovered considerable differences between the flowers of the *raphia* of Oware, and those of the *sagoutier* of the Moluccas, so that they should no longer be arranged among the palms, *palmæ*, as has hitherto been the case. He has also communicated the description of two gladioles, *loteliæ*.

We are next informed by the reporter, that among the unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. de Candolle and Du Petit-Thouars alone presented new memoirs on the occasion.

The former of these gentlemen, though still very young has already enriched, by numerous and interesting discoveries, vegetable physics, botany, properly so called, and the materia medica.

In the first of these sciences, may be classed his observations on the action of artificial light, which, though operating at first in an insensible manner, proceeds at last completely to change the habits of vegetables; his observations on the cortical pores; upon the production of oxygen gas by the green lichens, which had been called in question, of which he has demonstrated the truth; and lastly, those on the vegetation of the misletoe, which quickly attracts the sap of the apple-tree, while it is incapable of absorbing water into which it is suddenly plunged; a fact which must tend greatly to modify the ideas hitherto entertained respecting the ascent of the sap.

To the second, or descriptive botany, belong his history of succulous plants, of the *liliaceæ*; the *astragali*; the edition of his French Flora, which was published under the inspection of our colleague M. de la Marck; and various other memoirs, by which the catalogue of vegetables has been augmented by twenty-seven new genera and more than three hundred species formerly unknown.

Lastly, in the materia medica, he was the first to discriminate the various vegetables confounded under the appellation of *ipecacuanha*, as well as those jumbled together under the name of *Corsican moss*; and in a treatise, upon the *agreement of the virtues of plants with their natural families*, he has displayed, in conformity to his own opinion, the rules which should be followed in such kind of inquiries; rules, the neglect of which has often led those into serious errors, who

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were formerly occupied with the subject, which is unquestionably one of the most important connected with practical botany.

To these important labours, M. de Candolle, has added three memoirs, which were presented to the class, during the last half year.

In the first, he treats of the *parasitical mushrooms*, which are evolved under the epidermis of vegetables, and which frequently produce fatal diseases among several useful plants; the *rust* and *smut*, which destroys oats, and the *caries* which vitiates wheat, are probably attributable to this cause. It has hitherto been supposed, that these mushrooms were introduced by the pores of the epidermis, but as coloured liquors do not pass through these pores without great difficulty, and as simple contact has been found insufficient to impart these diseases to a healthy plant, M. de Candolle is of opinion, that their germs are introduced by the roots along with the nutritive juices which support the vegetable, and that they circulate through the vessels, till they reach those places best calculated for their developement. He compares them in this respect to intestinal worms, which can only subsist in the interior of the body of man and other animals. From this theory, and from the observation that each species of parasitical mushroom can only propagate itself in plants of the same family, he deduces rules, from which the agriculturist may derive great advantage, in stopping this kind of contagion.

Previous to the labours of M. Candolle, we were acquainted with sixty-four of these mushrooms, which by his observations, have been increased to one hundred.

In a Memoir upon Marine Algæ, he demonstrates, that these plants are not furnished with real roots: that no trace whatever of vessels is discoverable in any part of their structure; that they absorb humidity by their whole surface; and that they liberate oxygen gas, when exposed to light, in proportion to their green colour. He also asserts, that the small grains, hitherto regarded as the seeds, are only the capsules, and contain grains much smaller, covered with a viscous matter, which fixes them in situations adapted for their germination. Lastly, M. de Candolle has presented a botanical memoir upon the family of the *rubiaceæ*, which he divides into four orders, and to which he adds four new genera.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to inform us, that M. de Petit-Thouars, who resided a long time in the Isles of France and Bourbon, and likewise undertook a voyage to Madagascar, has begun to publish a Flora of this last island, which abounds in singular plants. In particular, he has collected some valuable observations on the *orchideæ*, a tribe of plants, which must be examined during life, and which would appear to be wholly unsusceptible of cultivation. He has a great number of new species of these plants ready for publication. The ferns have also been a peculiar object of his research; the island of Madagascar alone furnished eighty-nine new genera, the characters of which he is about to present to the public, and which were sent by him to France, more than ten years ago. His observations on the germination of the *cycas* discovered to him that this singular tree, which was by some considered to be a fern, and by others a palm-tree, ought to constitute a distinct family.

An examination of the candle-wood (*dracæna*), furnished him with particular facts extremely curious, and which led him to the adoption of a new and general system respecting the growth of trees, of which M. Cuvier presents us with the following account:—

It is well known that the bark of trees in general, is augmented from the layers of wood, which are annually produced under the bark, and that it is elongated and ramified by shoots, which are merely the developement of buds. Each of these new shoots is composed of only a single layer of wood, which communicates with the last of those produced in the trunk, while the medulla, occupying the axis of these shoots, proceeds from the pith in the centre of the tree. Naturalists generally suppose that these successive layers of wood are every year thrown off from the internal surface of the bark.

Palm, and other monocotyledonous trees, grow in a different manner; the new fibres are developed in the axis, and not in the periphery of the trunk; they traverse the whole length of this axis, and expand themselves into leaves and flowers at the summit of the tree. Hence the reason, why the trunk of the palm-tree increases in such an imperceptible manner, particularly towards its base, and in general produces no branches

M. Desfontaines, our colleague, continues

tinues the reporter, has shewn that this mode of growth is common to most of the monocotyledonous plants, and that it is by this circumstance they are in general distinguished from the dicotyledonous.

But M. du Petit-Thouars, having remarked that the *dracæna*, a tree really monocotyledonous, ramifies, so to speak, like common trees, and anxious to explain this phænomenon, he convinced himself by dissection, that the axis of a twig, or branch, has no communication with that of the tree, but that its fibres, on reaching the place of their junction with the trunk, extend themselves on the latter, like radii; while the lower fibres descend directly; the superior, after descending a little way, bend backward, and descend also. Hence it is evident, that these trees augment in growth by concentric layers, and, in fact, their dimensions increase in proportion as they ramify. Such are the facts on which the following system is founded.

M. du Petit-Thouars, applying these observations to trees in general, having concentric layers, inferred, that the new layers are not produced by the bark, but by the buds; that the fibres are descending, as the shoots are ascending prolongations of these buds. He thinks that the sap or juice contained in the pith, or medulla, furnishes the buds with their first nourishment, in the same manner as the cotyledons furnish it to the young plant; he is compelled to add that these fibres are developed from the buds, whence they proceed to the roots, with a rapidity which he compares to that of light, or electricity, since the woody, or ligneous layer is formed upon the whole extent of the tree, in the space of a few days. The necessity of admitting such a rapid growth affords, as has already been observed, a strong objection against this hypothesis; besides another objection, which should seem to be still more forcible; when one kind of tree is engrafted on another, a pear-tree, for instance, on an apple-stock, each species produces its own wood, the stock below the insertion is wholly composed of apple-tree wood, while all above this point is, on the contrary, pear-tree wood. We can distinctly mark the place, at which the two woods are separated; and as great care is taken to strip the stock of its buds, it must necessarily follow that its wood was furnished by the bark alone; for how, the adherents of the ancient doctrine may ask, can pear-tree buds produce apple-tree wood? It is, answers M. du Petit-Thouars, because the fibres which descend from these buds, cannot be nourished in their passage along the trunk of the apple-stock, except by the juices furnished to them by the latter.

While a noble emulation, says M. Cuvier, thus animated the candidates, the botanical members of the class have, by a perseverance in their labours, evinced themselves worthy of being the judges of the merits of the various competitors.

M. Ventenat, we are informed, continues to prosecute his interesting researches in the Garden at Malmaison.

Another sheet, the twentieth, has appeared during the last half year.

The first species which he describes, is a superb leguminous plant, a native of New Holland, and which displays characters in the organs of fructification, that have not hitherto been observed in any of the plants belonging to this family. M. Ventenat considers it as constituting a new genus, under which he ranks a second species, cultivated also at Malmaison, though it has not yet flowered; but it so much resembles the former in its aspect and manner of growth, as to render it almost certain that it must agree with it in the organs of fructification.

The last is a malvaceous plant, indigenous in the Canary Islands; its flowers, equally large as those of the ketmia cultivated in gardens, are of a brilliant red, a colour which is extremely uncommon in plants of this family. This part, as well as those formerly published, renders it a matter of regret to those who take an interest in the science, that the author's want of health should, for the present, have compelled him to discontinue it.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have singular satisfaction in being able to announce the prospect of the immediate establishment of a third Public Library, or grand literary depôt, in the metropolis. Its site will be the vicinity of Blackfriar's-bridge, and it will be especially calculated to accommodate the centre of the metropolis, as it is considered that the Royal and the London Institutions adapt themselves more particularly to the west and east ends of the town. It is intended to include a valuable and extensive library, an arrangement for lectures on the different branches of philosophy and science, and commodious rooms for reading the foreign and domestic Journals, and other Periodical works. The number of proprietors is to be twelve hundred; and their subscription, twenty guineas. The number of life-subscribers to be six hundred; their subscription, ten guineas; and that of annual subscribers, two guineas.

When the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, published his Proposals for a Greek and English Lexicon, a gentleman who had for a considerable time been employed on a similar work, desisted from his labour, on the supposition that Mr. Wakefield's work was ready for the press. But as it appears from Mr. Wakefield's Memoirs, that he had not proceeded much further in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hedericus, which has been destroyed by fire, that gentleman has now resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate Greek and English Lexicon.

Mr. Blair, of the Lock Hospital, is reprinting with improvements his Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid, and other analogous Remedies, which have been lately proposed as substitutes for mercury, in the cure of the venereal disease.

Mr. Carpenter, author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, Reflections, that have suggested themselves from the Journal of Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's Plans and Opinions on the Subject of the Poor Laws, with Outlines of a new Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c.

Dr. Carey has in the press, a new edition of his Latin Prosody made Easy, with considerable additions and improvements, particularly in the part which treats of the different species of verse. An Abridgment, for the use of Schools, will be published at the same time with the larger work.

Scanning Exercises for young Prosodians, another production of Dr. Carey's pen, is also in the press; a work calculated to save trouble to the teacher, and aid the pupil to acquire correct ideas of scanning.

It is intended to publish in the ensuing month, the Newcastle Freeman's Pocket Companion, or a concise Abridgment of all the Charters granted to the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne; together with a particular account of all the customs and privileges peculiar to the free burgesses of that town.

Mr. Medford has announced a publication under the title of, Oil without Vinegar, and Dignity without Pride; or British, American, and West India Interests considered.

Mr. Samuel Young, of the London college of surgeons, has in the press, a Course of Lectures, addressed to the Students in Surgery, comprising a systematic reform of the modern practice of adhesion, particularly in relation to the abuses of the thread suture, in the surgery of wounds.

Mr. Capper's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, (first announced in this Magazine for December 1805,) is now nearly completed, and will be ready for publication in a few days. It will be the completest work of the kind which has appeared.

The world has been gratified during the current month with the appearance of a comet, which has been distinctly visible to the naked eye, after sun-set. Perhaps we cannot do better than present our readers with an extract of a letter which the editor has received from that indefatigable observer, Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston, near Bury:

"I hope you have seen the beautiful and glorious comet; we saw it on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant. Its light was so intense, that it bore exceedingly well a reflec-

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tor with a power of one hundred, and a small field of view. But it appeared best in an achromatic of Dolland's, with a field of view very considerable and in an excellent night-glass of the late Mr. Dunn's, the astronomical lecturer. I find no Comet that resembles it, but that of 1647, which however cannot be it if this has its direction northward. In coming to its node, after it passes its perihelion, if it is now approaching it, as I at present believe, it will pass I think considerably near to our earth, as it first became visible nearly on the opposite side of the earth's orbit.

In a letter to Mr. Phillips, dated the 19th, he observes:

"The Comet now visible is so much the finest of any observable in England for thirty-eight years back, that I think some account of it cannot be unacceptable. It was first seen, as I understand, on the 30th of September, near γ Lyræ. It seems then just to have passed its guiding node. The Rev. T. Rerough, of Thorniger, near Bury, saw it on the day following. On Thursday the 1st of October, and on Saturday the 3d it was seen by Mr. Charles D. Leech, of Bury; on Sunday by several. We did not see it here till our attention had been called to it by a letter from Mr. John Mills, of Bury, and another from an astronomical correspondent then in London. Consequently we saw it as soon as the clouds broke on the Tuesday evening, at 6h. 25′ solar time. The nucleus was very brilliant and well defined, of a pale gold colour, very little inferior in lustre to Arcturus, and exceeding him in apparent magnitude to the eye. With a very good three and a half foot telescope of Dolland's, with a power of about 50, and a field of view of 2°, the nucleus had a very sensible apparent magnitude, I think not less than 40″ if not 1′. With an excellent night-glass of Dunn's, the field of which is 1°, the train at eight in the evening, when clear of the twilight, considerably more than filled the field. As it comes to us from the opposite side of our orbit, nearly to that in which our earth is at present, if it were then a diameter of the orbit distant from us, the train under an angle of 6°, would be full ten millions of miles in length; and its breadth, which I have rather enlarged, was about one-eighth of its length, or about 45′. If its head had 40′ diameter, at that distance it would be full four times the diameter of our earth. Last night, and the night before last, its coma appeared very dilute about 1°½ in length; something must be allowed for the great light of the moon; and also (which is more) its diminution of angular distance from the sun, by which its train is seen less obliquely. Its nucleus remains brilliant, and bordering on a gold colour. The train on Tuesday the 6th was bright gold colour near the Comet, fading off in a silvery brightness, and terminating in the thinnest white fume. I do not draw; and if I did, the finest mezzotinto would be far from doing justice to the lucid distinctness and delicate beauty of its appearance. It was perfectly conspicuous even to the naked eye on the 6th, and very beautiful even with a power of one hundred, as seen by Matthew Lofft's reflector, which has a field of about thirty-two minutes.

In another letter, dated the 20th, he says:

Last night it was very beautiful, and the nucleus exceedingly brilliant, with a very sensible and well defined magnitude. I observed an occultation of a telescopic star, by the head of the Comet, which was near γ Herculis, it appeared bright at about 30″ distance from the preceding limb of the Comet, and disappeared at once without apparent contact, a little short of that distance, as a fixed star does when it suffers an occultation by ♑ or ✱ ♄. This is a very curious phenomenon, and proves the density of the head of the Comet. It was quite otherwise with the Comet of 1797, which had no discernible nucleus. I could not make the apparent diameter of its nucleus last night, less than 5″. Train 20 or 25′ broad, and 1° 30′ fully in length. It bore the diminution of light from approaching the horizon better than γ Herculis. The apparent path of the Comet has described since the 1st of October, 16° declination, 14° 4° right ascension. This results from a mean between two observations, taken one by me, and the other by Mr. Charles D. Leech, of Bury, and which differ only 20′ in right ascension, and 1° in declination. Right ascension at eight last night, 24° 5° north declination 19°. Comet 1° nearly below γ Herculis.

On the 25th, Mr. Lofft communicated some further observations:

There was no opportunity of observing the Comet here on Thursday or Friday night. A very fine one Saturday night. Tolerable this night. Yesterday evening it appeared in forty-eight hours to have advanced more than 10 deg. in declin. and about 3 in right ascension. Nucleus very brilliant, and train exceedingly so. Fully 4° in length, about 1° broad, fanning out and incurvated upwards, with a shorter branch extending on the upper side. A fine meteor was visible in the field of the telescope on Saturday, with the Comet for a second or two. This night it appears nearly stationary in N. declination, and retrograde in right ascension. It seems by these and all circumstances, to be turning round in its orbit, and to be passing its perihelion.—Position: Sunday night, 25th of October, W. of ξ Herculis, and above it about 1°.

Rough Sketch of the Comet, as seen at Tresson, October 6, 1807.

Mr. James Grey Jackson, formerly agent for the States General, is preparing for the press an account of his travels in various parts of the Empire of Morocco, across Mount Atlas, and through the independent provinces. From Mr. Jackson having resided a long time in a mercantile capacity at Mogadore, much useful and interesting information is expected to be given in this work.

The works of the late celebrated preacher, Dr. Kirwan, dean of Killala, are preparing for the press, and are expected to be published in London in the course of the winter.

Mr. Jesse Foot, the friend and executor of Arthur Murphy, has just finished a Life of that Writer, which he has compiled from his original papers, and which will be published in the course of the winter.

Dr. Halliday has been employed for the last two years, in preparing Memoirs of the Life of the late Sir William Pulteney, which are intended to be published in one large volume quarto. It will be accompanied by an engraving of Sir William, after a painting by Raeburn.

Lieutenant John Harriott, resident magistrate of the Thames Police, will publish in a few days, in two volumes, an Account of his Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The love of literature seems to be gaining ground daily in Ireland, and particularly that class of it which will tend ultimately to make its provinces more frequented and better known, which will not only excite the attention of the stranger, but point out natural beauties and curiosities, unexplored even by the native. The general topography of the country has received partial illustration from the Statistical Surveys of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, Meath, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, and Mayo, which have been already published, and the recent writings of Sir John Carr, Miss Owenson, and Sir Richard Hoare, have augmented our knowledge of the sister island in no inconsiderable degree.

The Rev. A. Murray is employed in preparing an Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, esq. of Kinnaird, to which will be added an appendix of original papers, illustrative of the Travels to discover the source of the Nile. This work is expected to make one volume in quarto, and will be embellished with a portrait of Mr. Bruce and fourteen other engravings.

Mr. Robert Drury who suffered captivity during fifteen years on the Island of Madagascar, is about to publish a Description of that Island, of its produce, manufactures, and commerce; with an account of the manners and customs, wars, religion, and civil policy of the inhabitants. A Vocabulary of the Madagascar Language will be added.

The Jews in London have lately printed a small volume in Hebrew and English, containing a collection of their prayers, and the service used in the synagogues. It appears that the Hebrew language is on the decline among the English Jews, and that they cultivate a study of the language of the country in which they live, considerably more than formerly.

Several gentlemen interested in the Mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked, if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded as far as yet pursued beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley near Linfair, in Merionethshire, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

According to the returns made to the college of physicians on the subject of vaccination, the following results are obtained; the whole number of persons vaccinated, of whom accounts are given to the college, is 161,381, of which number 24, or 1 in 6849 have had inflamed arms; 1 in 51,793 have died of such inflamed arms; 66 or 1 in 2477 have had eruptions after the cow-pock; and 56, or 1 in 2917 have had the small-pox afterwards. According to the London bills of mortality, the usual annual amount of deaths by the small-pox is 2000 at least, and the number rendered blind, lame, and otherwise diseased by the same loathsome disease, may be fairly estimated at 6000, making a total of 8000 persons who either die, or are rendered miserable for life by the small-pox in London alone, annually. Now according to the returns made to the college, the number of accidents in 8000 persons being vaccinated, would be in the following proportion; 1 only would have had an inflamed arm; 3 would have had eruptions afterwards; and 2 might have

still been liable to the small-pox, which shews only that there would be 6 sufferers by vaccination, where there are now 2000 certain deaths, and 6000 diseased for life by the small-pox. The following facts respecting the natural and the inoculated small-pox, deserve to be compared with the well-established facts which are also known respecting the cow pock; by the natural small-pox, the number of deaths is 1 in 6. and half of those who have it are deformed, or otherwise diseased for life; by the inoculated small-pox, 1 in 100 dies, and 3 in 100 are deformed or otherwise diseased for life, whilst by vaccination not 1 in 1300 suffers inconvenience afterwards, and only 1 in 54,793, has been known to die of it.

Mr. THELWALL commenced on Monday the 20th, at the Institution for the Improvement of English Oratory, and the Cure of Impediments, No. 43, Bedford-place, a course of miscellaneous lectures on the genius, composition, and utterance of the English language, and on the means of improving our national elocution; including strictures on the causes of the customary defects in reading, recitation, public speaking, and conversational delivery; with criticisms on the elocution of the senate, bar, pulpit, and stage, and sketches of several of the most celebrated characters of the present, and the preceding generation. The lectures are to be accompanied by readings and recitations from Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Johnson, Sterne, Goldsmith, and other celebrated writers; and with oratorical and critical dissertations on literary and historical subjects, and upon such interesting topics of a temporary and popular description, as do not necessarily involve any disquisitions or considerations of party politics.

The new Rupture Society has lately received a donation of one hundred guineas from the Duke of Bedford, also a transfer of five hundred pounds three per cent. consols, with ninety pounds dividends, from John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay, in Somersetshire, for the purpose of promoting the objects of that institution, and especially for relieving the poor afflicted with prolapsos.

A beautiful medal will soon be struck from dies, executing under the direction of Mr. TEED, Lancaster court, Strand, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, from a model by ROUSE, of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, esq. the reverse from an appropriate design by Mr. SHEKE.

The Museum of the late Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER has, in the course of the last summer been sent from London, and deposited in the building prepared for its reception, in the university of Glasgow; and the advantages which the possession of so valuable a treasure will give to that seminary of learning will be of the first importance. This museum is universally known as one of the most august monuments of the love of science, now existing in the world. In the number, usefulness, and neatness of the anatomical preparations it stands unrivalled. No man can approach the Hunterian museum without being convinced that no exertion of art, nor expence has been wanting to illustrate and embellish a science which Dr. Hunter's own studies carried to such a degree of excellence, as to make the metropolis the first school of anatomy in the world. The collection of medals acquired at an immense expence, exceeds that of every other cabinet in Europe, that made by the late Kings of France, alone excepted. The latter, which before the establishment of Dr. Hunter's, was without a rival, can hardly claim a superiority, but in many respects it is confessedly inferior. Dr. Hunter, who was not more distinguished by his profession than by his knowledge of these treasures, employed himself in conjunction with the learned Dr. Combe, in publishing a part of them in three divisions; one containing the Greek cities, another the Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, Punic, &c. and the third the Greek kings. The library comprehends most of the early-printed books of the fifteenth century, the rare editions of the classics, the expensive works of natural history and antiquities, and particularly all the curious and valuable books in medicine. In addition to the printed books there is a considerable collection of manuscripts in all the languages which are cultivated by men of erudition. The collection of natural history is enriched with specimens of the most beautiful subjects in every class. The class of fossils, and likewise that of corals, and of birds, possess many specimens that are peculiar to this cabinet. The class of shells is ample and elegant, and the same character is applicable to that of insects. There is also a numerous catalogue of miscellaneous curiosities not reducible to any particular arrangement.

The City of London contains 130 parishes, all of which, except those of St. Andrews by the Wardrobe; St. Margaret Moses;

Moses; St. Pancras, Cheapside; St. Thomas, Southwark; and Paddington, maintain all or part of their poor in workhouses. The number of persons so maintained during the year ending at Easter 1803, was 14,756, and the expences incurred therein was 220,061*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* being at the rate of 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for each person maintained in that manner. It appears, from the abstracts of the returns in 1776, that there were then 56 workhouses in these parishes or places, capable of accommodating 13,270 persons. The number of persons relieved out of workhouses was 55,145, besides 16,304 who were not parishioners. The expence incurred in relieving those not in workhouses, was 112,563*l.* 19*s.* A large proportion of those who were not parishioners appear to have been vagrants, and therefore it is probable the relief afforded to this class of poor would not exceed two shillings each, amounting to 1,630*l.* 8*s.* it will then leave the rate at 2*l.* 0*s.* 2¼*d.* for each person relieved, who were not in workhouses. The resident population of the metropolis in the year 1801, was 864,845, so that the number relieved by the poor rates appears to be in the proportion of 8 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 100, which shews that about one in twelve are paupers in London. Of 208 parishes which lie in the county of Middlesex, 166 maintain all their poor *in* workhouses. The number of persons so maintained during the year, ending at Easter, 1803, was 15,186; and the expence 224,048*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* being at the rate of 14*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for each person in that manner. It appears, from the abstract of 1776, there were then 86 workhouses capable of accommodating 13,741 persons. The number of persons relieved *out* of workhouses was 47,987, besides those who were not parishioners, 32,506; the expence of the poor not in workhouses was 125,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* a large proportion of these, not parishioners, were vagrants and therefore probably the relief did not exceed two shillings, amounting to 3,250*l.* 12*s.* This sum being deducted, will leave it at the rate of 2*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* for each parishioner relieved *out* of any workhouse. The number of persons relieved *in* and *out* of workhouses was 63,173 besides those who were not parishioners; and, *excluding* the expence for that class of poor, the whole sum amounted to 364,034*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* being at the rate of 5*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for each parishioner relieved. The resident population of the county of Middlesex, in 1801, amounted to 818,129 so that the number of parishioners relieved by the poor rates appears to have been in the proportion of 8 in 100, which shews that about 1 in 12½ are paupers in Middlesex.

The inhabitants of Otaheite, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, have, in a great measure, given over the making of several of their warlike instruments, and domestic utensils of stone, various specimens of which may be seen in the British Museum, and in the cabinets of the curious in England; and which will shortly become very rare, as the attainment of them is already become difficult. This, is, in a great measure, owing to the great influx of cutlery, and the various manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham, taken out by the missionaries, and by different ships, to those islands, and distributed by them in barter among the islanders.

Lord STANHOPE tried the first experiment with his new-invented vessel in the pond in Kensington Gardens early in October. The vessel is thirty feet long, by seven wide, and has a circular bottom, and both ends sharp, similar to the wherries on the Thames. On each side, towards the ends, as it was to sail either way, without putting about, were three gills, which opened out or closed, by means of pulling an iron rod on the deck, which rod was cased with copper in such a manner as to render it water-proof. Instead of the bottom being pitched outside, it was covered by a composition invented by his lordship, which, as soon as spread on hot, became so hard as not to be cut without difficulty, and has the quality of resisting any force, by which means it answers the purpose of copper sheathing. Previously to launching, there was a temporary rudder fixed to one end, in order to ascertain which answered best, in point of steering, that or the gills. On being launched, a ton and a half of ballast was put on board, and Lord Stanhope, a lieutenant of the navy, and some sailors, got into the vessel, and rowed up and down the pond, the men at the oars pulling regularly, when it was found that the gills increased the velocity in a greater degree than the rudder, and turned coastwise with greater ease, the vessel having the advantage of returning without putting about ship. After this, another ton of ballast was put on board, the masts were put in, and the canvas spread, when the vessel sailed majestically with a light wind. She again returned with the other head foremost without putting about. The apparent advantages possessed by this vessel, are that by adopting the plan

plan on which it is built, there would be a saving of at least one third of the expence in the building of ships; that, on account of its being rather flat bottomed, it will carry more tonnage, and will navigate in very shallow water, and over breakers or sunken rocks, without the risk that a ship with a keel runs, as, on approaching a rock, or coast, it can immediately retire without loss of time in putting about. It does not require half the sails now used, all of which can be worked by the men on deck without going aloft. The composition which covers it is much cheaper than copper, and, Lord Stanhope says, answers the same purpose. The vessels can also sail nearly against the wind by working the gills.

The spirit of mining speculation is beginning to shew itself strongly in Ireland. Several cargoes of the richest copper ore have been sold at Swansea, this summer, from Ross island mine, on the lake of Killarney. A number of Cornish miners have been recently engaged for the purpose of working a new copper mine on the estate of the Earl of Derby, near the town of Tipperary, which from the superior quality of the ore, promises considerable benefit to the country, and to the adventurer. The Ross island, and Ennscorthy mines, have given almost constant employment to 1000 persons for three years past.

RUSSIA.

On the 13th of March last, in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the Canton of Juchnow, in the government of Smolensk, were alarmed by an uncommon loud clap of thunder. At the moment of this explosion, two peasants belonging to the village of Peremeschajew, in the canton of Werreja, being out in the fields, perceived at the distance of forty paces, a black stone of considerable magnitude, falling to the earth, which it penetrated to a considerable depth beneath the snow. It was dug up, and found to be of an oblong square figure of a black colour, resembling cast iron. Its surface was very smooth, shaped like a coffin on one side, and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds.

The gold mines of Russia afford 42,675 pounds weight of that metal annually; the silver mines 1,564,750 pounds, and the copper mines 7,000,000 pounds. The value of the iron annually exported from Russia is about £.1,200,000 sterling.

In the year 1792, several marbles were discovered among the ruins of Phanagoria, in the island of Taman, in the government of Caucasus, with inscriptions in the Slavic language, by which it appeared that a Russian Prince, *Gleb de Tmukiorakan*, had caused the breadth of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in year 1068. On this occasion, Count Muschin Puschin published, in 1794, "Historical Researches on the Geographical Situation of Tmuktorakan." The state counsellor, Alexis Niwtaj Olenin, has recently published on the same subject, addressed to the count, a letter in fifty-six folio pages, with nine engravings. Among other things, this letter contains the description of five manuscripts of Nestorius.

DENMARK.

The learned have long doubted the existence of a printing-office, said to have been established by the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahé, in the island of Huen, or Ween, in the Sound, in the Observatory of Uranienburgh, erected for him on that island by Frederic II. of Denmark. The existence of this printing office is now proved, by the following titles of two works, which Tycho Brahe caused to be printed at Uranienburg. They are both in quarto, and one is entitled, "De Mundi Aetherei recentioribus Phaenomenis, liber secundus. Uraniburgi in Insula Hellespontii Danici Hucana, imprimebat auctoris Typographus Christophorus Werda, Anno Domini, 1588." The title of the other is "Tychonis Brahé Dani Epistolarum Astronomicarum liber primus. Uraniburgi ex officina Typographica auctoris. Anno Domini 1596." In the last work, are found many letters from Tycho Brahe to the Landgrave William of Hesse, wherein he mentions the printing-office, and the paper mills, he had established at Uranienburgh; and in the latter work is an engraving on wood, of the house in which this printing-office was established.

The bombardment of Copenhagen has produced some unhappy effects to literature. Besides several private libraries which have been destroyed, the valuable collection of books, which belonged to Professors Rasbrigh, Wolf, Kierulf, and Woldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing offices were destroyed, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and, among others, Olafsen's Icelandic Dictionary, printed at the expence of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

FRANCE.

The French appear at present, to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in introducing into that extensive empire the improved English practice.

M. PICTET,

M. Pictet, who is well known in England, having been some time in London with Count Rumford, has commenced a work entitled "a Course of English Agriculture with Explanations for the Use of the Husbandmen of France." This work is intended to form ten volumes, in octavo.

The editors of the Bibliotheque Britannique are about reprinting the ten volumes formerly published by them on Agriculture. They have selected from the mass of English publications whatever could be useful to the husbandman in France, and on the Continent, to which they have added the results of the experience of a good practical farmer in France, contrasting them with those described by the English writers. The improvements in the breed of sheep, and the course of crops, have peculiarly engaged their attention, and on these subjects more numerous facts and observations are given than in any other work.

M. Depere has published a Manual of Agriculture, without the Use of Manure. In this work the author expatiates on the advantage of his plan, as the rotation of crops, &c. and states that the whole is founded on experiments adopted and made at the experimental farm at Reffy.

France is divided into districts, over which regular huntsmen and verdurers are distributed, for the preservation of forests, and the destruction of wild beasts. The chief of one of these districts, comprising four departments, in his official report, states, that from the 1st of May, 1806, to the 1st of May, 1807, there were killed in the department of Aude, where the chief resides, three bears, 111 wolves, thirty-one foxes, and eleven badgers; in the department of l'Herault, thirty-nine wolves; in that of Aveyron, seventy-one wolves; and in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seventeen wolves, five foxes and one badger; making a total of wild beasts destroyed in one division, of three bears, two hundred and thirty-eight wolves, thirty-six foxes, and twelve badgers.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is said to be generally practised in France. In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards; cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend, and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer-day, that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through winter.

HOLLAND.

A daily paper has been lately commenced at the Hague, called the "Royal Courant". It is printed in the Dutch language, and has one or more columns devoted to the arts and sciences, and to foreign literature, particularly to the English.

AMERICA.

Besides the ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, of which accounts have frequently been given, there are others not less remarkable, several hundred miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. On approaching those falls, called St. Anthony's, pyramids of earth are frequently met with from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which are thought to have been erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bodies of those who were slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base there is generally found a stratum of a white substance, somewhat like moist lime and rather glutinous, extending in all probability several yards within or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. There is every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried twenty centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of natural causes into their present state. Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine,

Rhine, and which sufficiently prove that the denominating of America a new world has been an opinion too hastily taken up. A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprise of the labourers a large collection of the mining tools were found several fathoms below the surface of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work, five fathoms below the present surface, and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and burnt wood. Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the banks had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the harder kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures. Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a salt spring, in the bed of the river, which has been inclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone-work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen. In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast-work. Some other facts will appear soon on this subject in the Travels of Mr. Ashe into those countries.

EAST INDIES.

M. Jouville, the only mineralogist in the island of Ceylun, has transmitted to Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, some interesting observations on its mineralogy. From these it appears that no gems have been discovered in their matrices, all that he ever saw having been found in currents, and no others are in that market. It appears that the king of Candy is averse to permitting Europeans to explore his mountains, and on the other hand, they are so thickly covered with the vegetation of ages, that no fissures are to be seen by which the mineralogist can be directed. The Candians take no further trouble to search for stones or minerals than raking for them in the beds of currents after the rainy season.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, distinguishing and describing the Geographical Situation and general circumstances of the County; the State of Property; the Buildings, the Mode of Occupation; the Implements; the Enclosures; the Arable Land, in every kind of Culture; the Grass Lands; the Gardens and Orchards; the Woods and Plantations; the Wastes, the Improvements, general and particular; the Live Stock; the Rural Economy, and the Political Economy, including Roads, Canals, Commerce, Manufactures, the Population, Science, &c. &c. with Twenty-five Engravings, and a Coloured Map, distinguishing the different kinds of Soil, 8vo. 15s. boards; by Charles Vancouver.

A Treatise on Gypsum, on its various Uses, and on its application as a Manure; by Sutton Thomas Hood, esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Farmer's Account Book; folio, price 21s. for a Year's Account, or 10s. 6d. for half a year.

EDUCATION.

A Guide to Elocution, divided into Six Parts; containing Grammar, Composition, Synonymy, Language, Orations and Poems; by John Sabine. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Mental Perceptions, illustrated by the Theory of Sensations; by Sarah Ferris. 4s. 6d. boards.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Description of Ceylon, containing an Account of the Country, its Inhabitants, and Natural Productions, with Narratives of a Tour round the Island in 1800; the Campaign in Candy, in 1803, and a Journey to Ramisteram in 1804; by the Rev. James Cordiner, 2 vols 4to. 2l. 13s. 6d. boards.

Crosby's Pocket Gazetteer, 5s. fine 7s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

A Letter on the Practice of Midwifery, addressed to Sir James Earle, by John Boys, 1s 6d.

A Treatise on Hernia, being the Essay which gained the Prize offered by the Royal College

College of Surgeons, 1806, by William Laurence, 8vo.

Observations on Emphysema, or the Diseases which arises from an effusion of Air into the Cavity of the Thorax, or Subcutaneous Cellular Membrane; by Andrew Halliday. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Additional Cases of Gout, in farther Proof of the salutary Efficacy of the Cooling Treatment of that afflicting Disease, with Illustrative Annotations, written Authorities in its support, Controversional Discussions, and a View of the Present State and future Prospects of the Practice; by Robert Kinglake. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters and Sonnets on Moral and other interesting Subjects, addressed to Lord John Russel; by Edmund Cartwright. Foulscap, 8vo.

Report of the interesting Trial and Acquittal of that well known Character John Bull before the Tribunal of the World at large, for attacking, forcibly entering Copenhagen, and seizing various Ships, Naval Stores, &c. belonging to the King of Denmark, 2s. coloured.

The Compiler, or Literary Banquet, consisting of interesting Extracts, &c with Original Pieces. Vol. I. 12mo. 4s. fine, boards.

Essays Scriptural, Moral and Logical, by W. and T. Ludlam. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

NOVELS.

Memoirs of Female Philosophers, by a Modern Philosopher of the other Sex. 2 vols. 10s.

The Sorrows of Gustavus, or the History of a Young Swede, 2 vols. 10s.

The Romance of the Appenines, 2 vols, 9s.

Davenport Family. 4 vols. 20s.

The Nun of Miserecordia; or, the Eve of All Saints: a Romance, 4 vols. 18. sewed.

Philip Stanley: by B. C. Browne, 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

A Peep at our Ancestors, by Henrietta Rouvierre, 4 vols. 20s. sewed.

Mountville Castle, 3 vols. 15s. boards.

Fatal Vows, 2 vols. 9s boards.

POETRY.

Poems; by the Rev. George Crabbe, 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, written in Connaught, by Miss Owenson. 2 vols. 9s. boards.

The English Musical Repository, containing a choice Selection of Songs, adapted for the Voice, Violin, and German Flute, 3s. 6d. boards.

Travelling Recreations; comprising a variety of original Poems, &c. by William Parsons, 21s. boards.

POLITICS.

Reflections on the Peace between Russia and France, concluded at Tilsit, July 8, 1807, 1s.

Address to the People on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain, 6d.

An accurate Copy of the Petition finally agreed to at a General Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, Feb. 24, 1807, and intended to be presented to Parliament, with a Preface, 1s.

Observations on Bonaparte's Speech to the Legislative Body, Aug. 16, 1807, 1s.

Reflections on Mr. Whitbread's Bill on the Poor Laws, and on different Authors, who have written on that Subject, with an Outline of a further Plan for bettering the Condition of of the Poor, and for improving the Morals of the People; by Daniel Carpenter, esq. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Substance of a Sermon, preached at Fulham Church, on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1807, on Occasion of the late awful Fire in the Premises of John Ord, esq. by which his principal Gardener was burnt to death; by the Rev. John Owen, 1s.

An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. boards.

A Manuel of Piety, adapted to the Wants, and calculated for the improvement of all Sects of Christians; by Robert Fellows. 8vo. 7s. boards.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. Painted by J. Jackson, engraved by H. Meyer, and, with permission, dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Richmond.

WE are quite tired with the perpetual repetition of, *this is a good likeness, and well engraved, &c. &c.* but how is it possible for the utmost good nature to say more of the herd of uninteresting portraits with which the rolling presses perpetually labour. The history of portrait-painting in this country, with a relative estimate of their merit, (compared with those of the painters of other nations, &c.) would form a curious tract. Two or three remarks on them are obvious.

The portraits painted by Titian are generally taken from senators, and men of high rank, whose habits contributed something to the importance of their appearance,

pearance, and they are invariably marked with a sort of commanding dignity that has not been equalled by any other painter. Those which Hollbein delineated in this country, have usually an air of superiority that commands respect; that of Sir Thomas More, and some others, are highly characteristic. When Vandyke painted in this country, the nobility, &c. were generally divested of their whiskers, and were arrayed in a habit, that in his portraits is rendered extremely graceful and picturesque. Those of Sir Godfrey Kneller were most of them got up in a kind of picture-manufactory, as regularly established as that of carpets in Kidderminster, in which each drapery journeyman had his peculiar department allotted to him; and Sir Godfrey was as intent as the carpet-manufacturer on the acquisition of money. Sir Peter Lely, who has been honoured with the appellation of the ladies' painter—Sir Peter Lely, who delineated

"The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul,"

arrayed many of his females in so fantastic a garb, that if the wearer had moved from her seat, her dress must have fallen off. Sir Joshua Reynolds contrived to give to his portraits an historic air, a character, a dignity, an individual consequence, that stamped on them an indelible value. Of the mass of *maps of the human face*, which we daily see issued from *the portrait manufactories*, the less is said, the better.

His Excellency the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. painted by Scott, and engraved by Charles Knight.

Of this picture, considered as a picture, we cannot say a great deal; but Mr. Knight's engraving, which is in chalk, is in a respectable style.

To the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, this Plate of their Daughter, Lady Caroline Spenser, is with Permission humbly dedicated &c. by W. W Barney. Cosway, R.A. pinxt. W. Whiston Barney, sculpt. Published for Colnaghi & Co. Cockspur-street.

Mr. Cosway's portraits we have always looked at with respect; even his large miniatures, if they may be so classed, are in a superior style, and frequently have spirit, and a good air. In all his portraits, he aims at something; and to attempt originality, frequently leads to excellence. With all this, though we must acknowledge we cannot always accompany him in his aërial and fanciful excursions, (which he may sometimes be led into by the whim of his employer,) we are better pleased, than we are with the servile imitator, who dares not deviate from the beaten path.

The portrait of Lady Caroline Spenser, many of our readers must remember in the last exhibition; she was represented as tinkling some sort of a musical instrument in the clouds, but why, or wherefore, was not quite clear.

The Right Reverend George Isaac Huntingford, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Warden of Winchester College. T. Lawrence, R.A. pinxt. James Ward, sculpt. published by R. Cribb, by whom it is, with Permission, dedicated to the Gentlemen of Winchester College.

This portrait is painted in a manner that is highly creditable to the artist, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Louth Steeple; taken from the South East. Etched by B Howlett; aqua tinted by Lewis; drawn by F. Nash, from an Original, taken on the Spot by T. Espin, Master of the Mathematical and Commercial School, Louth, Lincolnshire.

We hope that Mr. Buckler's admirable publication, now in its progress, of *the Series of Cathedrals*, which we have occasionally noticed with respect, (and it is not easy to notice it with more respect than it is entitled to,) has diffused a taste for the Gothic, which properly treated has a most picturesque effect in a print. This view is marked with great taste and skill, both in the delineation and engraving.

A Fox breaking Cover. Painted by Reinagle, and engraved by Meadows and Lewis, dedicated, with Permission, to the Earl of Darlington, by the Publishers, Random and Sneade, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Coursing. Painted by Reinagle, and engraved by Nichols and Black, dedicated to the Members of the different Coursing Societies, &c. &c. by the same Publishers.

As an attention to the Fine Arts becomes more general, and a knowledge of the principles of painting somewhat more universal, a degree of taste is diffused among the country gentlemen; and it naturally follows, that when there is a demand for prints of any particular description, they will be multiplied, and numbers excite emulation; the effects appear in the engravings of this class, lately published, which are very superior indeed to the old class of *Tally Ho!* misrepresentations, that were wont to decorate the parlours of our country squires. They are engraved in a mixed

manner of dotting and aquatint, and are showy, and suitable furniture-prints for the Nimrods and coursers of the present age.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, early in January, 1808, (to be paid for on delivery) four plates, representing the most celebrated Race-horses of the day, with portraits of Chiffney and Buckle, after Chalon, horse-painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, viz. Sir David, with Groom; the property of the Prince. Brainuorm, with Groom; the property of Arthur Shakespeare, esq. Violante, with Buckle; the property of Lord Grosvenor. Pavillion, with Chiffney; the property of Lord Darlington.

The plates are to be engraved in mezzotinto, by Ward and Finsley, twenty-two inches by eighteen. Prints, ten shillings and six-pence each or in colours, one pound one shilling each. The names of subscribers are taken by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside, and by Mr. Ackermann, Repository of Art, Strand.

Mr. Ackermann, also announces a continuation of *Bryant's Rudiments of Landscapes in Chalks;* this relates to perspective, and on the whole, we think the whole work bids fair to be the most useful, as it is unquestionably the cheapest, publication that has appeared on this subject.

When Louis XIV. of France went in person on a campaign, it was *accompanied with all the pomp and circumstance of war.* We do not mean to allude to the selection of his generals, the discipline of his troops, or the stores with which his camp was furnished. No! it was a kind of theatrical clangour of arms, which filled the ear, without terrifying the mind. He was usually attended by all the idle retinue of his court, and so attentive to all the *forms,* that his army, during his progress, were never ready to begin their march before noon; but, as his Majesty went out *assured of conquest,* he had in his *suite,* historians to record his victories, and painters to delineate his battles, and draw plans of the cities which *were destined* to surrender to his arms. We all know, that he was *sometimes* disappointed. In having his *heroic acts* recorded in that pictured language, which men of all nations can read, Bonaparte seems acting a part somewhat similar. How far the Emperor Napoleon may experience a similar disappointment to *Louis Le Grand, time will shew.* In one of the Journals of last month, is the following *curious* paragraph.

"They are now executing at the *Gobelins,* the admirable picture of *M. Gros,* representing the visit of the Emperor to the pestiferous hospital at Jaffa. This piece of tapestry is destined to ornament one of the principal apartments of the palace of the Thuilleries."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Divertimentos for the German Flute, selected from the most popular English, Scotch, Welch, Irish, German, and Russian Melodies, with Preludes, Rondos, Cadenzas, and double Stops. By S. Taylor, principal Flutist at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and Haymarket. 5s.

THESE divertimentos are not only well chosen with respect to their subjects, but are given in a style which cannot fail to both please and improve the pupil. The author informs us, in the advertisement prefixed to his work, that many of his scholars who have practised them from the manuscript, "have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they were designed." This success he very justly attributes, in a considerable degree, to the *double stops;* which certainly cannot but be improving to every assiduous practitioner, as well as highly gratifying to every auditor of taste. The arrangements are good; and as the embellishments may be either used or omitted, every description of amateurs may be accommodated. We have to add, that the publication is greatly calculated to regulate the performer's ear, and, consequently, to correct the too frequent fault among flute-players, that of blowing out of tune. These recommendations will, we trust, have considerable weight with those attached to the instrument for which the present work is intended, and excite an attention that will encourage Mr. Taylor to further efforts of a similar kind.

Divine

Divine and Moral Songs, set to Music in a familiar Style, as Solos, Duettos, and Trios, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. By J. Jacobs, Organist of Surry Chapel. 10*s.* 6*d.*

These hymns, the merits of which we promised, in a former number, to point out to our musical readers, have made their appearance in a style of great neatness and accuracy. The melodies are, in general, very flowing and easy, and the combinations natural and unforced. Mr. Jacobs justly claims the prnise of having aimed throughout at a simplicity corresponding with the cast and object of the poetry (which is from Dr. Watts), and of having suited his accompaniment to the limited powers of those juvenile performers for whose use the work is chiefly intended. To the notice of such practitioners we recommend it; and by such, we do not doubt of its being well received.

The Echo, a favourite Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss M. A. Hart, by Julian Busby. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The subject of this rondo is original and attractive. The little embellishments and variegated turns with which it is heightened in its repetitions, together with the masterly style of the digressive matter, form strong recommendations; beyond which the juvenile practitioner will discover another, that of its being a most improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written, the execution being pretty equally distributed between the two hands.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Duchess of St. Albans, by G. E. Griffin. 5*s.*

A few novel and brilliant passages in the first movement of this piece seem to distinguish it from the common sonatas of the day; but the subject of the concluding rondo is so far above mediocrity as to have excited our admiration in the perusal. Taken in the aggregate, this production, perhaps, wants conduct; but at the same time, it bespeaks sufficient genius to warrant high expectations respecting Mr. Griffin's future productions.

"La mia crudel tiranna," a favourite Italian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Alexander Scott, Esq. by T. Latour, Pianist to the Prince of Wales. 3*s.*

The variations Mr. Latour has given to this pleasing and popular Italian air, are elegant and ingenious; they are twelve in number, yet preserve a distinctive character, and succeed each other without palling the ear. The accompaniment for the flute (which is *ad libitum*) is constructed with much taste and contrivance, and the combined effect is worthy the composer's talents and science.

"If Truth can fix thy wav'ring Heart," a favourite Canzonet. Composed and inscribed to the Countess of Antrim, by W. Evance. 1*s.*

This canzonet is far from being destitute of merit; yet we cannot venture to predict that it will ever become a favourite. It is obviously the production of a man of science and judgment, but it is deficient in taste, and sweetness of melody. It possesses the *fortiter in re*, but wants the *suaviter in modo*.

Number II. of a Collection of Haydn's, Mozart's, and Beethoven's Symphonies in Score. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. 8*s.*

The present number of this elegant, useful, and classical publication contains one of Haydn's popular symphonies in C, the *score* of which is most neatly and correctly given. To those amateurs of fine modern composition who are curious in the formation of their musical libraries, this work will be highly acceptable; and judging by the two numbers which have already appeared, we cannot but presage that it will merit whatever encouragement it may meet.

"Balm of Life," a Glee for two Trebles, a Tenor, and Bass. Composed by J. P. Salomon, Esq. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The soft soothing style of this composition is particularly appropriate to the words, and will not fail to please the lovers of delicate vocal melody. Perhaps, notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of the piece, the general effect would have been still better, had Mr. Salomon broken the uniform fulness of the harmony by occasionally dropping some of the *parts*. A remark, the justness of which we rather submit to him than insist upon.

The Act Symphonies to Adrian and Orrila, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Composed by W. Russel. 2*s.*

We find in these symphonies much fancy and ingenuity. The passages are natural and connected, and, though not remarkably novel in themselves, produce, by the address of the composer, a somewhat new, as well as pleasing, effect; and the pieces form agreeable exercises for the piano-forte.

"L'Ingeno

"*L'Inganno,*" *a favourite Arietta, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Ladies Concerts. Composed, and respectfully inscribed to Lady Russel, by F. B.* 1s. 6d.

An easy elegance of style pervades this little song. The execution is simple, yet the expression is just and forcible. It is accompanied with a *part* for the piano-forte, and, with the aid of that instrument, will be found an interesting chamber air.

A Duett for the Organ, or grand Piano-forte. Inscribed to W. Harper, Esq. of Birmingham, by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

This duett comprizes two movements, which are written in a familiar pleasant style. They are, as they profess to be, circulated either for the organ or piano-forte, and will be found, both in melody and combination, much above mediocrity.

Address to Health—"*Nymph, with thee, at early Dawn,*" *Glee for four Voices. Composed by W. Crotch, Mus. Doc.* 1s.

Dr. Crotch, in this glee, has added to the merit of an agreeable melody, that of easy and happy *imitation*. The *points* are taken up with address, and the general effect evinces the composer's ability in this species of vocal composition.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Anderson William, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Cockett Liverpool
Adams James, Fore street, victualler. (Vandercom and Co. Bush lane
Adams Charles, Bury court, jeweller. (Pasmore, Warnford court
Askew James, and William Wright, New Bridge street, straw hat manufacturers. (Tucker, Staple inn
Bloomfield Benjamin, Upper Norton street, wine merchant. (Willis and Co. Finsbury square
Browne William and Thomas Wale, Manchester, linen drapers. Ellis, Curator street
Bridport George Cavendish street, painter. (Wilkinson, Oxford street
Bland Cornelius, Lamb street, grocer. (Williams, Upper John's street
Bedford Thomas Grange Moor, white clothier. (Crosley, Gray's inn
Brannt George, Mirfield, ship carpenter. (Crosley, Gray's inn
Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggist. (Williams, Staple's inn
Draper Samuel, Oxford street, linen draper. (Drake, Old Fish street
Evans Rees, Merthyr Tydvil, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Fearon Isaac, Watling street, dealer and chapman. (Birkett, Bond street
Fitzherbert Percy, Bath, merchant. (Edmund, Lincoln's inn
Griffin Guyer, Tooley street, sacking manufacturer. (Wright, Bowgate hill
Goodwin John, Sheffield, carpenter. (Figg, Hatton garden
Gruzelier James, Plymouth dock, victualler. Boyle, New Bridge street
Hall Henry, North Corney, dealer and chapman. (Cruttwell and Co. Clifford's inn
Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, ironmonger. Hunt, Surry street
Hall John, and William Dunlop, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchants. (Atkinson, Chancery lane.
Hodgson John the younger, Cole ann street, merchant. (Collins and Co. Spital squares
Hodges Joseph, Birmingham, baker. (Berridge, Wood street
Harper Gillies, Macrae Alexander, York. flax-dressers. (Hartley, Red Lion square
Hopkinson Joseph Isaac Lower William Vickers James Richardson, John Barley, and Anthony Christopher Barker, sheffield, edge tool manufacturers. (Winlock, Temple
Hawker George, Strand, clothier. (Newman, Strand
Jowett, William, Peter Cullum street, merchant. Bousfield, Bouverie street
Johnson Joseph, Twickett's Mills, miller. (Jones, Bedford row
Johnson Joseph, and John Statham, Twickett's mills, miller. Lowndes and Co. Old Jewry
Kent Newbigin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Kenrick John, the elder, and John Kenrick the younger, Nicholas lane, brokers. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis street, coach maker. (Burton and Greenwood, Manchester square
Lloyd John, Liverpool, brewer. (Winsle, Bedford row
Lawton Samuel, Grappin Hall butcher. (Windle, Bedford row
Lippard James, Deptford, cheesemonger. (Magnell, Warwick square
Lewis William, Pond street, linen draper. Weston's, Fenchurch street
Marris Robert, Louth, money scrivener. (Leigh, and Mason Bridge street
Maudet William, Burslem, linen draper. (Orchard, Hatton garden
Macdonagh Owen, Albany Tavern, victualler. (Winter, Temple
Partridge William, Exeter, surge maker. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn
Price Daniel, Whitcombe street, carpenter. (Wood, Dean street
Prince Edward Selby, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, maltster. (Farrey, Chancery lane
Perkins John, and George Pethill, Oxford street, woollen drapers. Turner, Edward street
Potter James, High Holborn, baker. (Hackett, Broad street
Radcliffe, William, and Thomas Rose, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Lanyard and Co. near Stockport
Richardson John, Somerset street, mathematical instrument maker. (Falcon, Temple
Smetdon Charles, and Benjamin Lenn, Liverpool, druggist. (Blackstock, Poultry
Smith Peter, Liverpool, victualler. (Parr and Co. Liverpool
Spratt Stephen, Mendham, miller. (Bromley and Co. Gray's inn
Smith William, Plymouth, silversmith. (Pitcher, Argyll street
Samuel Emanuel Isaac, Prescot street, merchant. (Howard, Jewry street
Topham Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Jackson, Temple
Townson John, Plymouth dock, hatter. (Sweet, Temple
Webb Samuel, Bethnal green, tallow chandler. (Drew Clifford's inn
Washington Elizabeth and George Carrell Chester, milliners. (Meadowcroft and Co. Gray's inn
Wilson Michael, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Austle John, Devizes, clothier. October 23, final
Atkinson Richard Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch street, wine merchants. November 7
Arburin James, Hart street, wine merchant. December 2
Appleton Mary, and John Appleton, Fenchurch street, merchants, Nov. 22, final
Allen Reuben, High Wycomb, curriers, Nov. 24
Adam Robert Southampton, ship builder. Oct 29
Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Gilmans street, merchants, Nov 17
Badcock Neale, Exeter, apothecary, October 28
Bilshen William, Fleet market, cheesemonger, November 5
Bates Archimia, Sherringham shopkeeper, October 18
Brewer William, Bath-Ford mills, miller, October 30
Hall John, Hathersett engineer November 14
Brayshaw Thomas, York, grocer, October 28, final

[Bromfield

Bromfield Charles, Liverpool, porter brewer, October 16
Barrett William, Broad street, merchant, November 17
Barshaw James Cotter, Savage gardens, corn factor, November 24, final
Bush George, Bristol, chymist, October 27
Bethani William Sutton, Furnival's Inn court, printer, November 20, final
Bromhead William, Stamford, ironmongers, November 10, final
Bennett Richard Samuel, Houndsditch, hatter, December 1
Bowie William, and William Hannah, Blackfriar's road, oilmen, December 2
Brettingham, Cheshunt, grocer, December 2, final
Barrett Thomas, Kennington green, stock broker, November 7
Boorman John, Headcorn, timber merchant, November 7, final
Burdett William, Chapel street carpenter, November 7
Copland Robert, Liverpool, merchant, November 2
Coles John, Bury St. Edmund, October 27
Cress Edward, Margaret street, calenderer, November 24
Carleton John, Hilbeck hall, cotton spinner, November 24
Clarkson Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, coal dealers, December 5
Clarke John, Garnish court, grocer, November 14
Chapman John, Martin's lane, dry salter, December 2
Drewett Henry, Standish street, victualler, November 10
Dewdney Benjamin the elder, Lichfield street, horse dealer, November 7, final
Deacon Benjamin, Orange street, pastry cook, November 17, final
Dixon Thomas, Godaming, timber merchant, November 17
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, December 5
Davis George Philip, and Anthony Mackie, Philpot lane, coffee merchants, November 14, final
Ellis Charles, Buckhall-under Ruthwaite, grocer, October 21
Eland William and Walter Phillips, Lambeth row, leather dressers, November 7
Emmott John Henry, James Browne and Francis Browne, Old Jewry, Merchants, December 5, final
Englehart Francis, Cannon street, coulettioner, November 7
Foster Samuel, Elm, timber merchant, October 20
Forbes Francis, Blackman street, druggist, November 10
Fell William, at Martin's Lane, taylor, November 7, final
Fish e William, Cambridge, woollen draper, December 2
Fakner Matthew, and William Birch, Manchester, spinners, October 4
Fletcher George, Worksopp, dealer and chapman, December 5, final
Fernstead James, Manchester, alehouse keeper, November 13
Greatrex Charles, Sutton Coldfield, broker, October 24, final
Grey Absalom, Fleet street, man's mercer, November 7
Gill Thomas the elder, Lambeth, hog butcher, November 21
Golden John, Berry St. Edmunds, draper, October 29
Gardner Franklin Deptford, mariner, December 5
Greaves Joseph the elder, Walworth, insurance broker, November 24 final
Godsen Thomas, Maid lane, carpenter, November 14
Griffiths Fredvric, Threadneedle street, apothecary, November 14
Geary Henry, Warmington, linen draper, November 13
Hutton William, the younger, Trumpington, lime burner, October 20
Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, October 24
Hoeven Dirk Jan Vander, Bury court, merchant, November 7
Hutchinson William, Greenock mariner, December 18
Howell William, Billingsgate, merchant, November 14, final
Hogg John, Exeter, merrhant, November 4
Hitchen William, Harlerton, corn dealer, November 7
Hesketh Morph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, October 28
Hule Horner, Rainswirk, clothier, October 30 final
Hodgson William Thomas Strand bookseller November 14
Jack Matthew, George street baker, November 7
Johnson William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers, October 16, final
Joyce William, and William Batchelor, Bristol, silversmiths November 24
Knight William, Tunbridge Wells banker, November 10
King Samuel Gloucester, hopdealer, October 20, final
Lee Joseph, Manchester, innholder, November 24
Lyttelton Samuel, Liverpool, trader, merchant, October 30
Lawson Thomas, Lancaster, sgarat merchant, November 26
Mason William, Nottingham, plumber, October 21
Masters John, Parliament street, surgeon, November 18
Mackay Michael, Piccadilly, wine merchant, November 14
Mercer Henry and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants, October 16
Martin Henry, Crescent merchant, November 14
Mann Robert, Dugard lane, Warehouseman, December 5
Read Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, taylor, October 20
Newton Samuel, Manchester, corn factor, October 31
Osborn Francis Groom, Pontefract, merchant, November 2
Orbell William, Felsham, shopkeeper, October 24, final
Potter Thomas, Deal, grocer, November 4
Palmer Thomas, Goodge street, taylor, November 17, final
Purdy William, Mark lane, broker, November 10
Page James, Newman Market, baker, October 26 final
Pringle John, Wardour street, upholsterer, November 17, final
Palmer John, Thavies inn, money scrivener, November 10
Parke John, and Preston Fryet Parke, Manchester, merchants, November 20
Rousham John, Fleet market, victualler, November 14
Rimmer William, Ormskirk innkeeper, October 21
Bridell Andrew, and Robert Riddell, Borough, November 10
Rowe Isaac, Mile End green mariner, November 7
Read Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, taylor, November 3
Robertson Alexander, Castle court, merchant, December 1
Raine Thomas, and George Mackey, Greenwich, shipowners, December 16
Richardson William, Wortham, innkeeper, November 5
Swift William, Sun street, trunk maker, November 10, final
Strange Edward Hilder, Frank, grocer, November 10, final
Speare William, Road lane, fish salesman November 7
Sandwell Frederic Charles Augustus, Devizes, clothier, October 24, final
Stokes William, Old Broad street, merchant, November 10
Stone Isaac, and Parson Custance, Great Yarmouth, shipwrights, October 24
Simpson William, Clement's lane, merchant, December 2
Smith Jesse, Wolverhampton master, November 3
Sowley Richard, and John Coles Knowles, corn factors, November 3
Shepherd Thomas, Romford, seedsman, December 12
Spencer Joseph, Tapton Mills, miller, October 6
Tredgold William, South Molton, tallow chandler October 26
Turner Thomas Trowbridge grocer, October 20, final
Thompson William, Manchester grocer October 24
Tomlinson Richard Leek, linen draper December 5
Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, December 2
Travers Benjamin, and James Travers, the younger, Queen street, sugar dealers November 3
Thomas William Charles, Nicholas lane merchant, november 14
Vetch John, George yard, grocer, november 7, final
Wyatt John Cheadle, William Riddick Frances Litchfield, and James Chadwick, stow, callico printers, October 27
Walford John, Red Lion square, apothecary, november 14
Wright John, Farms, near Wem, corn factor, October 20
Walton Richard, Chester, porter brewer October 21
Wilson Jacob, strand umbrella maker, november 18
Willmott James the astron linen draper, november 10
Warner John Elmham, shopkeeper november 24, final
White Thomas, Borough haberdasher november 21
Wills James, Pudding lane, merchant, December 19, final
Wakefield John, Bonverie street, wine merchant, november 4
Witty Francis Adam, Greet Earl street, ironmonger, november 3
Whateley John, Bankside, colour manufacturer, December 22
Woodcroft Robert, and William Woodcroft, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, november 3
Wain James, and Thomas Agg, Basinghall street, factors, november 7
Wilkes Joseph, Walbrook, merchant, november 21
Williams William, Ludlane, victualler, December 5
Wild John, and William Wild, Stockport, cotton spinners, October 7 final
Wilson George, and Edward Dacy, Wardrobe place, opticians, november 10
Whitehead William, William Holliday, and Henry Marthet, Manchester, merchants, October 30 final
Wilke, Christian John Adam, Coleman street, merchant, november 24 final

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

PHTHYSIS	13
Catarrhus	7
Dyspnœa	5
Asthenia	9
Dysenteria	3
Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	2
Leucorrhœa	2
Epilepsia	1
Hysteria	3
Typhus	6
Morbi Cutanei	17
Morbi Infantiles	21

In the list prefatory to this Report, pulmonary consumption, in consequence of the temporary absence of any particular epidemic, holds a more than usually prominent and distinguished rank.

Phthysis, however, is a disease of no individual season; but is attached alike to all the stages and the various vicissitudes of the year.

There is no sign of the zodiac which exempts us from this calamity.

Glaring illustrations have recently occurred to the Reporter, of the fatal folly of delay, in the employment of the means necessary for preventing the attack, or arresting the progress, of the most formidable foe that we have to our physical constitution.

The imperfect *fœtus* of this malady may be annihilated in the womb.—But after it has been negligently allowed to acquire a more entire formation and a further development, there is danger that the *infant Hercules* may prove too powerful for at least ordinary resistance or counteraction.

The other day, a Lady, under the Reporter's care, observed, "That she should be very well, only for her cough."—The importance of that word "ONLY" she did not, nor do the world in general, sufficiently appreciate.

The sound of a cough, in the phthysically disposed, ought to strike upon the ear as a fearful foreboding of the funereal toll.

Impeded breathing, even in the slightest degree, is a symptom of perhaps still more alarming aspect.

Any obstacle to, or restraint upon, the free sweep and fair play of the lungs, either notices their retual, or menaces their approaching, laceration.

If the machinery of respiration have not amplitude of room for its movements in the cavity of the thoracic chest, it cannot fail to be injured, in the same manner as a body would be mutilated or deformed, by being crammed into any *other* chest, which is not fully commensurate to its size.

The person who breathes with labour, will seldom breathe long;* unless the obstructions to the performance of that essential function are speedily detected, and hastily and radically removed.

Pain in the side, nocturnal or matin perspirations, the crimson circle of hectic, a gradually, sometimes hastily, advancing emaciation and debility, are subsequent pages in this volume of disease:—a volume which is seldom inspected, or at least is not carefully perused, until the last chapter of it is drawn near towards its lamentable conclusion.

If we conquer this disease, we must attack it on the threshold.

"De toutes choses les naissances sont foibles et tendres. Pourtant faut-il avoir les yeux ouverts aux commencemens. Car comme alors en sa petitesse on ne découvre pas le danger,—quand il est accru, on n'en découvre plus le rémede." MONTAIGNE.

The rage for the coast, has, in consequence of the approach of winter, for the present, in a great measure subsided. This is an unfortunate passion for those who have any phthysical propensity.—These excursions a hectical patient cannot bear, without an important degree of injury or risk.

The shocks of immersion in the sea must be particularly perilous to a young person who has any pulmonary irritation, or is afflicted with general debility.

The cemeteries of almost every watering-place, are uncommonly and even indecently crowded with sepulchral monuments of melancholy misunderstanding, with regard to the cause, character, and suitable management of this disease.

For consumption, home is the best

* The exception to this general rule seems to occur in cases of spasmodic asthma. For a much-valued friend, who is occasionally afflicted with this complaint, the Reporter, in consequence of an application from one of the offices of insurance, not long since, conscientiously gave a favourable certificate with regard to the security and probable longitude of his life.

hospital,

hospital, and the most effectual remedy is repose.

Another miserable farce is exhibited in the *etiquette* of sending a cast-off patient, after his faith, his fortune, and his frame, have been well nigh exhausted, to the empirical fountains in the vicinity of Bristol; where the undermined and tumbling fabric of his constitution may quietly moulder away, out of the sight of those professional attendants or advisers, who anticipated, and were conscious of being no longer able to avert, or retard, the period of its inevitable destruction.†

Clifton may be regarded merely as a fashionable asylum for the dying; an antichamber to the grave; where miserable emigrants from home, pilgrims to a land of flattering but faithless promise, nearly lifeless and semi-transparent spectres, may be seen waiting upon the brink of this, for their passport to another shore.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, October 26, 1807.

† "The great King of Prussia said of his own treatment of Voltaire, that his way was, to suck the orange, and throw away the rind. Thus, do not medical practitioners elsewhere squeeze as long and as hard as they can, and then toss the patient, all skin and bone, to a watering place correspondent, to be wrung to the very dregs?"

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

DENMARK.

ON the 9th instant a Royal Ordinance, dated from the Palace of Coldinghaus, was published, relative to the conduct to be observed with respect to the subjects of Great Britain, and the public property which may be detained. By this ordinance, a committee is appointed to meet in the city of Altona, for the examination of all bills of exchange drawn or indorsed by British subjects, in order to determine whether the said bills be English property or not.

On the 14th, another ordinance was published, relative to the privateers, and the establishment of Courts of Adjudication of Prizes. These courts are to be established at Flensburg, Altona, and other places. As in this ordinance, the principle that "free ships make free goods," is laid down as not to be departed from, the privateers are strictly forbidden to bring in any ships, either of friendly or neutral nations, let the cargo appertain to whom it may, if the ship's papers are found to be regular, and she be not loaded with contraband of war, destined for an English port. As "free ships make free goods, so on the other hand, the principle, that an "enemy's ships make enemy's goods," is likewise to be acted on, unless it can satisfactorily be shewn the cargo is neutral property, and was on board before the commencement of the war.

PRUSSIA.

An Interdict of British Commerce has taken place in Prussia as will appear by the following Proclamation issued at Memel.

It is hereby made known to all merchants of this place that in pursuance of the peace concluded at Tilsit, between Prussia and France, not only all Prussian ports shall be shut against English ships, but that also all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease.

Hitherto they could only be shut in a private manner, because several Prussian ships were lying in English ports, and it became therefore necessary to preserve them, and because several other vessels, laden with provisions, unavoidably required for this country, were still at sea. These obstacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make known by his Royal Majesty's command, that this port, in common with all other Prussian harbours, are shut against all ships which are English or belonging to any individual of the English nation: that under no circumstances and no pretences whatsoever, an English ship, or even a neutral bottom, coming from English ports or English colonies, shall be admitted in the ports of this country; and that no person shall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiscated, and other severe punishment inflicted, to send goods from this place to any English port or English colonies or to order them to be sent to this port—in short that no navigation or trade with England or the English colonies shall be permitted either in English or neutral bottoms. Now whereas the strict observance and execution of this point stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit between France,

France and Prussia, has been enjoined to us by his Royal Majesty in the most rigorous manner, and on pain of being dismissed from our offices, and other severe punishments; therefore, we have strictly directed and instructed all our subordinate officers carefully to watch over all cases of transgression, and as soon as any such cases shall happen and take place, immediately to report them to us.

While we thus give the public notice on the said subject, we at the same time advise and warn all merchants of this place not to render themselves guilty of a contravention, which from the measures we have adopted will certainly be discovered, and not to expose themselves, on account of a small illicit profit, to the confiscations of their goods, and other severe criminal punishments.

Royal Prussian Court of Navigation and Trade. BRAHL.

Memel, Sept. 2, 1807.

PORTUGAL.

On the 25th of September nothing certain was known respecting the fate of Portugal; but there appeared ground to suspect that a compromise had taken place, and that Portugal had purchased a little longer respite from the destruction which finally awaits it. The following were among the particulars collected from the Lisbon Mail, which throw a light upon the present state of affairs in Portugal. "The people (say these letters) continue in the most alarming state of suspense. Never was the fate of a country more seriously at stake. The Prince Regent had resolved, should Buonaparte put his threat of invasion into execution, to embark for the Brazils, rather than to submit to his demands. Most of the ships are getting ready with the greatest expedition ever known in that country.

The Walsingham packet left the Tagus, and arrived, after a seven days passage, at Falmouth, the 16th of October. The Prince Regent, it is said, remained firm in his resolution, rather to withdraw to the Brazils, than submit to the demands of France. The following notice had been sent to the British factory:

"SIR—As one of the committee, I have it in charge to inform you of a communication made yesterday by the consul, the substance of which is, that the French minister and Spanish ambassador have absolutely demanded their passports; in consequence of which it is presumed that British subjects have no time to lose in preparing for their immediate departure, and securing their effects. As the British vessels here are already engaged, the consul proposes to engage Swedes, as he is empowered to take off the alienage, but he wants to know the quantity of tonnage required, and each member of the committee is commissioned to make enquiry to that purpose of a certain number of members of the factory. You are one of those I am to make enquiry of, and therefore I beg you will let me know as soon as you can, what quantity of tonnage you want. The consul said that there is a brig of war going for England to-morrow, and that he will forward any letters that may be sent to his house to day.

Sept. 27, 1807. "Your's, &c."

Private letters down to the 30th contradict the previous reports of Portugal having succeeded in obtaining a respite from France. It is said, that on the 30th, positive information had been received at Lisbon that the French were in full march for Portugal, from Bayonne. The British factory and subjects were thrown into the greatest consternation, having been but a few days before assured that British property in Portugal was perfectly secure.

The French and Spanish ministers had obtained their passports, and were expected to leave Lisbon in a day or two. The convoy for England, was still lying in the Tagus, but so full of cotton, &c. that there was no room for embarking the families, much less the property of the British residents at Lisbon.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Dispatches have arrived from Rear-Admiral Purvis, who succeeded to the command of the fleet off Cadiz, after the departure of Admiral Collingwood. The Scrapis sailed from Malta on the 23d of August, and from Gibraltar on the 21st of September. The papers received by this conveyance, give a favourable account of the situation of our troops in Alexandria. They continue there unmolested, healthy, and amply supplied with fresh provisions. Some of the Mameluke Chiefs had come down from Upper Egypt, and negociations were carrying on between them and the British Commandant, the issue of which was expected to prove favourable. The Gibraltar Papers contradict the report of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood having received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Portugal. "Nothing," they add, "can be more contradictory than the accounts received from Spain, respecting the affairs of Portugal, it being positively asserted by some, that she is decidedly to exclude us from her harbours, and by others, that she has purchased, with a large sum of money, the permission of continuing neutral a little longer."—All the accounts received at Gibraltar from Turkey represent

present that empire in a complete state of anarchy. No vestige of regular government remains in that unhappy country. The Janissaries call arbitrarily upon the Treasurer for sums of money; they dismiss the ministers, recall the public agents in the provinces, murder them, appoint others, and, in short, have laid aside the new emperor, whose authority has, to all intents and purposes, devolved upon a private of their corps, who calls himself Mustapha Cavac, from the name of the castle, near which the revolution broke out.

TURKEY.

The Moniteur of the 17th of September, contains the treaty for an armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, concluded under the mediation of France, and signed by the respective negociators on the 24th of August, at the Castle of Slobisia. The first article stipulates for the immediate cessation of hostilities. According to the second, Russia and the Porte, immediately after the signing of the armistice, are to send envoys to negociate a treaty of peace as soon as possible; and in case this should not take place, hostilities are not to be resumed before the 21st of March, 1808. The third article stipulates for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russian and Turkish troops. The fourth article relates to the evacuation of the island of Tenedos, and all other places in the Archipelago, in possession of the Russians. The Russian ships of war are to return to their own ports, and leave the Dardanelles, and the mouth of the Swune, entirely free and open. By the sixth article, all the prisoners of war, and the slaves of both sexes, are to be given up without ransom, the Mussulmen only accepted who may choose to become Christians; the same is to be understood of the Russians, who may have become Mahometans. The ratifications were to be exchanged in the course of a week.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE new additional building at the south end of the Court of Justice in the Old Bailey, will be attended with considerable convenience. Hithertu witnesses and others have been compelled to wait in the Old Press Yard till called upon. The new building contains on the basement ſtory a large convenient hall for this purpose, the ceiling of which is supported by two rows of fluted Doric pillars, and which will be the chief entrance in future. A separate entrance is provided for the judges, for whose convenience, above the new hall, there are several apartments, lighted from the top. There is also a new chamber for containing the records of this court, built in a subſtantial manner, and secure from fire.

The gentlemen engaged in forming the benevolent institution, The Female Penitentiary, have taken a commodious house in Pentonville, which is peculiarly calculated for the purposes of that charity.

The establishment of a new Dock-yard and depot for the Royal Navy, which has long been in contemplation, is now about to be realised. Government, it is said, are at present negociating with Mr. Wadman, for the purchase of his estate at Northfleet, as that spot is found to afford the most favourable facilities for the excavation of docks, and the most commanding grounds for erecting batteries for their protection; while the depth of water in the river at that place, will prevent the inconveniences that are experienced from the want of it at Woolwich and Deptford.

A dreadful accident happened at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Thursday evening, the 15th of October, immediately preceding the curtain being let down to prepare for the water scene in the Ocean Fiend. A quarrel took place in the pit, and some people cried out, "*A fight!*" which was mistaken for a cry of "*Fire!*" It was a benefit night, and the house was crowded; every part instantly became a scene of terror and confusion; the people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, eagerly pressed forward to the doors, for the purpose of getting out, but were not able to accomplish their intentions in time to answer their impatience. The pressure was dreadful; and those next to the avenues were thrown down and run over by those immediately behind, without distinction of age or sex. Of those quite in the rear, some became desperate, and threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes upon the stage. At the outside of the theatre the scene was not less dreadful; at every door and avenue might be seen people dragged out, whose strength was exhausted, only just being able to gain the passage, or being forced forward by the crowd, but unable to escape by themselves. Sixteen hundred persons were in the house, and we lament to say that eighteen were trodden to death. The managers of the theatre, and the performers, were eager to assure the audience that the alarm was entirely

tirely false, and that there was no fire; but nothing could restore confidence to the people in the gallery, who forced their way through the sides into the house, and down the private passages. Medical assistance was called in from all quarters; and by the exertions of the professional gentlemen, many persons were relieved, and some restored to life. Two men and two women have been taken into custody as principal promoters of this calamity, and are now in confinement to take their trials, on an indictment to be preferred by the managers of the theatre, for a riot. It is an act of justice to every person concerned with the theatre, in saying, that nothing was left undone, on their parts, to prevent confusion and mischief; and when the dreadful result was ascertained, all that could be done in procuring medical aid, was resorted to with a promptitude of exertion that entitles them to the thanks of the survivors.—The following is a list of the unfortunate sufferers:

1. John Labdon, aged 20, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.
2. Rebecca Ling, of Bridge-court, Westminster.
3. Edward Bland, aged 28, of Bear-street, Leicester fields.
4. John Greenwood, King-street, Hoxton-square.
5. Sarah Chalkeley, of No. 24, Oxford-road.
6. Rhoda Wall, aged 16, of the Crooked Billet, Hoxton.
7. Mary Evans, Market-street, Shoreditch.
8. Caroline Terrill, Plough-street, Whitechapel.
9. William Pinks, aged 17, of Hoxton-market.
10. James Phelliston, aged 30, Peotonville.
11. Edward Clements, aged 13, Battle-bridge.
12. Benjamin Price, aged 12, of No. 23, Lime-street.
13. James Groves, a servant with Mr. Taylor, Hoxton square.
14. Elizabeth Margaret Ward, Plum-street, Bloomsbury.
15. Lydia Carr, No. 23, Peerless-pool, City Road.
16. John Ward, aged 16, Glasshouse-yard, Goswell-street.
17. Charles Judd, aged 20, of Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street.
18. Rebecca Saunders, 9 years old, of No. 12, Draper's-buildings, London-wall.

MARRIED.

George Scott, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Stoe, only daughter of Harry S. esq. secretary to the South-Sea Company.

George Green, esq. of Lincoln's inn-fields, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of Baker-street, eldest daughter of Harry W. esq.

At Clapham, Edward Rogers, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Wolff, eldest daughter of George W. esq. of Balham-house, Surrey.

Capt. Henry Evans, to Mrs. Leith, widow of the late Capt. L. of the 69th regiment.

James Gibbon, esq. of Adam-street, Adelphi, to Miss Mary Duff, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel John Duff, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Lieutenant-colonel Holland, to Miss Charlotte Peters, second daughter of Henry P. esq. of Betchworth-castle, Surrey.

At Newington, Mr. Wynne, of Paternoster row, to Miss Ward, only daughter of Mr. J. W. of Tooley-street.

At Walthamstow, William Domville, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Maria Solly, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac S.

Robert Butler, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Barnewall, daughter of Robert B. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady Hannah Grey, youngest daughter of Earl Grey, and sister of Viscount Howick.

L. R. Couffmaker, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Mrs. de Trappe, widow of Colonel G. de T.

George Edward Carruthers, esq. surgeon of the Royal Tower Hamlets militia, to Miss Clappeson, daughter of the late George C. esq.

Sir John Louis, bart. of the royal navy, to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Colonel William K. of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Isaac Hetherington, esq. to Miss Consitt, of Prince's-street, Hanover square.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. David Mackenzie, of Newman-street, to Miss Sophia Waite, of Greenwich.

At the chapel in the Tower, Capt. Johns, to Miss Hampton, of Trinity-square.

At Lambeth, Mr. Thomas, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Smith, only daughter of the late Mr. Michael Wynne S. of the London Assurance.

James Pughe, esq. of the royal navy, and of Francis-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth M. esq. of Warren-street.

At Newington, George Shaw, esq. of the Long Room, Custom-house, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, of Albion-place, Walworth.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Gibson, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Miss Boydell, of Pall Mall.

By special licence, George Faulkner, esq. of the Post-office, to Miss Steers, of St. Mary Hill.

DIED.

At East Sheen, *Sir Brook Watson*, *bart.* one of the aldermen of the city of London, deputy governor of the Bank of England, vice-president of the General and Finsbury Dispensaries, and of the Society for the Support of the Sunday Schools. He was born at Plymouth, in the year 1735, and was left an orphan in 1741. He was descended from a Yorkshire family, his father having been settled at Hull, but originally they had lived at Cawood, near Selby. His inclination being for the sea service, he early embraced that line for his profession, but whilst bathing in

the sea at the Havannah, he had the misfortune to have his right leg bitten off by a shark, and was preserved from destruction with some difficulty. This accident obliged him to quit the profession of his choice, and he turned his mind to the acquiring of instruction adapted to mercantile pursuits. After this, he served as an assistant commissary under Col. Monckton, at the siege of Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758. The year following, he settled in London as a merchant, and carried on a large mercantile intercourse with America till the time of his death. In 1779, he was among the first gentlemen who formed the respectable corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and was with them when that corps was found extremely serviceable in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780; and in the following year, he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious services. At the latter end of the American war, he was called upon to fill the office of commissary-general to the army serving in that country, under the command of his friend, the brave and upright general Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester; and on his return from that service, parliament granted an annuity of 500l. to his wife, without deductions, as a reward for the faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of his office. In January, 1784, he was elected one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, on the death of Mr. Alderman Bull, and in the same year, a director of the Bank of England. He was also soon afterwards elected alderman of Cordwainers ward. In 1786, he served the office of sheriff for London and Middlesex; and during the debates of the house of commons relating to the regency bill, he had the honour of presiding as chairman of the committee of that house. Being called upon to serve as commissary-general to the army on the continent in the year 1793, commanded by his royal highness the Duke of York, and from that circumstance no longer able to attend his duty in parliament, he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby voluntarily vacated his seat. Having retired from the service in the year 1796, he was elected to the dignity of lord-mayor of the city of London, and discharged the duties of that high office in the most exemplary manner, during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on the payment of specie by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a director to the time of his death. In March, 1798, he received a commission from the King, as commissary-general of England; and on the 5th of December, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his approbation of his services, by creating him gratuitously a baronet of the united kingdom, with remainder, he having no issue, to the two sons of his sister, William and Brook Kaye, esqrs. Sir Brook Watson married, in 1760, Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell, of Edinburgh, goldsmith and jeweller, who survives him. He has devised his inherited estate, after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the late William Kaye, esq and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid to Lady Watson during her life, and the principal at her decease to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions. His character may be summed up in a few words: he was a diligent, zealous, and faithful servant; a firm, upright, and merciful magistrate; a constitutional and loyal subject; an affectionate and tender husband; a kind and substantial friend; a firm Christian; and a benevolent and honest man.

In Nottingham-place, aged 72, the Right Hon. *Thomas Wyrn*, Baron Newborough of the kingdom of Ireland, and a baronet. He was advanced to the peerage on the 14th of July, 1776, and was the third baronet of his family. He married, in 1776, Lady Catharine Perceval, eldest daughter of John Earl of Egmont. By this lady, who died in April, 1782, he had a son, John, who died Dec. 18, 1800. His lordship married, secondly, Maria-Stella-Petronella, niece of the late Gen. Chiappini, in the imperial service, and Marchesina of Modigliana, and has left issue by her, John, born in April, 1802; and Spencer-Bulkeley, born in May, 1803.

Alured Henry Shove, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, recorder of Queenborough, and commissioner of bankrupts. He was a fervent partizan of the late Mr. Fox, and had been very active in supporting that gentleman's early pretensions to a seat for Westminster His zealous attachment to the cause which he supported, formed the strongest feature in his life.

At Brompton, aged 74, *Charles Wright*, esq. chief clerk in the Admiralty-office. He had completed a period of more than fifty years as a servant of the public, in a manner honourable to himself, and gratifying to the recollection of his surviving family. In addition to his long and faithful discharge of public duty, he had actively contributed, during his life, to the benefit of various charities, particularly the Asylum, and Grey Coat Hospital, of both which he was governor and treasurer.

Mr. John Makin, aged 78, near fifty years a faithful servant to Messrs. Pickford, carriers, of the Castle Inn, Wood street.

At Hackney, *Mr. James Lack*, aged 105. He had served as a private soldier under kings George I. and II. was in the German wars of those two monarchs, and attended General Wolfe in his last moments at the

siege of Quebec; and it is worthy of remark, though he had been in 15 engagements, and 25 skirmishes, he had not received a wound; and boasted till his death, that he never shewed his back to the enemy. Some weeks previously to his dissolution, he flattered himself that he should live to the same age that Old Parr did.

In Old-street, *Mr. Kirk*, watch engraver, aged 88. He never experienced any illness till within a few hours of his death, and through a religious principle never tasted animal food, or any liquid stronger than water. Some years ago he was a celebrated field-preacher.

In Charterhouse-square, the *Rev. Joseph Smith Hargrave*, auditor to the Charterhouse, and son of the late Major H. of Oxford.

In Greenwich Hospital, *Lieutenant Peter Van Court*, the oldest lieutenant in his Majesty's navy. He was promoted to that rank on the 15th of December, 1747, and was in the 86th year of his age.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 72, *Mrs. Margaret Horsley*, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Horsley, vicar of Brixton, Norfolk.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the *Rev. C. Juliens*, chaplain to his excellency the Sardinian ambassador.

The *Rev. Robert Wright*, D. D. formerly fellow of Brasen Nose Collegr, Oxford, and vicar of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London.

Jeffery Smith, esq. late of Horsleydown, and a captain in the River Feneibles.

At Brompton, aged 75, *Rear-admiral John Robinson*, of Beaufort-buildings. He was placed on the superannuated list in the year 1774.

At Chiswick, *John Thompson*, esq. 68.

At Hendon, *Mrs. Croft*, widow of Herbert C. of the Charterhouse.

At Blackheath, *Charles Kensington*, esq.

At Kensington, *John Hollingworth*, esq.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, *Edward Goodenough*, esq.

In Knowle's-court, Doctors' Commons, *Mrs Ann Stuart*, many years governess of a ladies boarding-school.

At Richmond, the *Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bishop*, the lady of Cecil B. esq. and eldest daughter of Marquis Townshend.

In Great Cumberland-street, *Thomas Ward*, esq.

Mrs. Windus, wife of Mr. Arthur W. of the common council of the city of London.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, *Washington Coter*, esq.

At his Chambers in Staple's-inn, Holborn, *Mr. John Tobbutt*, attorney-at-law, 72.

At his house in St. John's-square, *Mr. John Wright*, printer, aged 38.

At Islington, aged 63, *David Donald*, esq. formerly a planter, of the island of Jamaica.

At Denmark, *Charles Hamond*, esq. of Milk-street, aged 59.

At his house at Peckham Rye, *Mr. Thomas Mankin*, late of St. Mary Hill.

In St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, *George Friend*, esq. At the last election for sheriffs for the city of London, Mr. F. was a candidate for that office.

In Manchester Buildings, Westminster-bridge, aged 84, *Thomas Hearne*, esq.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 29, *Samuel Greig*, esq. commissioner for the navy of the Emperor of Russia, and officiating consul-general for that empire in Great Britain.

At Hanwell, aged 29, *Miss Hansard*, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Great Turnstile, printer to the Hon. House of Commons.

At Norwood, suddenly, aged 70, *Christopher Spencer*, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

At Brompton, *Horace Walpole Bedford*, esq. of the British Museum.

At Greenwich, *John Horton*, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 25, *Mr. William Stace*, surgeon.

Mr. Godfrey Hill, secretary to the Middlesex hospital.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the Right Hon. *Henry Scot*, Earl of Deloraine. Viscount Hermitage, and Baron Scot, Scottish titles. His Lordship was born in January, 1736, and succeeded his father, who was a captain in the royal navy, in January, 1740. He married, the 14th of November, 1763, Frances, widow of Henry Knight, son of the late Earl of Catherlough, and daughter of Thomas Heath, esq. from whom he was separated, and the Countess died in 1782. His Lordship's grandfather, Henry Scot, third son of the unfortunate James Duke of Monmouth and Anne Countess of Buccleugh, was created by Queen Anne, in 1706, Earl of Deloraine, and the deceased was the fourth Earl of this family. Dying without issue, the title is extinct.

Mrs. R. Powell, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, widow of the late Mr. Powell, of Covent Garden Theatre, who died Oct. 21, 1798, after performing in Lovers' Vows, and sister of Mrs. Ward, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, and wife of the manager at Manchester. She had laboured for several months under an incurable disease, and had been attended by Dr. Moseley, and Mr. Wilson, the surgeon. Notwithstanding this bodily affliction, she performed almost every evening from the time of the Haymarket opening, and on the night before she died played her character in Mr. Dibdin's new comedy, Errors Excepted, and Mrs. Dangle, in the Critic, apparently in better health than she had enjoyed the whole of the season. She was much respected in private life, and has left a wide circle of acquaintance to lament her loss.

[*Further particulars of the late George Saville Carey, whose death was announced at page 87, of No. 160.*—He was the son of the celebrated Harry Carey, a successful comic writer in the earlier part of the last century, and the author of many convivial and festive

festive songs, particularly of that celebrated one "Sally in our Alley." George was a posthumous child, and inherited at the same time the misfortunes and the talents of his father. He wrote a great number of lyric compositions, all intended to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions. He was at first a printer, and attempted the stage early in life, but did not display such abilities as encouraged him to persevere in theatrical pursuits; yet though he went through various vicissitudes of fortune, he always supported the character of an honest man. He possessed musical taste and talents that would have raised him to eminence if he had cultivated them with diligence, or had not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head." He was the author of The Inoculator, and The Cottagers, two comedies, published in 1766; Liberty chastised, or Patriotism in Chains, 1768; Shakespear's Jubilee, a mask, 1769; The three old Women Weatherwise, an interlude, The Magic Girdle, and the Nutbrown Maid, a comic opera, all in 1770; Analects in Prose and Verse, chiefly dramatical, satirical, and pastoral, in 2 vols. 1771; A Lecture on Mimicry, as it was delivered with great applause at the theatres in Covent Garden and the Haymarket, &c. 1776; A rural Ramble, to which is annexed a Poetical Tag, or Brighthelmstone Guide in 1777.]

[*Further particulars of the late Major Trotter, whose death was announced at p. 292 of our last.*—His fine quick natural parts were early improved by his being placed at Woolwich, and receiving the excellent military education which that seminary affords; he lived in the house of Mr. Bonnycastle. From Woolwich, young Trotter was sent to join the 37th regiment, where he had just got an ensigncy, and he was in all the actions where this corps distinguished itself, early in 1794. He soon got a lieutenancy in the 88th regiment, saw the rest of the campaign of the continent with this corps, and was in a great variety of service with this regiment in the West Indies, in the East Indies, and in Egypt.—Captain Trotter commanded the grenadier company of the 88th regiment at St. Lucia, attracted the particular notice of the brave veteran Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was the favourite of that excellent officer Lieutenant-general M'Donald, who then commanded the flank companies of the army. In Egypt, Capt. Trotter, was selected by Gen. Beresford, as his major of brigade. His talents were equally highly valued by Sir David Baird, at the Cape, who appointed him deputy adjutant general, on Major Tucker's departure. When General Beresford got a command in South America, he requested Major Trotter from Sir David Baird, as his deputy adjutant general. On the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty in South America, he wished much to employ Major Trotter on the general staff; but he preferred the active employment in his duty as a soldier, and was accordingly appointed second in command of the light battalion. On the death of his brave friend and relation Colonel Brownrigge, Major Trotter, after having been twice wounded, succeeded to the command of the battalion. In this brave man the country has really lost one of its best hopes—never was officer more admired, or looked up to by the whole army: had he arrived to a higher rank, he would have made a most distinguished figure, and upheld the military character of the country. Rarely has there been seen an instance when an officer was at the same time so good a tactician, so much a judge of internal economy of a corps, and so able an officer in the field. Major Trotter has not left behind him in the British army, a man of more military science, more beloved, or of more determined courage.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament for an act for the further and better preservation and improvement of the river Wear, and the port and haven of Sunderland.

As some workmen were lately digging in the street now forming from the Groat-market to Westgate street, in Newcastle, they discovered a portion of the famous Roman wall, about a foot below the surface. It consisted of the foundation, with the first tier of stones, which were of equal size, and each about 11 inches in height and 5 in breadth. Although buried for near 17 centuries, the wall was not the least defaced.

On the 30th of September, the foundation stone of the new Light house, near the centre of

of the front of Dockwray-square, Newcastle, was laid. At the same time the Corporation of the Trinity-house of that town contracted with Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay, for another Light-house. The former will be 70, the other 84 feet high, and when finished, pursuant to act of Parliament, will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Several rich veins of lead have lately been discovered under the castle at Tynemouth. Five are apparent in the face of the rock near the fort; and some beautiful specimens of the ore, which had been broken off, have been gathered, and are now in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Married.] At Eglingham, George Thomas Leaton, esq. of Wickham, Durham, to Miss Harriet Collingwood, second daughter of Henry C., esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

At Newcastle, Capt. F. J. Humble, of Liverpool, to Miss Isabella Paxton.—Capt. Longridge, of the Selby, to Miss Pringle, daughter of the late Mr. John P.—Capt. Slead, to Miss Watsnn.—Lieut. T. Wrightson, of the Cornwall militia, to Mrs. I. Rochford.

At Ovingham, Mr. Joseph Brown, serjeant-major in the Percy Tenantry Volunteer riflemen, to Miss Johnson, of Ovingham, boat-house.

At Berwick, John Edgar, esq. surgeon of the 9th royal veteran battalion, to Miss Isabella Scott, second daughter of Captain S.

At Branspeth, Major-general Gordon Drummond, to Miss Margaret Russel, daughter of William R., esq. of Branspeth Castle.

At Durham, the Rev. T. Jackson, vicar of Kirby Ravensworth, Yorkshire, to Miss Hayes, daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

Died.] At White-house, near Newcastle, Cooper Abbs, esq.

At Berwick, Mr. T. S. Smith. He put an end to his wretched life, by cutting his throat in the bed-room. The deceased was originally a poor carpenter, but, by the death of an uncle, became possessed of property to the amount of 1000l. a year; which, by saving and scraping, he increased to 1500l. a year. For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with the idea that he should come to poverty, and die a beggar, that life became burthensome to him, and he resolved on self destruction; and, about a month ago, he attempted it by means of laudanum; but unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity, he escaped the intended effect.

Mrs. Sarah Deckett, 84.—Mrs. Graydon, 72.—Mrs. Patterson, widow of Mr. Alderman P. 77.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Grey, wife of Mr. Charles G. writing-master, 62.—W Yielder, esq. many years an alderman of the corporation, 78.—Mr. W. Holmes.—Mr. E. Simpson, 85.—Mr. R. Yelloley.—Mr. T. Richardson.—Mr. G. Turner, 49.—Mr. John Wynn, formerly master of the old Queen's Head Inn.—Mrs. Snowdon.—Mr. James Roddam.—Mrs. Stoddart.—Mrs. Richerly, 70.

At Durham, Mr. John Lampson, late master of the blue coat school in that city, and an able mathematician, 62.—Mrs. Worthy, 56.

At Widdrington, Mrs. Eliz. Wilkinson, 77.

At Dunstanburgh Castle, Lieut. W. Haggan, of the royal navy.

At Tanfield, Mrs. Lax, relict of Mr. George L. 78.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Farimond.—Mr. R. Swan.

At Brampton, Mrs. Ann Hamilton.

At Morpeth. Mr. John Willis, stationer, 59.—Mr. James Landreth.

At Bellasis, near Staunington, Robert Hepple, esq.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Leithead, 67.

At Leeburn Mill, near Durham, Mr. Edmund James, 62.

At Criston Bank, Henry Taylor, esq. 87.

At Wolsingham, Mr. John Harrison, 78.

At Shield Hill, Mrs. Hall, 84.

At Birtley, Mr. T. Stuart.

At Southwick, Mr. Aaron Thirlwell, 36.

At Sunderland, Mrs Hopper, relict of Henry H. esq. of Walsingham, 74.

At Bolain Low House, Mr. Matthew Forster, 72.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eden, Mrs. Liddell, wife of Mr. L. 92.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to parliament during the next session, for an act for inclosing the common and waste grounds in Great Croglin, in the county of Cumberland.

The annual meeting of the Workington Hunt and Agricultural Society commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and continued during the remainder of the week.—Unfortunately, the weather, with the exception of one day, was remarkably unfavourable to the pursuits as well of the farmer as the sportsman; the company however was much more numerous than on any former occasion. Almost all the principal families of this, and some of the adjacent counties, were present. Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, the Rev. Mr. St. Priest, the secretary, with a great number of distinguished agriculturists and amateurs from different parts of the kingdom, honoured the meeting with their presence, and were pleased to express their highest approbation, both of the regulations and arrangements of the society, and the spirited and extensive plans of Mr. Curwen, the president. The different specimens of stock exhibited, were said by judges, most of them to be excellent of their kinds. The beauty of Mr. Sitwell's bull and sheep, (both Leicestershire and South Down) in particular, attracted the notice and admiration of all beholders.

holders. On Friday, the day on which the different prizes were awarded, Mr. Curwen gave a dinner to upwards of 580 gentlemen and respectable farmers, all of whom sat down together in one prodigious tent, exclusive of the ladies who dined in the farm-house. After dinner, previous to his delivering the cups and other prizes, Mr. Curwen addressed the company in an animated and impressive speech, which was received with repeated testimonies of approbation.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Mr. W. Emelton, to Miss Hannah Robson, both of Carlisle.

At Carlisle, Mr. W. Thompson, of London, to Miss Martha Perkins.—Mr. Hervey, serjeant in the Carlisle Volunteers, to Miss Barton.

At Penrith, Mr. W. Irvine, of Brougham Castle, to Miss Mary Rudd, of Borough Sowerby

At Whitehaven, Mr Martindale, of Manchester, to Miss Bragg, daughter of Mr. Henry B. of Parton.

At Osgathorpe, a couple whose joint ages amounted to 91 years; the bride was 72, the bridegroom 19, the bride was godmother to the husband, and two years older than the husband's mother.

At Kendal, Mr. Launcelot Hoggarth, of Dodding Green, to Miss Beck, of Cumsworth Hall.

At Penrith, Mr. George Batey, of Dumfries, to Miss Clarke, one of the proprietors of the Old Brewery, in the former place.

At Bromfield, R. B. Elamire, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, London, to Miss C. Benson, third daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Cockermouth.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Tilley, solicitor of Dublin, to Miss Elizabeth Collins.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Margaret Grave, 88.—Mr. William Purdy, boat-builder.—Mr. T. Wilson, 85.—Mr. R. Ridley, 53.

At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Crouch, 42.—Mr. James Paine, a member of the Loyal Cumberland Rangers, 22.—Mrs. Grace Little, 54; and the following morning her brother, Mr. John Hodgson, 66.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Dunn, inkeeper.

At Cummersdale, Mrs. Sowerby, 56.

At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Brumfield, 60.

At Blencowe School, near Penrith, Mr. Alexander Joseph, a native of Jamaica, a young gentleman of great natural abilities, 17.

Mr. John Laybourn, 66. He had been agent of the coal-works belonging to J. C. Curwen, esq. in the neighbourhood of Harrington for 22 years.

At Cams-Gill, in Preston-Patrick, near Kendal, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Richard B.; and on the following day, the said Mr. R. Breaks, in his 77th year. Their remains were interred in one coffin, in the Friends' burial ground. They had been married upwards of 52 years, during which time they had not been known to have have had a dispute. And four days afterwards, at Crawshu-Boot, near Burnley, aged 22, Mrs. Mary Binns, wife of Mr. Joseph B., grand-daughter of the above R. and F. Breaks.

At Edmund Castle, near Carlisle, Thomas Graham, esq. father of James G. esq. M. P. 91.

At Boustead hill, Mrs. Jane Mayson, 84.

At Rockcliff, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of John H. esq. 56.

At Kendal, Mrs. Margaret Wallace.—Mrs. Isabella Thumpson, 79.

At Dean, Mr. John Robinson, 80.

At Pardshaw Hall, parish of Dean, Mrs. Sarah Steel, 91.

At Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Elihu R.

At Workington, Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. postmaster, 55.

At Dissington, Mr. W. Banks, 63.—Mrs. Jane Dickenson.

At Harrington, Captain T. Matthews, 29.

YORKSHIRE.

The great fair for horses at Howden in Yorkshire is just over, where good horses of all descriptions, whether for harness, hunting, or the road, sold at high prices. Good colts were scarce and sold well. Horses adapted for the cavalry and artillery services were in great demand, and the prices for those of that description experienced a considerable advance. This, which is indisputably the largest fair for horses in the kingdom, commences annually on the 29th of September, and continues till the 3d of October, being attended by all the principal dealers from London, Edinburgh, and from several of the great towns in the different counties of England. During every night of the time above-mentioned, there are not less than two thousand horses in the stables of the respective innkeepers, and those sent out to grass. The stables of the public houses in the adjacent villages to the extent of ten miles round Howden, are also completely full, so that it may fairly be estimated that not less than four thousand horses are every day exposed to sale; and supposing that this number is renewed only four times during those ten days, which is a very moderate calculation, it follows that about sixteen thousand horses are disposed of at this fair, worth together not less than two hundred thousand pounds.

In ploughing a field at Flaxton, near Lobster House, between York and Malton, a lead box was lately turned up which contained about 300 small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and pieces of spurs. The box appeared to have been before struck by the plough, as it was somewhat broken, and it is supposed that in consequence, part of its contents had been dispersed.

The third annual report of the House of Recovery in Leeds, from Oct. 1, 1806, to Oct. 1, 1807, communicates the following interesting facts: "Infectious fever, which

formerly spread through whole families and neighbourhoods, has, under the controlling influence of the House of Recovery, been chiefly confined to the individual in whom it first appeared. Only one instance has come to our knowledge (and this in a lodging house, and after an interval of some weeks) in which it attacked a second individual after the removal of the first infected to the House of Recovery. The success attending the practice in the House, is the best proof of the skill and assiduity of the gentlemen to whom the medical department is confined, and to whom our grateful thanks are so justly due. Of 59 patients admitted, (whose families include 300 persons) only four deaths are recorded, and two of these happened within a few hours after admission; too fully evincing the necessity of repeating our Injunction, 'that patients be recommended for admission whilst a chance of recovery is afforded.' Nearly one-seventh of the patients admitted since the last Annual Report, were servants or apprentices; a fact which cannot fail to place in a strong light the advantages to be derived from a House of Recovery, and which would doubtless add another motive, if one were wanting, for the encouragement and support of an Institution founded on the broad basis of—General Philanthropy and Self-preservation."

Married.] At Conisbro', near Doncaster, Henry Campion, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Miss Frances Watkins, daughter of the Rev. Henry W. prebendary of York.

At Selby, the Rev. John Turner, to Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late John T. esq.

At Hull, Captain Holberry, of the ship Ellison, to Miss Lyon, of Beverley.

H. H. Schorey, esq. of Halifax, to Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. C. of Ripon.

At Northallerton, Mr. Pearson, to Miss Langdale, daughter of Mr. L. bookseller.

At Hutton Bushell, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. of Melton, high sheriff for this county, to Miss Sophia Osbaldeston, third daughter of the late George O. esq. of the former place.

At Pateley Bridge, Matthew Hanley, esq. of Maimby, near Northallerton, to Miss Hawkridge, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon.

Died.] At York, Mr. George Cattle, of the firm of Prince and Cattle, jewellers and silversmiths, 43.—Mr. W. Knapton, only son of Mr. K. of the Star Inn, 18.—Mr. Dennis Peacock, who had been upwards of twenty years a common council-man of Monk Ward.—Mrs. Fowler, late of the Star and Garter.

At Leeds, Mr. John Pickersgill, a member of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.—Mrs. A. Walker, a maiden lady.—Mr. S. Stancliffe, of the White Horse.—Mrs. Wheelwright, many years a school mistress of this town. Mr. Josiah Lee.—Mrs. Waggit.—Miss E. Brooke.

At Hull, Mrs. Ann Sherwood, wife of Mr. George S. 40.—Mrs. Job, 83.—Mrs. Rebecca Carlill, 77.—Mr. James Pickard, 52.—Lieutenant Shaftoe, of the Sussex militia, son of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe. He threw himself out of the chamber window, at his lodgings, and in consequence of the bruises he received, died a short time after. He had been left behind the regiment because he was afflicted with a bowel complaint, which brought on delirium, and thus led to this unhappy catastrophe.

At Halifax, in consequence of the bruises he received by falling into a well 60 feet deep, Mr. T. Priestley, inspector of the woollen manufacture.—Mrs. Mail, of the Sun Inn.

At Tickhill, Mrs. Bowser, who for many year had been afflicted with the dropsy. She had been tapped 100 times, when, at each operation, upwards of five gallons of water were taken from her, making in the whole the astonishing quantity of more than 500 gallons.

At Doncaster, the Rev. W. Moore, vicar of Cottingham, near Wetherby, and eldest son of the Rev. S. M. vicar of Doncaster, 31.—Mr. Stanwix, formerly of the Bath and Bristol theatres.—Mr. Samuel Platt, of Manchester.—The Rev. John Ramsden, rector of Crofton, near Wakefield, and vicar of Arksey, near Doncaster.

At Scarbru', aged 67, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. He married in the year 1762, Miss Amcotts; whose considerable estates now devolve to his eldest daughter, Lady Ingilby Amcotts. He married a second wife, in 1800; by whom he has also another daughter.—Mr. Williamson, surgeon.—Mr. Glass.

At Wortley, Mr. W. Walton, formerly an attorney at Leeds, 49.

At Rawmarsh, Miss Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Wakefield, Mrs. E. Ridsdale, sister to Edward R. esq. 86.—Miss Poynton, 21.—Mrs. Hampshire.—Mr. John Dixon, 67.

At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Wilson, 84.

At Thirsk, Miss Catharine Wrightson, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of that place, coroner and attorney.

At Fangloss, Miss Harriet Cayley, youngest daughter of John C. esq.

At Ardley, near Wakefield, Mrs. Whitaker, 88.

At Brandon, near Leeds, Mrs. Copperthwaite.

At Beverley, Miss Ann Eliza Johnston, second daughter of R. W. J. esq. clerk of the peace for the East Riding.—Mrs. Handley, relict of William H. esq. of Repton, Derbyshire.

At Thornton Hall, Mrs. F. Dodsworth, wife of the Rev. Dr. D.

At Pollington, near Snaith, John Fretwell, esq. 80.

At Kilvington, near Thirsk, the Rev. Francis Henson, B.D. 31 years rector of that place, 79.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Walker, of Moor Garth, to Miss Fayrer.—Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Robinson.

At Bolton, Mr. Rushton, attorney, to Miss Lever.

At Manchester, Mr. George Smith, attorney, to Miss Mary Ann Cooper.

At Liverpool, Capt. George L. French, of the ship Joseph, to Miss Sarah Bibby.

Died.] At Preston, Mr George Dearden.

At Broughton, Mr. John Nelson. He expired on horseback, while returning from Ulverstone market.

At Ulverstone, Mr. John Webster.

At Lancaster, Miss Margaret Moucsey, daughter of the late Mr. William M. of Swarthmore Hall.—Mr. Maugh, an officer of excise.

At Halliwell, near Bolton, Peter Ainsworth, esq. 70

At Everton, Mrs. Langworth, relict of John L. esq. of Ormskirk and daughter of W. Aspinwall, esq. formerly of Aughton.

At Leighton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Gage Rookwood, wife of Robert Gage R. esq. of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, and daughter of the late T. Worswick, esq. of Lancaster.

At Bolton, Mrs. Rebecca Darbishire, 76.

At Wigan, Mr John Platt.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, Mr. R. Brighouse, 100.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Gildart, widow of Johnstoo G. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Beeley, musician.—Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Mr. William L.—Mrs. Boardman, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 22.—Mr John Robinson.

At Newton, near Manchester, Mr. Anthony Lane, 64.

At Didsbury, the Rev. John Newton, minister of the church there.

At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Winstanley.—Mrs. Sarah M'Donna, relict of Capt Brian M'D. and daughter of the late Capt. James Johnson, of this port. Few females ever made an equal proficiency with her in the nautical part of the mathematics.—In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Bare, relict of the late Mr. Francis B.—Aged 30, Capt. R. Freers, late of the ship Fortitude, of this port. The severe wounds he received in his gallant but fruitless attempt to preserve his ship from the grasp of the enemy, (two French privateers of superior force), off St. Domingo, on the 14th of May last, brought on an illness, which at length proved fatal. —Mrs. Garnett, widow of the late Captain G. 44.—Miss Mary Woods, daughter of Mr. William W.—Mr. John Eccles, 68.—Mr. Henry Thompson, 54.—Mrs. Deprez, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Litherland, watchmaker.—Mrs. Mary Kendall, 68.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Chester, in the 70th year of his age, John Ford, late of Old Bond-street, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Linnæan Society; in whose character, unsullied worth, well known professional skill, and a deep sense of religion, were eminently united.—The Rev. J. Winfield, A. M. one of the minor canons of the cathedral.

At Nantwich, Samuel Hodgson, esq. 72.—Mr. George Steele, attorney.

At Preston Hill, the lady of John Yeates, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Baslow, the Rev. Alexander Crawford Bromehead, of Eckington, to Miss Elizabeth Gardom, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Cliffe House

At Horsley, Mr. Joseph Buxton, of Derby, to Miss Martha Radford.

Died.] At Derby, Miss Amelia Ward, 14.

At Buxton, Mr John Wright, of Nottingham.—Mrs. Royston, of the George inn.—Mr. Samuel Abel, 70

At Draycott, Mrs. Cleator, wife of Mr. John C. 26

At Cliff House Matlock, Miss Leacroft, eldest daughter of Thomas L. esq.

At the Ryle Farm, Drakelow, Mrs. Cooper.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the twenty-sixth Anniversary of the General Hospital, lately held at Nottingham, the receipts at the church, deducting all expences, exceeded 360*l.* The liberal support this Institution has in the last year experienced, together with the princely contribution received a few months since from some unknown donor, will enable the Directors fully to accomplish the improvements in the building, which have been for some time in contemplation. It is intended not only to establish two convalescent rooms, but to build a new ward, with additional rooms for patients, as well as considerably to improve all the offices connected with the management of the Institution. The plans have been approved by a general board, held for the purpose of forwarding the measure.

Married.] At Whatton, Mr Thomas Watson, of Scarrington, near Bingham, to Miss Bower.

At Sutton Ashfield, the Rev. Thomas Roome, to Miss Mary Downing.

At Cottam, near Newark, John Booth, esq. of Stockport, Cheshire, to Miss Anne Neal, daughter of George N. esq.

Died.] At Bramcote, Mrs. Robinson, relict of George R. esq. 86.

At Nottingham, Edward Lomax, gent. 71.—Mr. May.—Mr. Isaac Rawson, 76.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made, during the next session of parliament, for acts, for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town of Spalding; for removing, and preventing annoyances and obstructions, and establishing an effective police there: and also for inclosing and dividing the

fens, open fields, marshes, and waste grounds in the parish of Friskney.

Married.] At Wandsford, near Stamford, Mr. F. Kirby, of Barrowden, to Miss Jane Sharpe, of Wandsford. It is remarkable that in so considerable a parish, this is the first wedding solemnized in the church, for nearly six years.—The Rev. John Ridghill, rector of Welborne, to Mis Millicent Welby, youngest daughter of the late Richard W. esq.

Died.] At Great Grimsby, Mr. Martin Robinson, one of the chief constables of the wapentake of Bradley Haverloe.—Miss Ann Smith, daughter of George S. esq. 21.—Mrs. Ann Fishwick, 26.

At Welbourn, Mrs. Brown, wife of F. B. esq. and only daughter of John Green, esq. 27.—Mrs. Hannah Buringham, relict of Mr. Thomas B. of the Granby inn, who as well as a brother of Mrs. B died within the last eight months in the same house.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Curtois, late of the Bull's Head inn.—Mr. William Hall of the Shakespear inn.

At Hulbeach, Mr. Pass, of the Chequers inn.

At Hardwick, near Lincoln, Mr. Bull.

At Tyd St. Mary's, the Rev. James Wardleworth.

At Boston, Miss Harwood, daughter of the late Mr. H. druggist.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Moulson.

At Louth, Mrs. James, widow of the Rev. Peter J. of Greenwich.

At Partney, near Spilsby, Mrs. Scarborough, 91.

At Wrangle, near Boston, Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Aistrope, Mrs. Crosby, 58.

At Ollerton, Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. Gentle B. late of Lincoln, attorney.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Mountsorrel, in this county, is to be seen an extraordinary vine, which contains about one hundred yards in surface, extending from a single stem upwards of twenty yards in length, and about five yards in height; it is at this time supposed to have a burthen of three hundred weight of grapes; a considerable quantity of good wine is annually made from it.

Married.] At Church Langton, the Rev. W. Hanwell Lucas, of Hartshead, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane Weltden, eldest daughter of J. W. Roberts, of Thornby Grange, Northamptonshire.

At Ullesthorpe, Mr. Lord to Mrs. Old.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wykes, of the Anchor inn, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mrs. Webster, of Loughborough Parks.

At Leicester, Mr. Flint, schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Ellson.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Adams, of the White Hart, to Mrs. Bushell.

Died.] At Claybrooke Hall, Thomas Dicey, esq.

At Wigstone, Mrs. Siddons.

At Heather, Mr. John Eames, 66.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth Fielding, 72.

At Narbornugh, Mrs. Iliffe.

At Leicester, Mrs. Harris, in whom the several charities of the town have lost a liberal benefactress.—Mr. Bradley, of the Ram Inn.

At Husband's Bosworth, Mrs. Heygate.

At Hathern, Ruth, wife of Mr. John Underwood, truss-maker for ruptures. She took an active part in the management, and made up, during the last twenty-five years, upwards of one thousand instrumental bandages.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madely, the Rev. Samuel Walter, curate of that place, to Miss Bray.

At Handlesworth, Mr. George Robert Kelsall, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Eggington.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Footman, to Miss Osborne, both of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Smith, attorney, to Miss Turton.

At Cheadle, George Wragge, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Emma Ingleby, second daughter of Mr. I. of the former place

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs Wilson, relict of Mr. W. late an eminent manufacturer of Hanley.

In Walsall workhouse, Peter Danks, 104. His faculties were not greatly impaired till a short time previous to his death.—Mr. Peter Cooper, of the Hare and Hounds.—Mr. Francis Plant, 75.

At Hammerwich, near Litchfield, Mr. R. Adie.

At Stafford, Mr. Wood, 56.

At the Ryle Farm, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Henry C.

At Ark Hall, near Tamworth, Humphrey Woodcock, esq.

At Cheadle, Mrs. Ward.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the General Hospital at Birmingham, the auditors presented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance due to the Treasurers at Midsummer, 1807, was 377l. 0s. 4d. During the course of last year, the Governors have been obliged to sell out 1000l. of the 3 per cent. consols belonging to this charity, the annual expences of which are double the amount of the regular income. The Board states, that "Great success has attended the distribution of premiums for taking people out of the water, and using means for restoring to life those who were apparently drowned or suffocated. Out of ten cases last year, nine have been successful."

The

The new Public Office and Prison at Birmingham are completed. They form a handsome edifice, which is out excelled by any building, for a similar purpose, in the kingdom. Though their erection has cost a larger sum than was expected, yet the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to finish the whole in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1805.

Married.] At Aston, Mr. Joseph Peill, of London, to Miss Hannah Robinson, second daughter of Mr. John R. of Birmingham.

At West Bromwich, Mr. William Bullock, jun. to Miss Brinton, only daughter of Walter B. esq of the same place.

Died.] At Birmingham, —— Pratt, widow, 102.—Mr. Michael Ashford, 58.—Mr. W. Brittain, 28.—Mrs. Withers, 69.—Mrs. Greatrex, 32.—Mr. Richard Heath, 67.—Mr. Taverner, of the Mermaid.—Mr. Stafford.—Mrs. Baros, relict of Mr. Henry B. 67.—Mr. Thomas Fernehough.—Mr. Lawledge, 60.—Mr William Simcox, 22.

At Wappenbury, John P. F. J. Plunquette, fifteen years officiating priest to the Catholic congregation of that place, 41.

At Washwood Heath, Mr. Allen, 82.

At Oversley Lodge, Mrs. Walkes, wife of Mr. Edward W. and only daughter of the late Walter Jones, esq. of Alcester.

At Harborne, Mrs. Pratt.

At Albion House, Edgbaston, Mr. B. Bradley, 63.

At Coventry, Mr. Maud, 73.—Mrs. Charley, late governess of a respectable boarding-school, 83.—Mr. William Crump.—Mr. Vale Whitwell.—Mr. S. aw.

At Warwick, Mr. Richard Bevan.

SHROPSHIRE.

The inclosure of the common, called the common wood in Nonely, is in contemplation.

Married.] At Shiffnall, —— Coldstream, esq. to Mrs. Ann Wales.

At Astoo Round, Mr. Chester, of Wellington, to Miss Lloyd, third daughter of the late John L. esq. of the former place.

At Chetwynd, John Godwin Massey Massey, esq. of the Villa, Market Drayton, to Miss Morris, of Park End, near Newport.

Died.] At Wombridge, Mary Heyward, aged 112 years. For some time previous to her death, she received weekly pay, from Mrs. Charlton, of Apley Castle, who paid every attention to her that her aged and helpless state required.

At the Holt, near Cardington, Mr. Norris.

At Shrewsbory, Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Page, relict of Mr. P. druggist.—Mr. John Williams.—The Rev. Henry Crump, vicar of Leighton and New church.

At Baschurch, Mr. Thomas Edwards, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Greenway Head, Mrs. Lowe,

At Ludlow, Mrs. Pearce Hall, relict of William Pearce H. esq.—Mrs. Mary Kite, wife of Mr. Francis K.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Hardwick.—Mrs. Oakes.

At Wem, Mrs. Margaret Lee, 55.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Pace.—Mr. Thomas Towler, 79.

At Felton, Mr. Lewis.

At the Oak Farm, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Jones.

At Glasshampton, Mrs. Moseley, wife of Walter Michael M. esq.

At Westbury, Mr. Richard Sambrook.

At Leighton, Miss Kynnersley eldest daughter of the late Anthony K. esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Timothy Bevington, of London, to Miss Kitty Newman, daughter of Mr. Thomas N.—Mr. Long, wine-merchant, of Kidderminster, to Miss Newman.

At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Evans, of Worcester, to Miss Cooper.

At Evesham, J. W. Lavender, esq. to Miss Rood.

Died.] At Upton upon Severn, Thomas Brockhurst, esq. 86.

At Worcester, Mrs. Draycott.—Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Francis Gittens, who for several years travelled for Mr. Robert Brown, of this city.—Mrs. Benton.—Mr. Crowe, tailor.—Mr. R. M. Mence, attorney, and clerk to the general meetings of lieutenancy for the county.—Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. G. carpenter.—Mrs. Taoner, wife of Mr. T. of the Cross Keys.

At Suckley, Thomas Freeman, esq.

At Druitwich, Mr Gale. sen.

At Hallow, Mr. John Clifton, deputy registrar of this diocese; a gentleman of distinguished abilities in his profession.

At Claines, Mr. John Copson, 63.

At Little Inkberrow, Mrs. Smith.

At the Hoo, near Kidderminster, Mr. William Stamford, 75; nearly fifty years bailiff to the family of Mr. Hill.

At Harvington, near Evesham, Mrs. Marshall, 86.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Burrow to Miss Jemima Watkins, both of Kingstone.

At Eardisley, the Rev. Martin Amphlett, vicar of Rhyall, Rutland, to Miss Bourne, of Hereford, daughter of the late Rev. John B. vicar of Kempley, Gloucestershire.

At Marcle, Mr. Thomas Godsell, of Wolton, to Mrs. Gammond, relict of Mr. Peter G. of Soller's Hope Court.

At Ross, Mr. Addis, of Alton Court Farm, to Miss Eliza Evans.

Died.]

Died.] At King-street, William Parry, esq. When the estate devo'ved to the late Mr. Parry, there remained a ruinous, but then habitable building upun it, famous for having been the residence of the second Harold, and from which the adjoining village took its name Jewish Harold (now corrupted to Ewias Harold). To the lovers of antiquity it is a matter of regret that Mr. Parry, finding it incapable of repair, made use of the materials in erecting a new house.

At Wellington, the Rev. Thomas Wellington, vicar of Hope under Dinmore, 75.

At Kington, Mrs. Ann Moythan, wife of Mr. David M.

At Landinabo, James M'Kenzie, esq. a native of the county of Cromartie in Scotland, formerly a captain in his Majesty's Scotch brigade, in the pay of the states general of the United Provinces, and late captain of a company in the fourth regiment of Dutch troops, in his Britannic Majesty's service.

At Ledbury, Mr. Thomas Morley

At Clehonger, near Hereford, Mr. John Fencott, 73.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jenkins, surgeon and apothecary, of Ledbury, to Miss Ireland, of Forthampton.

Died.] At Horsley, Elizabeth and Louisa, daughters of the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Williamson.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Newton, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of this city.

At Lechlade, Mrs. Mary Loder, widow of Charles Loder, esq. 86.

At Suckley, Thomas Freeman, esq.

At Kington, near Thornbury, Mr. W. Osborne, 75.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Chipping Norton, Mr. Colegrave, of Sibford, to Miss Mary Breakspear of the Blue Boar inn, at the former place.

At Oxford, Mr. G. L. Luker, to Miss Carter.

At Henley, Mr. James Vick, of Dorchester, to Miss M. Dyer.

At Witney, Isaac Newton Lawrence, esq. of Colthill, Berks. to Miss Symonds.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Stone. 80.—Mrs. Sadler, 55.—Miss Firth, 20.—Aged 54, Mr. John Bailey, many years in the service of Mr. Costar, as coachman from this city to London. He was so expert a driver, and so much respected, that many gentlemen of the *whip*, who had been his pupils, very liberally settled an handsome anouity upon him.—Mr. Thomas Newman, 62. He had for thirty-five years faithfully discharged the offices of cook and manciple to St. John's College.

At Satthampton, Mrs. Marshall, widow of the Rev. Christopher M. of Great Haseley.

At Bletchington, the Rev. James Coward, rector of the parish.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Wethered, of Marlow, to Miss Bell, of Aylesbury.

At Amersham, the Rev Richard Thorne, curate of that place, and master of the free grammar-school there, to Mrs. Corbett.

Died.] At Beaconsfield, in an advanced age, Mrs Haviland, relict of the late General Haviland; a woman in many respects justly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature extensive and various; she possessd a style polished, pointed, and sparkling; her conversation rich, entertaining, and instructive, abounded with anecdotes of those who, in her early days, had been most eminent for letters, wit, and humour, in her native country, Ireland: and in her memory were preserved many beautiful fragments of ancient songs and ballads, which have escaped our most diligent collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and she discharged the manifold duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more immediately connected with her

At Chilton Park, Mr Henry Smyth, 33.

At Aylesbury, Mr. John Rawbone.

At Cliftnn Hall, Charles Louis, son of Alexander Small, esq. 7.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John Warner.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sowbridgeworth, Mr. William Henry Thurnall, of Whittlesford, near Cambridge, to Miss Howard, of Sawbridgeworth.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Charles Rattray, M. D. to Miss Freeman, daughter of the late Thomas F.

At Wansford, M. F. Kirby, of Barrowden, Rutland, to Miss Jane Sharpe.

At Castle Ashby, the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powys, brother to Lord Lilford, to Miss Gould, sister of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and grand daughter to the late Earl of Sussex.

At Brackley, Mr. John Treacher, of the Swan inn, Buckingham, to Miss Bridget Lathbury.

At Peterborough, Captain Howell, of the Pembroke militia, to Mrs. Waldegrave.

The Rev J. S. Coleman, of Maidwell, to Miss Elizabeth Bosworth, of Draughton

Died.] At Mears Ashby, Mrs. Catharine Thornton.

At Northampton, Mr. John Fawcett, 83.—Mr. Thomas Ives, forty-two years clerk of the parish of St. Peter, 77.—Mr. Thomas Hilles.

At Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Fisher, brother to the Bishop of Exeter, 54.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, E. L. Edwards, esq. late major of the Flintshire militia, 35.

Mr.

—Mr. Richard Jellis, 45.—Mr. Thomas Turland, 6[illegible].

At Yaxley, Mr. Robert Gregory, father of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy, 59.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. F Staples.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Francis Creswell rector of Great Wildingfield in Suffolk and late fellow and rector of Clare-Hall, to Jane, the eldest daughter of Mr. Okes.—Mr. William Allen to Miss James Collett.

At Wisbech, Mr. W. Smalley, to Miss Hill.—Mr. R. Abbott, to Miss Clarke, only daughter of Mr. C attorney.

Died.] At Guilden Morden, Mrs Simeon Leete.

At Haddenham, Mr. John Taylor, of the Black Bull, and permanent serjeant in the Haddenham company, of the Ely volunteers.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, a maiden lady, of Exmouth, Devon.

At Bluntisham, Mrs. Asplan, wife of Mr. William A.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Alice Watson, widow of the late Cooke W. esq. of Lynn, 81.

At Lindbeach, Mr. John Wallis.

At Linton, Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Rev. Edmund F. jun. vicar of that place, 27.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Henry Reeve, esq. M. D. to Miss Susannah Taylor.

At Heigham, Mr J. W. Robberts, eldest son of Alderman R. of Norwich, to Miss Ann May Unthank, daughter of William U. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Kerr, surgeon, to Miss Fox, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. esq. of the custom house, in that place.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Sophia Astley, sixth daughter of Sir Jacob Henry A. bart.—Mr. Robert Swan, 51.—Miss Alderson, daughter of Robert A esq. steward of the city, 20.—Mr. Joseph Newman, 67.—Mrs. Rivett, 81.—Mr. R. Spooner, 22, and four days afterwards, his mother, Mrs. S.—Mrs. Athow.—Mr. C. Nelson, 33.—Mr. Henry Gooch, 71.—Mr. C. Stebbings, 58.—Miss Elizabeth Roe, 19.

At Cromer, Mrs. Mary Ransome, relict of Captain William R. 70.—Mrs. Pratt wife of Edward Roger P. esq. of Ryston House, and sister to Lady Astley.

At Heigham, Mrs. Webber, 77.

At Bestborpe, Mr. T. Page, 77.

At Tundenhall, Mr. J. Brooke, 77.

At Tunstead, Mr. T. Mark, 70.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Dickens, relict of Colonel D.—The Rev. Thomas Beckwith, 74.

At South town, Mr. King, proprietor of the Yarmouth mail-coach.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Peake.—Mrs. Bracy.

At Bacton, Mrs. Hewitt, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. 90.

At Harpley, Mr. J. Stapleton 63.

At Redenhall, Mr. Cornelius Bedingsfield, 74.

At Tatterford, Rachel Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Norris, 11.

At Pulham, Mrs. Howes, 80.

At Shrupham, Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, 59.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Readwin, 31.

SUFFOLK.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament during the next session for an Act for dividing and enclosing the Commons and waste lands in the parish of East Bergholt, and in several manors of Old Hall Cunmandree, otherwise St. John's, Illaries, and Spencers, within the same parish.

Married.] At Sudbury, Houghton Spencer, esq of West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Amelia Strutt, daughter of William S. esq.—The Rev. Edward Hickman, of Denley, Norfolk, to Miss Esther Doggett, second daughter of Mr. John D. of Middleton Hall, Mendham.

At Sproughton, Joseph B. Smyth, esq. to Miss Rogers, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R.

Died.] At Hengrave, Mrs. Rookwood, wife of Robert Gage R. esq.

At Sampson's hall, the Rev. C. Tenant, 67. 67. He was perpetual curate of Higham, to which living he was elected in 1774.

At Bury, Mr. Pleasance, of the Unicorn public house, 71.—Mrs. Goodwin.

At St. Andrews, near Beccles, Mr. James Berry.

At Ipswich, Mr. Benjamin Raymond, eldest son of Mr. R. ship-builder, 19.—The Rev. William Gordon, D. D. formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation in Tacket-street, in this town, 79.

At Great Welnetham, Miss Norman, daughter of Mr. William N. 19.

ESSEX.

It has been both the boast and the advantage of this country, that attention to agriculture has long been the habit of the most distinguished characters for rank and talent. By this means the staple resources of the country have been augmented, and a smiling peasantry have been accompanied with national strength. The fame of Bakewell excited the enterprise of others. In the late Duke of Bedford the country lost one of the ablest agriculturists and the most generous patron of husbandry. We have, however, still Ellman, Culley, and Westcar; but we regret to find, that the late sale of Burnham Wike has deprived us of the exertions and judgment of Mr. Wakefield, whose expensive and valuable stock is now dispersed. Mr. Wakefield did not confine his exertions to one department of husbandry, the flock, the drove, and the draft, were equally the object of his attention, and in the late sale it was difficult to say which was most admired, his South Down sheep, his Devon stock, or his Suffolk horses.

It

It required no common share of judgment to select such a stock, as was submitted to sale by Mr. Wakefield; and though the prices at which they were knocked down, excites the wonder of those unacquainted with agricultusal pursuits, the experienced farmer well knows that Mr. Wakefield's unsparing expence of money and exertion in the collection of this stock have not been too liberally rewarded. A sale more numerously attended has seldom taken place. The sheep sold uncommonly well, and notwithstanding the wetness of the second day, the Devons brought large prices, but the great competition was for this gentleman's Suffolk horses. Mr. Robinson, of Ireland, was the purchaser of *Knet of Oak* the most beautiful cart stallion in the kingdom. Colonel Maister bought the old horse *Britton*. Lord Chichester obtained two stallions, Sir Hugh Smith one, and Sir Henry Mildmay another. The Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Chichester and Jersey, Lords Heathfield and Somerville, Sirs H. Mildmay, W. Rowley, J. Sebright, R. Harland, and the Hon. Mr. Vanneck, were present among the numerous graziers, farmers, and agriculturists who attended frum all the districts uf the kingdom.

Married.] At Willingale Spain, Mrs. Luxmore, surgeon, of St. Mary Axe, London, to Miss Barker, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Spain's Hall.

Mr. Burrel, of Lynn, Norfolk, to Mrs. Tyler, widow of Mr Christopher T. of East House Farm, Romfurd.

At Halsted, Mr. Martin, of the Gorge inn, to Miss Miller.

At Colchester, Mr. John Blyth, of Great Totham, to Miss Charlotte Blyth

Died.] At Woodford, Mrs. Free, of New Broad street, London, 74.

At Romford, John Tyler, esq.—Mr. George, corn-factor, 47

At Writtle, Mr James Smith.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Emberson.

At Woodham Walter, Mr. William Brooks.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T. of the Three Queens.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wybrow, of the Red Cow public house.—Mr. Andrew Smith.

At Colchester, Mrs. Leaggett, wife of Mr. L. of the Ship inn, 63.

At Lodge Hall, Curringham, Mr. Charles Clarance.

At Stoke, by Nayland; Mr. Green wife of Mr. Thomas G.

KENT.

The commanding engineer at Dover, has it in contemplation to pull down the cliff to the southward of the town, called Hay Cliff, but more generally known by the title of Shakespeare's Cliff, so distinguished from the allusion made to it by our immortal bard in the play of King Lear. The plan is as follows. The cliff is to be lowered about fifty or sixty feet, so as to leave a level space, in order that a battery of twenty guns may be erected, under the idea that the guns of the castle and heights are not able to take the coast to the eastward of the castle, and to the westward towards Folkestone. The perpendicular height of the cliff is thought to be now three hundred and fifty feet, and has for centuries past excited the admiration of every beholder, and is the common topic of conversation with travellers who visit the town. Should this cliff be lowered, as it is intended, it would tend to lessen the beauty of the place, and to deprive vessels at sea of a very excellent land-mark; but, on the other hand, should a Martello tower be erected, on it, in the state it now is, it will command the whole range of coast from the South Foreland to Folkestone, and would be of infinite service in protecting the coast. Should a landing be attempted and the enemy take shelter under the high cliffs at St. Margaret's, it would also protect the heights from the enemy throwing shells into the place, were they to get possession of any of the adjacent hills. Barracks might also be built to contain some hundreds of men, and the plan would add to the beauty and grandeur of the scene; at the same time it would not cost one-third of the expence which the erection of a battery would incur.

Married.] At Linton, the Rev. H. W. Neville, second son of Christopher N. esq. of Willingore, Lincolnshire, to Miss Amelia Mann second daughter of James M. esq — Robert Martin Smith, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Thomas, eldest daughter of James T. esq. of Greenwich.

At Dover, John Somerville, esq. of London, to Miss Wilson.—The Rev. J. H. Hewlett, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Brattle of Wateringbury.

Died.] At Margate, Lewis Agassia, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in London, 70.—Mrs W. Vardon, 26.

At Canterbury, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, in this county, 61.—Mrs. Ellender.—Mr. Robert Gardener.—J. Cumming, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Richardson, wife of major general R.

At Ightham Court Lodge, Richard James, esq receiver general for the county and many years colonel of the West Kent militia.

At Wilsley Green, Cranbrook, Mrs. Selby, relict of Captain S.

At Cranbrook, the Rev. Richard Podmore, nearly thirty years vicar of that parish, 63.

At Wootton Court, the Rev Edward Tymewell Brydges, rector of Ottenden and Wootton, 58.

In the Isle of Grain, Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Rotherhithe, 65.

At Deptford, Mrs. Rout, 77.

At

At Herne, Mr. William Ashbeed, 21.

At Deal, Mr. Richard Danton, pilot.

At Faversham, John Smith, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for this county.—Mr. Clackett —Mr. Bunyer, 77.

At Bishop Stortford, Edward Broomie, esq. of Town Malling.

At Dover, Mr. James Tumey, many years one of the Trinity pilots of that town, 80.

SURRY.

Married.] At Frant, William Haldane Barton, esq. to Miss Morgan.

At Croydon, Mr. Alfred Smith, of the Borough, to Miss De Hnrne, eldest daughter of A. De H. esq. of Surry square.

Died.] At Norwood, Christopher Spence, esq. of Great Marlborough street, London, 69.

At Croydon, R. Harris, esq formerly a druggist in St. Paul's church yard, London.

SUSSEX.

The new road from Brighton to Worthing through Lower Lancing is already set out and intended to be finished early next spring. The distance between these favourite watering places will not only be shortened nearly two miles, but will be one of the pleasantest rides on the coast.

A martello tower, upon a very extraordinary scale, is now building at East Bourne. It has an advanced circular wall, of considerable thickness, behind which is another support, consisting entirely of beach timber; and the walls of the tower itself will be so strong, as to render it impregnable in every point. These towers are supplied with cisterns, upon a very commodious and economical construction: they consist of squares of oak timber, lined with lead, the eighth part of an inch in thickness

Married.] At Arundel, Captain Arthur Morris of the 73d regiment of foot, to Georgiana Frederica Morris, only daughter of Captain Charles M. of Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, London.

At Steyning, Mr. Sheppard, of London, to Miss Young, daughter of Mr. Edward Y.

Died.] At Shoreham, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of H. M. K. esq. and sister to S. Rolleston, esq. of the secretary of state's office.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Pellat, son of Thomas P. esq. of Ironmonger's Hall, London. —Captain Duval of the South Glocester militia.—Sir John Hort, bart. of Arlington street, Piccadily, many years British consul, at Lisbon.

At Lewes, Mr. Woodward, 80.—Philadelphia Pollington, 91.—Mrs. Curl, 81.—Mr. Edward Verrall, 64.

At Southover, John Blackmann, gent. 73.

At Hoe, near Brighton, Mrs. Huddleston, wife of John H. esq. of Down Place.

At Ringmer, Henry Thurloe Shadwell, esq. a justice of peace, and captain of a corps of volunteer cavalry, called the Sussex Guides.

At Black Down, near Midhurst, Richard Yaldwyn, esq. 45.

At Wickham, near Steyning, Mr. Penfold.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Battman.

At Cocking, Mr. Underwood, 43.

HAMPSHIRE.

The population of Southampton has so much increased, that is in contemplation to build a new street and green market, opposite the present market-house. As there are no obstacles to so desirable an improvement, there remains not a doubt but the projected scheme will be effected.

Married.] At Christchorch, Captain Stuart, R. N. second son of the late Sir Charles S. to Miss Sullivan, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John S

Died.] At Butt's Ash, on the borders of the New Forest, Hampshire, in the 94th year of his age, Thomas Moody, esq. one of the oldest lieutenants in the navy, superannuated with the rank of commander. He served as lieutenant in the ship with the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in all his actions in the West Indies, in the war which ended in 1748; and again in the succeeding war until the admiral struck his flag, in 1757; after which time he did not again go to sea.

In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, Archdeacon of Winchester, prebend of that cathedral, and rector of Crawley and Calbourn, in this county.

At Alverstoke, near Gosport, Dr Storges, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, and rector of Alverstoke; father of Mr. Sturges Bourne, one of the lords of the treasory.

At Shidfield Lodge, near Wickham, Mrs. Sarah Bligh, wife of Captain John B. commander of Majesty's ship Alfred, in the Baltic.

At Heckfield Place, Mrs. Sarah Mowbray last surviving sister of the late James M. esq. of Burley manor, near Ringwood.

At Alresford, Mr. William Witear, surgeon and apothecary.

At Winchester, Mrs. Paterson.—Mrs. Oram.

At Fareham, Mrs. Elizabeth Leek, 70.

At the Halfway house, near Portsmouth, Mr. Burgess, innkeeper

At Fawley, Captain Moody, 97.

At Hilsea barracks, Lieutenant Munro, of the first veteran battalion, assistant paymaster of detachments at Hilsea.—Mr. William Barrowman, the venerable bombardier who some time since attended at Blockhouse fort, but who was lately handsomely superannuated in consequence of his previous good conduct.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Rugg, attorney, to Miss Bowsher, of the Bear inn.

At

At Holt, Mr. Starr, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Edward Southouse esq. late one of his Majesty's judges at Montreal, in Canada.

Died.] At Salisbury, E Hinxman, esq. of Durnford-house, an alderman of that city.—Mrs Mary Whitmarsh, 71.

At Wootton Bassett, John Ralph, esq. a justice for the county, and an alderman and justice for the borough of Wootton Bassett

At South Burham-house, Mrs Whalley, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. of Mendip Lodge, Somersetshire.

At Warminster, Miss Halliday

At Chippenham, Mr. Thomas Brinkworth. —Samuel Neate, esq.

At Melksham, John Newman, esq.

At Conock, near Devizes, Mr. Samuel Pinchin.

BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the intended Literary Institution at Reading, held a few days since, at the Town Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that a proper situation for a Library and Reading-room should be procured, and other necessary arrangements made for its establishment, as soon as possible, and a committee for that purpose was appointed. A considerable addition has recently been made to the subscription, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred shares, at 30l. each.

In addition to the improvements which have lately taken place at Newbury, it is in contemplation to make a new approach to the market from Bartholomew street, a little above the church, of sufficient width to admit three carriages abreast.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Trumplett, linen-draper, to Miss Palmer, both of Newbury.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Henry Wintle, of Culham, near Abingdon, rector of Somerton, to Miss Ann Drayton, Gloucester.

At Islip, Mr. Ashcombe, of Newbury, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq.

At Frozfield, Mr. Hawkins, schoolmaster, of Newbury, to Miss Newman.

At Reading, James Mackenzie, esq. of Exmouth, to Miss Ann Pococke.

John Gibson, esq. of Ross, Herefordshire, to Miss Eliza Knapp, daughter of the Rev. Thomas K. rector of Eaglesfield.

Died.] At Inkpen, Mr. John Baster.

At Radley, Mr. John Coleing, 65.

At Winkfield, Mrs Adams.

At Newbury, Mrs. Brown.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Silkstone, formerly keeper of the Mews at Bristol Hotwells.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Edwards, of the Saracen's Head inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In excavating the new canal, near the Redcliff-house, Bristol, the workmen have discovered a great number of oak trees, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth. Some of them are as much as three feet in diameter; on being exposed to the atmosphere, the outside peels off, and moulders away, but the heart is so firm and sound, that several of the pieces have been manufactured into spokes and tables, which, in appearance, are not unlike faint coloured mahogany

Lately was held, in the Exhibition Yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British Clothing Wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; and though, on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, it is highly probable this mart, whether to be annual or otherwise, as shall be determined, will increase in its importance.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Edwin Stock, eldest son of the bishop of Killala, to Miss Louisa Droz, daughter of the late Simeon D. esq —The Rev. Sumner Smith, vicar of Ashill, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St Mary Redcliff, Bristol.—The Rev James Haviland, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss M. Parker, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh P. —Mr. Strange, to Miss P. Hazard, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel H. bookseller.—Newman Knowlys, esq. common serjeant of the city of London, to Mrs. Slope.—John Mervin Nooth, esq. to Mrs. Wilford. —Mr. F. A. Shum, to Mrs. Cooke —George Samuel Kett, esq. of Seething Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Milford, only child of Richard M. esq.

At Stoke Courcy, James Cragg, esq. to Miss Mary Rawlins, youngest daughter of John R. esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Isaac Tozer, jun. of Teignmouth, Devon, to Miss Ann Goodman, of Chippenham, Wilts.—The Rev. Thomas Spencer, A.M. of Oxford, to Miss Bowles, daughter of the late Edward B. esq. of Shirehampton.—Lieutenant J. Norman, R.N. to Miss E. Gilmore —Captain Colland, of the Glamorgan militia, to Miss Forbes, second daughter of the late Thomas F. esq. of Bristol.

At North Stoneham, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, fellow of Winchester college, to Miss Beadon, daughter of the Rev. Edward B. rector of North Stoneham.

Thomas Hayten, esq of Eden Vale, to Miss A. Smith, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Maltby, relict of Thomas M. esq. of Lakenham-Grove, Norfolk, and mother to the lady of the bishop of Lincoln,

Lincoln, 82.—Miss Bull, of Steeple Ashton.—Mrs. Trigg, mother of Richard T. esq.—J. M. Farquharsnn, esq. a gentleman descended from the Farquharsons of Invercould, in Scotland, but who resided many years in St Petersburgh, where he was universally esteemed, as well by the natives as by his own countrymen.—Mrs. Ravenhill.—Mr. Josiah George, 86.—Thomas Oliver Vassal, third son of the late John V. esq. and brother to the late gallant Colonel V.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Cox, son of Samuel C. esq.—Mr. P. C. Sharp, son of the late Rev. John S. pastor of the Baptist meeting.—Mr. William Bartley.—Mrs. Barrett, mother of Mr. B. of the customs.—Mrs. Grosett, wife of Schaw G. esq. a lady of unbounded charity, whose death was the result of an accident that has of late years occasioned the loss of so many valuable lives. Her clothes caught fire while alone in her drawing-room, and she survived but a few hours. The house took fire also and was with difficulty saved.—Henry George Pretyman, second son of the Rev Dr. P. Archdeacon, and residentiary of Lincoln.—Mr John Snooke.—The Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke, by Nayland, Suffolk, 66.

At Kingston, near Taunton, John Band, esq. late of Wookey house, many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and also a deputy lieutenant for the county.

At Combe Down, Mr. Birchall, formerly an eminent upholder of Bath, 76.

At Bristol, Mrs. Evans.—Mrs. Cole.—Mr. John Room, son of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mrs. E. Stevens, relict of Mr. W. L. glass-manufacturer.

At Bath, Mrs. Tillstone, relict of Mr. T. surgeon, of Brightlielmston.—Miss Shute.—Mr. G. Powles, 19.

At Clifton, Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart of Drumbee Castle, Donegal, Ireland.—Richard Vickers Pryor, esq.

At Earton, near Kingsbridge, J. Pierce, esq

At Cheddar, near Wells, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr James F.

At Long Ashton, Mrs. Tretch.

At Bromwidd, near Newcastle Emblyn, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

At Woodbury, J. T. Ceely Trevillian, esq. of Middleney.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. William Hippisley, 76.

At Clipping Sodbury, Mr. W. Harvey.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Creech St. Michael, Mrs. Ann Digne.—Mr. John Dyer, 92.

At Winborne, Edward Hanham, eldest son of the Rev. Sir James H. of Dean's-court, 11.

At Dorchester, Mr. Adams, of the Queen's-arms Inn, 56.—Mrs. Bonifas, 25.

At Yeovil, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. John Hookins, banker.

At Beaminster, Thomas Harris, esq. 85.

At Halstock, John Clarke, esq.

At Poole, Mrs. Ann Moore, wife of Mr. Joseph M. bookseller.

DEVONSHIRE.

A vein of coal of fine quality, equal to that of Newcastle, has lately been opened on Long Down, about three miles from Exeter; and the most sanguine expectations are entertained that it will ultimately turn out of great magnitude and importance.

At the autumnal meeting of the western Apiarian society, held on the 8th of October at Exeter, it was resolved—That a premium of the first rate shall next year again be given to the person who shall take from his apiary the greatest quantity of honey and wax, without destroying the bees, leaving the colony equally heavy as on the first of May;—and that a like premium shall be divided between two or three cottagers who shall, in like manner, take the value of the rent of their cottages.—That a premium of the third rate shall be given to the resident gardener or servant of any nobleman or gentleman who shall take the greatest quantity from his master's apiary; and a premium of the fourth rate shall be given to the operator who shall take the greatest quantity from those of his employers; and that a reward of three pounds shall be given to the first person who shall convict any robber of an apiary in the year 1808.

Married.] At Withecombe Raleigh, the Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, Essex, to Miss Davies, of Exmouth.

At Torr, George Mitchell, esq to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of Mr. Mr. attorney, of Modbury.

At Broadwoodkelly, Anthony Bulleid, esq. of Southmolton, to Miss Elizabeth Vicary, daughter of Mr. Thomas V. of Brixton House.

At Crediton, Mr. W. Hender, surgeon, of Collington, to Miss Elizabeth Bury.

At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Luscombe, jun. surgeon of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Miss Charlotte Walker.

At Plymouth, Isaac Fenners, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Susanna Ward.

At Barnstable, William Pride, esq. of Georgeham, to Miss Rebecca Watson.

Died.] At Woodbury, the Rev. Mr. Davie, formerly one of the priest vicars of Exeter cathedral.

At Heavitree, Miss Sarah Tucker, of Honiton, 21.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Staple, 57.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Besly, wife of Mr. William B. jun. 26.

At Exeter, Mrs. Joan Gregory.—Mrs. Mackintosh, relict of John M. esq of Islington, 78.—Joseph Johnson, esq.—Mrs. Pickard.—Mrs. Snelling, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Woodbury, John Holwell, esq. 84.

At Teignmouth, Charles Durnford, esq. barrister at law.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Colman, wife of Francis C. esq.

At Coryton, Mrs. Tucker, wife of William T. esq.

At Tavistock, Mrs. Hall. wife of Charles Hall, M.D. late of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

At Plymouth, Miss Louisa Grigg, 18.

At Exeter, Mrs. Chave, relict of John C. esq. of Ramberton, and daughter of William Troyte, esq. of Huntsham.—Mr. Matthew Bowden: he was found dead in his bed.

At Colebrooke, the Rev Henry Land.

At Chumleigh, John Fewings, aged upwards of 90. This man was of the humble occupation of a tinker, but he presented a singular contrast to the corrupt manners and dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take what is technically called a dram, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication; and, until within a year or two previous to his decease, he uniformly followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this advanced period, also, he would (to accommodate an old customer) walk five or six miles, with his tools at his back, and return the same day. The following anecdote, which he often related, may not be deemed unworthy of insertion, as it tends to shew the prodigious increase of consumption in an article then scarcely known to the lower classes of society. About fifty years ago, calling accidentally at a farm-house, he was invited to partake of some tea that the good woman had just brought from market, and which she actually prepared by boiling in the common kitchen copper, and every now and then dipping a portion of it out with a ladle. This rough preparation, however, pleased honest John so well, that from that time till his dissolution, he was a perfect Johnsonian tea drinker.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, John Nepean, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, son of Brigadier-General Nepean, to Miss Oates, daughter of M. O. esq. of Bellairs.—W. Lake, esq. to Miss Harriet Tippet.

At Forvey, Mr. Collins, a master in the royal navy, to Miss Catharine Dewar.

At St. Erme, John W. Cincott, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. rector of St. Erme.

At Redruth, Mr. Donald Bain, master of the academy at that place, to Miss Harriet Wise, daughter of Mr. David W. surgeon and apothecary.

At St. Hilary church, near Marazion, Francis Rawle, esq. solicitor to Miss Amelia Millett, only daughter of Richard Oke M. esq. of Penpoll.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Couch, to Miss Charlotte Heame.

Mr. T. Trelour, of Nansavallen, to Miss Sophia Tom, of St Columb.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Haines.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. Edward Wheeler, inn-keeper.—Mr. Richard Thomas.

At Portissac, near Padstow, Captain W. Billing.

At Bodmin, the youngest son of Mr. Wright.

At Penzance, Colonel Campbell.—Mr. Henry Roberts.—Mrs. Jenkins, 85.

At Parr, Mr. H. Crochett, an officer of the customs.

At St. Austell, Mrs. Rowe, widow of Mr. Philip R. and daughter of Mr. Walter Pornery.

At Penzance, Mrs. Honor Carthen, 50.—Mr. Peter Rogers, 45.

At Pentreath, Miss Thomas.

At Padstow, Charles Hellyatt, esq.

At Bodmin, Mr. Thomas Marsh, officer of excise.

At Trevarno, near Helston, Mrs. Philippa Wallis, wife of Mr. Christopher W. attorney, 67.

At St. Tudy, Mr. Joseph Rounsavell.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Belfast, a poor woman named Johnston, at the age of 123 years. She has left a brother, aged 100, and his wife of the same age.

At Killester House, near Dublin, Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, baronet, principal of the oldest banking-house in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, of Carriglass, in the county of Longford, esq (since created in her own right Viscountess Newcomen.) He was many years representative in parliament for the county of Longford. He is succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honours and estates, by his only son, the Hon Sir T. Newcomen, Bart.

At the Broadstone, Mr. Crobally, 128. Until the six weeks previous to his decease, he had not experienced two days illness in the course of his uncommonly protracted life.

At Limerick, in his 79th year, Sylvester O'Halloran, esq. an eminent surgeon and man-midwife, as well as a celebrated historian, member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of most of the literary societies in the United Kingdom. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and made so rapid a progress, that he published his first work before he had attained the age of twenty-one. In 1752 appeared his Treatise of the Glaucome or Cataract, in an octavo volume. He afterwards wrote a Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, likewise in one volume octavo; an Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, in a quarto volume; and a general History of Ireland in two quarto volumes, published in 1778. A second edition of the latter, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1803. He was profoundly versed in the Irish language and ancient laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick,

Brunswick, a steady supporter of its constitution, and was a warm advocate for the honour and interest of his native country. His remains were interred in his family vault at Killilee.

A few days ago, in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin, literally of a broken heart, John Long, after a captivity of about six months He was a man, who lived, for the most part of a long life, with people of the first consequence, by whom he was both loved and respected. Possessed of most uncommun natural talents, he unfortunately wanted steadiness in pursuit, too often the defect of superior genius. He held, for many years, an employment in the revenue, which he greatly improved and advanced its interests. But losing his great and powerful friend, by the death of Mr. Beresford, that salary and remuneration, to which he conceived he had the most undoubted and equitable claim, were withheld. Enfeebled by sickness and old age, he was arrested and thrown into prison, for the bill of costs of an attorney, whom he never saw and never employed. Harassed and worn out in attendance and solicitations to those who were strangers to his merits and his wants, he sank into the grave, where the righteous rest from their labours, and the selfish and unfeeling cease from troubling. The sum he was imprisoned for was a small one, and would have been cheerfully paid by a young nobleman, less distinguished for high rank and fortune than by unbounded philanthropy and charity; but his moderation or pride shrank from the idea of being too burdensome to his munificent benefactor; and thus, in a crowded and offensive prison, he fell a victim to the delicacy of his feelings, leaving behind him, to the pity of the public, and the consideration of those upon whom he may have had any claims, a widow, an old woman between eighty and ninety, destitute of every outward thing in this life, as the miserable manner of her husband's death amply testifies.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At the government-house in the Island of Antigua, the Right Honourable Ralph Payne, Baron of Lavington of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Bath, Captain General, Governor in Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Leeward Islands. Early in life, during his residence in the Island of St. Christopher's, he was elected one of the representatives of the House of Assembly in that Island, and so great was the influence he had acquired from the avowed superiority of his talents and knowledge, that at the first meeting of the house he was called unanimously to the chair, and by his conduct in that distinguished situation, fully justified the choice that had been made. It was said at the time this event took place, that he was not legally qualified from his state of minority, to take his seat as a member of the assembly, and consequently could not assume the duties of the chair. This might have been, and it is believed that the house knew it to be, true, but the requisition it had made was too great to be hazarded upon the result of a motion, and the question was never agitated. On his arrival in England, he was introduced to the highest circles, and his accomplishments soon made his society acceptable wherever he went. After having made the tour of Europe, he was elected, in 1768, a member of the British Parliament, for the borough of Shaftesbury; and in the successive parliaments of 1774 and 1780, he served for Camelford and Plympton. In 1772 he was honoured with the order of the bath, and at the time of his death was the senior knight. In 1771 he was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Leeward Islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when he returned to England, and was appointed clerk of the board of green cloth, in which department he remained during the continuance of that board. In October, 1795, he was advanced to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Lavington, and was again elected in the British parliament as representative for Woodstock. In 1801, his lordship was a second time appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands, and sworn a member of the king's privy council. His lordship's conduct as a governor, his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of his Majesty's colonial subjects, his unbounded hospitality, dignified reception of strangers, and admirable conduct in the duties of society, have left a lasting impression on the inhabitants of Antigua. When that colony laboured under the unavoidable pressure of debt incurred in making preparations for resisting the enemy who threatened it with danger, his lordship so strongly recommended the case to his Majesty's ministers, as to obtain a parliamentary grant of ten thousand pounds towards alleviating the public burthen. His lordship married Mademoiselle Françoise Lambertine, Baroness de Kolbell, of a noble Saxon family, and daughter of Frederick Maximilian, Baron de Kolbell, a general in the Imperial service, who survives him. Dying without issue the title becomes extinct. His lordship departed this life on the 1st of August, in the 69th year of his age. His remains were interred with military honours, in the garden of Carlisle's estate, his property, on a spot pointed out for that purpose some short time before his death by his lordship.

Mortally wounded, at Rosetta, in Egypt, in April last, Captain Andrew Pick, of the 88th regiment, son of Sir Vesian Pick, and nephew of the Reverend John Pick, of John's Town, Kilkenny, Ireland. He was a young man of piety and virtue, a most excellent officer, and an invaluable friend. He died with his whole company except three, whilst nobly leading them to the charge against a large Turkish army, principally cavalry, and fell, overpowered by numbers, universally lamented by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, we have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of both the Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets, the latter under convoy of the Northumberland man of war, from Barbadoes. The Jamaica fleet were scattered in a heavy gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland, and one of them, the Susannah Rutherford, bound to Glasgow, has been taken by a Spanish privateer of fourteen guns; the same privateer also took the Mary Oswald, bound for Liverpool, but fortunately she has since been retaken by the Virginia frigate, and is arrived in Ireland. These fleets have brought home a very considerable quantity of West India produce into our markets, which is at present very dull indeed, particularly rum and cotton wool, as also is coffee, of which article some public sales have been lately made at rather reduced prices. In fact, until the northern ports of Europe are once more opened to receive our colonial produce, it is impossible to expect that the planters in the West Indies, or the merchants concerned in the trade, can benefit by it. Jamaica sugars sell in the market from 53s. per cwt. to 80s. according to quality, and those of the Leeward Islands from 52s. to 77s. per cwt. Jamaica Rum from 3s. 1d. to 4s. per gallon, and Leeward Island from 2s. 6d to 3s. 2d. per gallon. Coffee from 80s. for ordinary, to 6l. per cwt for fine. West India cotton from 1s 2d. to 1s. 10d per lb. a very dull sale. Ginger and Pimento keep up their prices, but they are articles of little consideration.

The following are the late public sales of the West India produce, viz.

By William Anderson 963 Casks Muscavado Sugar, from 53s to 67s. per Cwt.
..... 451 Casks and bags Coffee ..... 40s to 125s. per ditto
..... 100 bags Pimento..... 8¼d. to 9¼ per lb.
..... 28 ditto White Ginger..... 11 2s 6d. per cwt.
..... 480 ditto Cotton (Demarary)....1s. 4½d to 1s. 10d. per lb.
..... 894 Casks St. Vincents, St. Kitts, Demerary Sugar 52s. to 67s. per cwt.
William Broadhurst 401 ditto ditto ..... 51s to 61s. per cwt.
Widow Purdy and Sons 216 Bags Pimento, bonded .....9¼d. to 9⅞ per lb.
J. and M. Woodhouse 175 Casks Coffee .....81s to 129s. per cwt.
..... 396 Bags Pimentu, bonded ..... 9¼d to 9½d. per lb.
Kymer and Co. 540 Casks and bags Coffee .....80s. to 128s. 6d. per cwt.
George M'Kenzie 421 Bags Cotton Wool .....1s 3½d. to 1s. 7½d per lb.

At the Honourable the East India Company's sale, were sold
1195 Chests Indigo (Privilege) from 2s. 4d. to 9s. 5d. per lb.
144 Ditto.....(Private trade) .. 2s. 11d. to 8s. 5d ditto
287 Ditto.....(Privilege) .... 5s. 2d to 8s. 9d. ditto

And at their Cinnamon sale 2287 bales Cinnamon sold at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d per lb. duty to be paid. Also ten Chests, and one box of Mace at 48s. to 57s. per cwt. three Chests Cloves at 3s. 7d. per lb.

Private trade 51 Casks Mother of Pearl shells, at 4l. 6s. to 5l. 2s. per cwt.
2 Boxes Musk, ...at 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per ounce troy
210 Ditto, Vermillion or Cinnabar at 4s. 2d. to 4s 9d. per lb.
124 Ditto, Star Aniseseed.....at 12l. 5s. to 13l. 5s. per cwt.

Also sundry Drugs, Gums, &c. too numerous to detail.

London, October 7, 1807.—The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following Tea, viz.

Tea Bohea	500,000lb.
Congou and Campoi.....	4,300,000
Souchong and Pekoe	200,000
Singlo and Twankay.....	700,000
Hyson skin	100,000
Hyson	300,000
Total, including Private Trade	6,100,000lbs.

On Munday, the 7th December, 1807—Prompt, March 4th, 1808.

In the course of eight days, 1,481,304lbs. of Tobacco has been imported into London from Virginia, yet the price of this article, of such great consumption, has not lowered; but we doubt not that the speculation might prove a good one, if it should unfortunately happen that the present existing differences between the two countries were not speedily settled. The quantity of Sugars bonded and warehoused for security of the duties in this port in ten days, has been no less than 23,761 hogsheads, and nearly 3,000 Puncheons of Rum, all by the aforementioned fleets from the West Indies.

The great linen-market, at the linen-hall of Dublin is now going on; linens of every description are in great demand, and the prices given by the English buyers are favourable for the manufacturers. It is expected that the large sums of money to be drawn on London, against these

these purchasers, will considerably lower the present rate of Exchange between the two countries; provisions of every description are at present, in Ireland, uncommonly plentiful and cheap; the prices at Dublin on the 10th instant were, viz. Bacon 36s. to 60s. per cwt. Butter is of three qualities, first, 106s. per cwt.; second at 97s. per cwt.; and third sort at 88s. per cwt. Hams, from 50s. to 52s per cwt. and Beef and Pork proportionably reasonable. The long threats of Buonaparte with respect to Portugal, are at length put in force, as it was fully expected the ports of that kingdom would be shut against us on the 20th of this month, the greatest bustle is made at Lisbon and Oporto in shipping off the produce out of the country which belongs to the British Factory there, as well as the British residents, and already nearly fifty families have arrived at the different out-ports there.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Oct. 6.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 13.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 4....
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 5 ..
Amsterdam	35 5	35 5 ..	35 5 ..
Paris	24 10	24 10 ..	24 10 ..
Leghorn....	51	50½	50 ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45 ....
Lisbon	62	62	62 ....
Oporto	63¾	63¾	62 ....
Dublin	10¼ *a* ¾	10¼ *a* ¾ ..	10¼ ....

Prices of Hops.
Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l. to 5l 16s per cwt.
—— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 10s. to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Farnham, 8l to 11l. per cwt.
Hop trade rather dull and prices worse.
The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, ending 9th instant, is 3cs. 9d. per cwt.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in October, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction Canal, at 90l. per share.—Grand Surry, 47l. to 45l.—Ellesmere, 55l —Rochdale, 40l.—Kennet and Avon, Original, 20l.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l. —Lancaster, 18l.—West India Dock Stock, 148l. per cent.—East India Dock, 120l. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. Nett for the last half year —London Dock, 112l. per cent.—Commercial-Road, 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l.—Rock Life Assurance. 7s per Share premium.—East London Water-Works, 50l. to 49l. premium.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 12l. premium.—Southwark Brewery, per Share, premium.—Tavistock-Mineral Canal, at par.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

How sweetly nature strikes the ravish'd eye,
Through the fine veil with which she oft conceals
Her charms in part, as conscious of decay.

DURING the last month, betwixt the 19th of September, and the 19th of October, the woods have been gradually assuming their rich autumnal colours; and at the time I am writing, they are in, probably, their greatest beauty. The leaves of many of the trees are beginning to fall, and several of the limes and ash trees are already nearly stripped.

The weather has been warm, and except a few of the nights about the 20th of September, and last night (the 18th of October,) there has been very little frost. During several nights, about the 10th, there were heavy fogs. Since the full moon, however, the days and nights have both been more clear. The wind has blown chiefly from the south-west, west, and north-west, but last night previously to the frost, it veered round to the east.

September 24.—In consequence of the late severe frosts, the flies are become so torpid that their feet stick to the windows as though there was sumething glutinous upon the glass; and it is not without considerable difficulty they are able to walk. On turning over Mr. White's Observations on Natural History, I find a remark on this subject so interesting, that I am induced to transcribe it. "It has been observed that divers kinds of flies, besides their sharp-hooked nails, have also skinny palms, or flaps to their feet, whereby they are enabled to adhere to any smooth bodies, and even to walk on ceilings, with their backs downward, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere on these flaps; the weight of which they easily overcome in warm weather, when they are brisk and alert. But, in the decline of the year, this resistance becomes too mighty for their diminished strength; and we see flies labouring along, and lugging their feet in windows as if they stuck fast to the glass, and it is with the utmost difficulty they can draw one foot after another, and disengage their hollow caps from the slippery surface. Upon the same principle that flies stick and support themselves, the boys, by way of play, carry heavy weights by only a piece of wet leather at the end of a string, clapped close on the surface of a stone."

October

October 2.—A grey phalarope (*tringa lobata* of Linnæus), was shot and brought to me. This is a very uncommon bird in most parts of Great Britain.

From the return of warmer weather for some days past, the house flies have recovered their usual activity, and are now able both to fly and run about without difficulty.

The fruit of the elder, barberry, black briony (*tamus communis* of Linnæus), and woody nightshade (*solanum dulcamara*), black thorn or sloe, hawthorn and bramble, is now ripe.

The haws and blackberries have been remarked to be much more abundant this year than they have been for several years past.

The strawberry-tree (*arbutus unedo*) is in flower.

October 4.—The gossamer was very teasing about the middle of this day. Early in the morning I did not remark it to be floating about, but at noon, on walking betwixt three and four miles into the country, my hat and clothes were in a measure covered by it and the titilating sensation on my face was very unpleasant

October 6.—The wasps and hornets are in great numbers about the apple-trees, where the fruit is ripe.

October 8.—A woodcock was seen this day, but I have been informed that woodcocks have been shot in Dorsetshire several days ago.

October 19.—Primroses and polyanthuses are beginning to flower.

As I have not seen any of the hirundines for the last day or two, I presume they have all taken their departure.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE dryness of the weather in the preceding month, has retarded the sowing of wheat on strong lands, which are so bound that they will not work; but on loams, and light friable soils, much has already been done; and some seasonable mild rain would make the tilths and clover leys on strong lands work kindly and well, and which, without a previous good soaking, they will not do.

The early sown wheats come up well, with strong healthy blades, and the winter tares and rye look very promising. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 68s. 7d.; Barley, 39s. 1d; and Oats, 27s 9d.

The crops of Turnips which escaped the mildew grow fast; and the valuable Swedish sort, which have been less affected, are universally thriving and good.

Pastures on moist cool lands look green, and still afford good keep; on dry and elevated situations, they have suffered much.

The winter crops of Potatoes are nearly taken up, and prove to be abundant and good.

From the mildness of the season, the young and store cattle are kept out of the yards, which has occasioned but little barley to have been as yet brought to market; yet the good accounts already given of the crops of grain, are fully verified both as to quantity and quality.

Lean stock still continues low from the dearness, and in some places the scarcity, of green winter food. Pork is on the advance, and fat beef and mutton, in the country markets, experience dull sales at reduced prices. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s.; per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. to 5s.; Pork, from 5s 9d. to 6s. 6d.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE last number of the Botanical Magazine, (249) contains, 1. Babiana *stricta* (γ) *purpurea*, a purple flowered variety of a species, of which two others have already appeared in the Magazine. Jacquin considered this as a distinct species, as did Mr. Gawler himself in the Annals of Botany, but has not been able to detect characters by which it can be distinguished, without having recourse to colour, always deemed insufficient to establish a species upon; nevertheless in this instance it has not been observed to change. 2. Babiana *sulphurea*; another species approaching very near to the last, or perhaps closer to *B. plicata*, betwixt which the author considers it as intermediate. Mr. Gawler first established this genus, the species of which were before referred sometimes to Gladiolus, sometimes to Ixia, deriving the name from the circumstance that the bulbs of these plants afford a principal article of the food of the baboons, in the neighbourhood of the Cape. No genus in this natural order is better defined. 3. Hesperantha *comamonea*. Another genus established by the same author, from the formerly numerous and heterogeneous assemblage under the name of Ixia. The species of this genus are all night flowering, and admired for their fragrance. 4 P. alangium *ramosum*; united by Linnæus to his genus Anthericum, but Mr Gawler, with most of the later botanists, follow Haller, in keeping Phalangium distinct from Anthericum. 5. Martynia *proboscidea*. The lurid aspect of the flower, the nauseous smell of the bruised plant, the inflated calyx, the rough

rough seeds, appear to bring this plant nearer to the *Silaceæ* than the *Bignoriæ*; Dr. Sims has not ventured to touch upon the subject. 6. Clethra *arborea*. It is remarkable if this handsome flowering shrub, which for twenty years past has not been uncommon in this country, should not have been before figured. 7. Melaleuca *nervifolia*. A plant newly introduced from New South Wales, by Mr. Barr, at Ball's-pond, Islington. Though the fruit of this plant has never been seen by Dr. Sims, he does not besitate to decide that it does not belong to the genus with which it is here arranged. It has neither the habit nor the aroma of a Melaleuca; but being undoubtedly a congener of Dr. Smith's Melaleuca *laurina*, is at present left in the genus. 8. Rosa *multiflora*, or the bramble-flowered rose. This new rose was imported from China by Mr. Evans, of the East-India house, and was expected to have produced yellow flowers, a deception of the cunning Chinese to enhance its value. Should it be found to bloom freely, it will prove a valuable acquisition to our gardens, especially if it will bear the severity of our winters, which is highly probable, as most of the Japan plants are found to do so. It corresponds, except in colour, in every respect, with the description of Rosa *Multiflora*, in Thunberg's Flora Japonica, whence it was thought necessary to retain that name, otherwise *rubiflora* would have been much better; indeed it does not appear certain that it does not belong to the genus Rubus. Number 28 of the Paradisus Londinensis (not received last month) contains, 1. Rhododendrum *chrysanthum*, here called *officinale*, the flowers being of a pale primrose, not a golden colour. An infusion of the young leaves is said to be a very valuable remedy in rheumatic affections. Mr. Salisbury does not approve of Jussieu's division of the natural order of the *bicornes* of Linnæus into two, and remarks very justly, that such division separates plants so very nearly related, as to have been hitherto very generally considered as belonging to the same genus. This very rare plant, native of the coldest parts of Siberia, was communicated by Mr Woodford. 2. Ipumæa *repanda*, native of the West Indies, worthy of culture for the sake of its fine scarlet flowers, but will hardly bloom without there is room in the stove to train its branches to a great length. 3. Myrioboma *fragrans*, the Epidendrum rubrum of Lamarck, and one of the species of Vanilla. We have repeatedly criticised this author's proneness to give new names, but did this disposition show itself only as in the present instance, to the exclusion of the vulgar appellations by which plants are called in the countries, where they are indigenous, our controversy with him would soon cease. Though we must still think that the same objection will not hold against words which have nothing offensive in the ear in their sound, such as Vanilla from the Spanish word Vaina a Sheath, as against Rotterump, Skogsfioler, Retschumuchita, and many other equally barbarous words here enumerated, as names for which their respective countries have a claim to participate with Spain in the honour of an adoption. This plant flowered for the first time in this country, in April last, in the collection of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, esq. at Paddington. Number 29 of the same work contains, 1. Corybas *aconitiflorus*, a singular little plant of the Orchis tribe, from New-Holland, communicated by the Countess of Essex, here supposed to be a new genus. 2. Pancratium *amboinense*, here called P. *nervifolium*. 3 Prenanthes *alba* of Michaux, here named P. *suavis*. A native of North America It is here remarked, that Gærtner alone has fixed the proper limits between Prenanthes and Chondrilla, the former having a sessile, the latter a stipitate pappus, and seeds more wedge shaped, compressed and furrowed, according to which our Prenanthes *muralis* is a real Chondrilla.

In English botany, besides six cryptogamous plants, we have Scheuchzeria *palustris*, an alpine boggy plant, not known as a native of Britain till discovered by the Reverend Mr. Dalton, last June, in Lakely Car, near Borough bridge, Yorkshire. 2. Sedum *forsterianum*. A new species of Sedum, hitherto confounded with *rupestre*, found by Edward Forster, jun. esq. on the rock at the fall of the Rhydoll, near the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire. 3. Thlaspi *birtum*, a scarce species, very near to *campestre*, and as the latter is found with hairy fruit, and the former with smooth, not to be distinguished by the usual specific character. Mr. Leathes, as Dr. Smith says, justly observes, that the elongated style, projecting far beyond the lobes of the pouch, will always distinguish this plant from *campestre*, whose short style is just equal to those lobes. The *birtum* has a perennial root, and flowers a month or six weeks earlier than *campestre*. 4 Brassica *cernuata*. 5. Salix *pentandra*. 6. Salix *decipiens*. Since the death of Mr. Crowe, who paid particular attention to the willows, Dr. Smith has suspended his labours on this genus, which he now resumes with reluctance, but thinks himself called on to take care that the treasures which his late friend Mr Crowe had collected, should not be lost to the public. Number 99 of the Botanist's Repository, contains 1. Crinum *latifolium*, as it is here called, but undoubtedly a species of Amaryllis, and only referred to the former genus, in consequence of bearing bulbs instead of capsules, which cannot afford a specific, much less a generic distinction. 2. Fragaria *indica*, has very much the habit of Potentilla reptans, and its flowers a bright yellow, but the fruit is fleshy, though too insipid to be eatable; from the collection of the Right Honourable Mr Greville. 3. Vaccinium *nitidum*, a very pretty little shrub from the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Brame. 4. Cinchona *caribæa*, from the collection of Mr. Lambert, who has written a Monograph on this genus. 5. Dianthus *alpinus*, a beautiful

beautiful species from the very magnificent collection of Mr. Swainson, at Twickenham. Number 100 of the same contains, 1. A dwarf variety of Dahlia *pinnata*, from the collection at Holland-house. 2. Nicotiana *glutinosa*, a species of tobacco that has never been uncommon in our gardens since the year 1759, when it was cultivated by Philip Miller. It is extremely different from the other known species, by the flowers growing in a second raceme, and being somewhat irregular, or subringent, and having one segment of the calyx much larger than the rest, far more important characters than any that are mentioned in the Repository. 3. Melaleuca *nervifolia*, of Botanical Magazine, here called M. *Salicifolia*. 4. Pæonia *dauurica*, in many respects similar to P. *peregrina*, of Botanical Magazine, but leaves very glaucous and capsules divaricate. 5. S. Xeranthemum *herbaceum*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of September, to the 24th of October, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.	*Thermometer.*
Highest 30.30. Oct 19. Wind S. E.	Highest 66°. Oct. 13. Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.38. Oct. 23. Wind S. W.	Lowest 31°. Oct. 24. Wind N. W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. 5-tenths of an inch. Between the evenings of the 19th and 20th the mercury fell from 30.20 to 29.70.	Greatest variation in 24 hours. 15°. On the morning of the 18th the mercury stood at 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to about 2¼ inches in depth.

We have heard it asserted, upon the authority of a gentleman who is said to have paid much and long attention to the state of the weather, that there are usually twenty-five fair days in October. If this were generally the case, the present month is unquestionably an exception, as will be seen below. But in looking back upon the journal for the last few years, we find that our observations by no means correspond with the fact referred to. In last October there were twenty-two; in October, 1805, there were nineteen only; in October, 1804, there were only eighteen; in October, 1803, there were twenty-two; and in the same month, of 1802, there were exactly twenty-five days on which there was no falling weather.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month is 28.532; that of the thermometer is full 57°, which is much greater than it has been for some years during the month of October, 52° being about the average for the last six years, though in 1803 it was 54°; but in 1805 it was only 47°. There have been several heavy fogs; that on the evening of the 5th instant, the fog was so considerable as to be productive of some accidents. The 22d was a completely wet day, and in the evening it was very stormy; the quantity of rain, however, has, upon the whole month, been below the average. The number of days without rain is twenty, of which very few can be denominated brilliant. The wind has been chiefly in the West

A comet has been visible the greater part of the month in the evening. On the 21th it made a beautiful appearance between half past six and eight, after which the clouds intercepted the sight: it would not, however, set till about eleven. There seems no reason why it should not be visible some time longer to this part of the globe. On Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, at about a quarter past eight, it was observed by Mr. Firminger, who ascertained its right ascension to be 15h. 16′ 4″, declination 7° 23′ 23″. About seven o'clock on the 24th it was observed nearly in the West, and about 40° above the horizon.

The comet was observed on the 26th at half past six in the evening by a capital instrument, in the hands of a very able astronomer, to whom the tail appeared evidently curved, from which he infers it is now in the perihelion. Its elements have been already calculated by Burckhardt at Paris: of these we shall give an account hereafter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable communication from Mr. Belsham, the very interesting one from Saxony, and the Enquirer from the pen of Mr. Cumberland, will appear in our next.

We are desired by W. H. to inform Œconomos that he is preparing an Ink and Apparatus, which he trusts will answer the end desired.

THE

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following information has been communicated by a person of the greatest respectability, lately arrived from the Continent. Perhaps it may be acceptable to some of your readers.

VERUS.

"It was on the 18th of October, of last year, when I had the first opportunity of seeing any French troops. The corps of Prince Bernadotte was then on its march to Halle, and passed the night (*bivaque*) in the vicinity of the town of ——. I had often heard and read the French word *bivaquer*, or *bivouaquer*, without attaching any other idea to it, than that of a number of tents, watch-fires, and groups of soldiers waiting for the enemy; but now I was enabled to undeceive myself. There were at least thirty thousand men, occupying a German square mile, who dined and took up their quarters in *the open air*. No preparations whatever had been made for them, nor had they any baggage. They made no requisitions during day-light, and we should have remained ignorant of their being so near us, had not Prince Bernadotte and his staff entered the town for the night. But when it grew dusk, we were alarmed with the general tumult of soldiers, rushing in on all sides, and taking away any provisions, cattle, wine, brandy, beer, &c. which they could find. Next they seized all the firewood, and every piece of furniture that might serve in its stead; likewise all beds, bolsters, &c. to sleep upon, and whatever was required for their horses. All this they carried off either themselves, or forced the poor inhabitants to carry it after them, into the fields. What they did not actually use was destroyed. It will be readily imagined that such violent proceedings could not take place without much ill-treatment; many persons lost their lives either from immediate ill usage, or in consequence of the fright; those of the latter description were the most numerous. Nor was that all. They began afterwards to search for money and valuables. It is well known that the French soldiers have a standing permission in an enemy's country, to take any provisions or any money they can get at: hence they have not the least idea that in plundering they commit an act of injustice. They rather consider it as part of their duty, and proceed in the most systematic manner. Each has his respective task allotted to him. Some carry provisions, others fuel and bedding; and others again look for hidden treasure, or plate, and jewels. In this latter art they are so expert, that the common people in the countries destroyed by these locusts, consider their skill in finding out what was carefully hidden, as the effect of sorcery; and the better-informed classes suspect collusion and treachery. But the French themselves are anxious to exculpate persons thus wrongfully suspected, by alleging their own superior dexterity in plundering, which, from long experience and practice, they have reduced to a system.

"Usually a competent number of them unite, for the purpose of searching a house for hidden treasure. First of all they break open, *from behind*, all chests and half-chests of drawers, piano-fortes, trunks, &c. which not only saves time, but immediately lays open any secret drawers, that otherwise might have escaped discovery. After which they repair to the cellars, where they rummage all heaps of potatoes, apples, &c. and stores of any kind. If they be unsuccessful, they carefully look about whether there is any new wall in the cellar, behind which valuables might have been concealed. If any part of the ground appear uneven, it is dug up immediately; but when that even is not the case, they ascertain by the following experiment whether the ground or flooring of the cellar has recently been dug up. They cast water upon different places, and observe whether it be absorbed in one place quicker than in another; wherever that happens, they break up the ground. It

may easily be conceived that these laborious and tedious operations do not exclude those which are easier, such as searching granaries, barns, wells, heaps of manure, &c. and ripping up feather-beds. Indeed, so very successful are they in their infernal arts of systematic plunder, that no instance is known of their having failed to discover any thing that had been hidden previous to their arrival. We are not to imagine that any place is held sacred by them. During their last campaign in the north of Germany, they regularly plundered churches and *churchyards* in all little towns and villages.

"The following happened to a friend of the narrator:—Having been plundered of every thing except the cloaths he had on, four soldiers entered his despoiled house, demanding money. He could give them nothing; but they not crediting his assertion, began a new search, and forced him to accompany them. During this transaction, one of them kept his eyes fixed on the master of the house, in order to discover, from any change in his countenance, where money might be concealed, while the three others were with their sabres thrusting and knocking against ceilings, walls, floors, &c. for the purpose of judging by the sound whether they had any chance. Whenever the unfortunate man from some cause or other turned pale or red, his observer encouraged the rest to persevere in their endeavours on that particular spot, as the man had manifested uneasiness.

"Nothing is so horrid as the *personal* searchings. No one is exempt from them. They sometimes add the most cruel insults to their robberies. A young woman at Eckartsborge, deformed in her person and poor, was suspected by them to have an artificial high shoulder, and to have concealed in it some valuable property. On finding it, however, a natural defect, they must unmercifully and inhumanly beat the unfortunate girl.

"It would be unfair to say that such scenes are approved of by all officers in the French army. The truth is, they cannot prevent them but in their own rooms; and even there not without difficulty. Some French officers told the narrator, that, in order to keep off the horrors of depredation from the rooms inhabited by themselves, some of their number were obliged to stand before them all night with their swords drawn. Thus, indeed, they accomplished their object, but perhaps at the peril of their lives, as the disappointed robbers would wait for the confusion of the next battle, in order to take vengeance on such officers as had deprived them of some of their perquisites.

"But how is it possible that the French soldiers should act otherwise, when it is a fact, that all small towns and all villages, in hostile countries, are given up to them for plunder from necessity! During the war they receive no pay, but are referred to the inhabitants of the countries in which they may happen to be. Previous to the breaking out of the war last year (1806), they had received no pay for the space of four months! They therefore will often exclaim, 'Unless we plunder, we must starve, and go naked; our officers, too, must either plunder themselves, or be supplied by us with plunder; for they have nothing neither.' This is absolutely the fact. The very chiefs of French armies receive no pay in time of war; to make themselves amends for which, they fix on some city, which they drain by requisitions, the confiscation of English merchandize, &c. Their extortions amount frequently to incredible sums. Moreover, it is a matter of course for every French general to carry off the plate, the table-linen, the sheets, &c. from every house where he set up his quarters. The last-mentioned objects, in common with horses and carriages, are considered as the exclusive property of officers of rank, who seize them every where.

"To accommodate the private soldier, every army is followed by an execrable sort of men, called *traineurs*, who are the carriers of the pillaged property, which they buy from the soldiers for a mere trifle. But their waggons contain, besides, plunder of their own; for after the regular pillage, these miscreants glean from the robbed houses such effects as the troops cannot conveniently take off. They also make plundering excursions to those villages that lie out of the main road, and to visit which would be productive of too great delay to the troops."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE exists a very favourite subject of historical discussion, viz. that which relates to the character and conduct of the celebrated Mary Queen of Scots, on which much has been said, and on which much more must yet be said, before those morose adherents of truth who are unwilling to exchange history

tory for romance, will accede to the hypothesis which pretends to establish the immaculate virtue and innocence of that unfortunate princess. When the History of Scotland, by Dr. Robertson, first made its appearance, near half a century ago, he was very generally thought far too partial to Mary: but divers of the histories and disquisitions which have since made their appearance, have stigmatised him as a traducer of her fair fame. Mr. Hume who has treated the same portion of history with still more freedom, has, of course, undergone still more obloquy on the same account. As some few critics, however, consider even Mr. Hume as biassed a little too much in favour of the Scottish queen, or at least as shrinking from the explicit avowal of his opinion, it may not be improper to examine and compare the accounts of these two great historians with the most material parts of evidence connected with the general question, in order to be able to pronounce an impartial verdict.

In the elegant Memoirs of Dr. Robertson's Life, prefixed to his Writings, by Professor Dugald Stewart, we have the judgment of several very well informed and sagacious persons on this curious topic. Mr. Hume, in particular, thus, in a letter to Dr. Robertson, confesses the too great indulgence of himself and his illustrious friend and rival:—"I am afraid that you, as well as myself, have drawn Mary's character with too great softenings." "It is plain (says Mr. H. Walpole, who received, from reading the History of Dr. Robertson, the same general impression of partiality, but with incomparably less knowledge of facts,) that you wish to excuse Mary; and yet it is so plain that you never violate truth in her favour, that I own I think still worse of her than I did, since I read your History." Dr. Birch thus expresses himself to the same purpose:—"If the second volume of the State Papers of Lord Burleigh, published since Christmas here, had appeared before your History had been finished, it would have furnished you with reasons for entertaining a less favourable opinion of Mary in one or two points, than you seem at present possessed of." Dr. John Blair, in a letter to Dr. Robertson, observes, that "the only general objection to his work was founded on his tenderness for Queen Mary. Lord Chesterfield (says he) though he approves much of your History, told me that he finds this to be a bias which no Scotchman can get the better of." His biographer, Dugald Stewart, remarks, that "all his prepossessions must be in favour of the queen; for it was chiefly from the powerful interest excited by her story that he could hope for popularity with the multitude." This is designed and is well calculated to serve as an answer to those who charge Dr. Robertson with unmerited harshness to Mary; but unfortunately it corroborates the accusation of such as think the historian has fallen into the opposite extreme of lenity and indulgence.

In a letter dated November 18, 1758, some months previous to the publication of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, Mr. Hume observes to his friend, among other things, "that he has not the good fortune to agree with him respecting the innocency of Mary in the affair of Babington's conspiracy. Allow me to say, that, even if you be in the right with regard to this point, of which notwithstanding my deference to your authority, I cannot perceive the least appearance, you are certainly too short and abrupt in handling it." And in an ensuing letter, January 25, 1759, he tells Dr. Robertson "that, by Murden's State Papers, recently printed, the matter is put beyond all question." And he urges him strongly, to "stop the press, in order to correct an error so material." The points on which I propose to examine and compare the sentiments Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume, relate, 1st to the queen's violent and very suspicious partiality for Rizzio; 2dly, to her criminal passion for Bothwell, and subsequent participation in the murder of her husband; and 3dly, her knowledge and approbation of the conspiracy of Babington against the life of Elizabeth.

1st. In regard to Rizzio, the substance of Dr. Robertson's relation is as follows:—"Rizzio was the son of a musician in Turin, and having accompanied the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, gained admission into the queen's family, by his skill in music. As his dependent condition had taught him suppleness of spirit, and insinuating manners, he quickly crept into the queen's favour, and, her French secretary *happening* to return at that time into his own country, was preferred by her to that office. He now began to make a figure in court, and to appear as a man of consequence. His recommendations were observed to have great influence over the queen; and he grew to be considered not only as a favourite, but as a minister. He affected to talk often and familiarly with the queen in public. He equalled

equalled the greatest and most opulent subjects in richness of dress, and in the number of his attendants. It was with the utmost indignation that the nobles beheld the power, it was with the utmost difficulty that they tolerated the arrogance, of this unworthy minion. It was Darnley's misfortune to fall under the management of this man, who, by flattery and assiduity, easily gained on his vanity and inexperience. All Rizzio's influence with the queen was employed in his behalf, and contributed, without doubt, towards establishing him more firmly in her affections." Book iii. 114-16.

"A few months after the marriage of the queen with Darnley, their domestic quarrels began to be observed." p. 146. These quarrels Dr. Robertson imputes to the extravagance of Darnley's ambition, but he acknowledges, that Darnley himself imputed the queen's coldness to the insinuations of Rizzio. "Mary's own conduct, (says the historian), confirmed and strengthened these suspicions. She treated this stranger with a familiarity, and admitted him to a share in her confidence, to which neither his first condition, nor the offices he had lately bestowed upon him, gave him any title. He was perpetually in her presence, intermeddled in every business, and, together with a few favourites, was the companion of all her private amusements. The haughty spirit of Darnley could not bear the intrusion of such an upstart; and impatient of any delay and unrestrained by any scruple, he instantly resolved to get rid of him by violence." Book iv. p. 147.

"Morton, who was inferior to no man of that intriguing age in all the arts of insinuation and address, took the young prince under his management. He wrought upon his ruling passion, ambition to obtain the matrimonial crown. He represented Rizzio's credit with the queen to be the chief and only obstacle to his success in that demand. This minion alone (he said) possessed her confidence; and out of complaisance to him, her subjects, her nobility, and even her husband, were excluded from any participation of her secret counsels. Under the appearance of a confidence merely political, he insinuated, and the king *perhaps* believed, that a familiarity of a quite different and very criminal nature might be concealed. Such various and complicated passions raged in the king's bosom with the utmost fury. He became more impatient than ever of any delay, and even threatened to strike the intended blow with his own hand." P. 149-51.

Dr. Robertson's relation of the assassination scene is as follows: "On the 9th of March, Morton entered the court of the palace with an hundred and sixty men; and without noise, or meeting with any resistance, seized all the gates. While the queen was at supper with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, and a few other persons, the king suddenly entered the apartments by a private passage. At his back was Ruthven, clad in complete armour, and with that ghastly and horrid look which long sickness had given him. Three or four of his most trusty accomplices followed him. Such an unusual appearance alarmed those who were present. Rizzio instantly apprehended that he was the victim at whom the blow was aimed; and in the utmost consternation, retired behind the queen, of whom he laid hold; hoping that the reverence due to her person, might prove some protection to him. The conspirators had proceeded too far to be restrained by any consideration of that kind. Numbers of armed men rushed into the chamber. Ruthven, drew his dagger, and with a furious mien and voice commanded Rizzio to leave a place of which he was unworthy; and which he had occupied too long. Mary employed tears, and entreaties, and threatenings, to save her favourite. But notwithstanding all these he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds." P. 152-3.

The narrative of Mr. Hume is, in most points, analogous to that of Dr. Robertson, with some additional heightenings. Mr. Hume observes, vol. v. p. 96, "that Rizzio had at first employed his credit to promote Darnley's marriage; but, on the subsequent change of the queen's sentiments, it was easy for Henry's friends to persuade him that Rizzio was the real author of her indifference, and even to rouze in his mind jealousies of a more dangerous nature." And he allows, "that a suspicious husband could find no other means of accounting for that lavish and imprudent kindness with which she honoured him." Mr. Hume, moreover, takes notice of a report, to which the Earl of Morton, chancellor of the kingdom, himself gave credit, "that Mary intended to appoint Rizzio chancellor in his place, and to bestow that high

high dignity on this mean and upstart foreigner." Morton was instigated, therefore, by the strongest motives of indignation and revenge, to employ "all his art to inflame the discontent and jealousy of the king," p. 97. The artful schemes of vengeance subsequently adopted on the part of the queen, and the unlawful passion she almost immediately contracted for the Earl of Bothwell, are well described by both historians. But a much stronger case may be made out against Mary than either of them has chosen to state. There is first the positive evidence of Buchanan, which, unhappily in this, as well as in many other instances, is far more powerfully corroborated than divers writers, who treat on these times, are willing to acknowledge. If this author deserves the smallest credit, Rizzio was in great confidence with the queen long before his appointment to the French secretaryship, which merely furnished a plausible pretext for his more frequent access to the queen's person. It is admitted that the marriage of Darnley was chiefly the work of Rizzio; and before this marriage took place, there was much talk of the great familiarity between her and Rizzio. Subsequent to the marriage, the power and authority of Rizzio with the queen daily increased, while the king daily lost favour with her: and after a short time Rizzio was entrusted with a seal with which to impress the king's name on proclamations. At length none but David and one or two more, were allowed to sit at table with the queen, who would sometimes visit Rizzio at his own lodgings." Nay this historian scruples not to assert, "that the king obtained such evidence as was decisive of the queen's dishonour, and from that time he consulted how to take away the life of Rizzio." History of Scotland, vol. ii. A. D. 1565-6.

Both Hume, and Robertson, speak of the queen's sitting at table with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, *and others*. But the more authentic account of Buchanan is, "that the queen was at supper, the Earl of Argyle's wife and David, sitting with her *as they were wont*, and but few attendants." And we are further told, "that the queen caused David's body to be deposited in the sepulchre of the late King James V. father of Mary." A. D. 1565-6.

The next evidence in point of importance is Melville, who is not accused of any undue bias against the queen. Dr. Robertson himself notices, that in a conversation with Mary, this cautious courtier intimated his fears, "lest her familiarity with Rizzio might be liable to any misconstruction." Book iv. p. 150.

This liberty he surely would not have ventured to take, had not her indiscretion been very gross. His remonstrances, however, on this and other occasions, appear to have been very ill received; the queen telling him, "that she would dispense her favours to such as she pleased." Melville, p. 56. Rizzio was himself, notwithstanding, disposed to pay some regard to Melville's prudent advice; but within a few days, he informed Melville, that he had the queen's orders to behave as he was wont, without minding anything."

"Melville, who (says the impartial Rapin) may be considered as an unsuspected evidence, plainly supposes the king's jealousy, and it may be almost affirmed, that if he had thought the queen entirely innocent, he would not have failed to clear her." Rapin, vii. 260.

In the relation of the death of David Rizzio, by Lord Ruthven, one of the principal actors in that bloody tragedy, he tells us, that when they reached the cabinet, or small apartment, where the queen was, they found the queen's majesty sitting at her supper in the midst of a little table, the Lady Argyle sitting at one end, and David Rizzio at the head of the table, with his cap on his head. The Lord Ruthven, at his coming in, said to the queen's majesty, "It would please your majesty to let yonder man Davie come forth of your presence, for he hath been over-long here." Her majesty answered, "What offence hath he made?" The said Lord replied again, "that he had made great offence to her majesty's honour, the king her husband, the nobility, and common-weal of the realm." "And how?" saith she. "It will please your majesty, (said the said lord), he hath offended your majesty's honour, which I dare not be so bold as to speak of. As to the king, your husband's honour, he hath hindered him of the crown matrimonial, which your grace promised him, besides many other things which are not necessary to be expressed. And as to the nobility he hath caused your majesty to banish a great part, and most chief thereof, in so far as he suffered not your Majesty to grant or give any thing but that which passed through his hands," &c. p. 27.—And in the same relation we find the king thus expostulating with the queen. "Since you fellow Davie fell in credit and familiarity

liarity with your majesty, ye regarded mé not, neither treated me nor entertained me after your wonted fashion: for every day before dinner and after dinner ye would come to my chamber, and pass time with me; and this long time ye have not done so; and when I come to your majesty's chamber, ye hear me little company, except Davie had been the third marrow: and after supper your majesty hath a use to set at the cards with the said Davie till one or two of the clock after midnight; and this is the entertainment I have had of you this long time," p. 30. All these particulars are omitted both by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume.

Dr Robertson boldly asserts, that the silence of Randolph, the English resident, on this subject, is itself a sufficient vindication of the innocence of Mary, p. 150. But upon this negative evidence, in opposition to so many concurring proofs, it would be very unsafe to rely. Randolph was not "a man abundantly ready to aggravate Mary's faults," as Dr. Robertson describes him, "but a grave person, of rigid morals, who felt that strong disgust, which was natural at the licentious folly of the queen's conduct." "I am, my lord, (as he expresses himself in a letter, of July 31, 1565, to the Earl of Leicester, speaking of the courtiers and the court of Scotland) taken by all that sort as a very evil person, which in my heart I do well allow, and like of myself the better, for yet can I not find either honest or good that liketh their doings." In a dispatch to secretary Cecil, dated February 7, 1565-6, he says "David yet retaineth still his place, not without heart grief to many that see their sovereign guided chiefly by such a fellow."

It is undeniable that the queen's partiality to Rizzio was very commonly believed at this time, and for some months previous to this date, to be of a criminal nature. The prudence of Randolph, indeed, appears in not making any specific mention in his public dispatches of those reports, which could not but have come to his knowledge; but his disbelief of them is by no means to be inferred with certainty, or even with probability, from his silence. A man of Randolph's discretion would naturally avoid touching upon so dangerous a topic.

In the well known letter from the Earl of Bedford, and Randolph, to the lords of the council from Berwick, March 27, 1566, these ambassadors, whose integrity and ability are unimpeachable, thus express themselves: "This we find for certain that the queen's husband being entered into a vehement suspicion of David, that by him something was committed which was *most* against the queen's honour, and not to be borne of his part, first communicated his mind to George Douglas, who finding his sorrows so great, sought all the means he could to put some remedy to his grief; and communicating the same unto my Lord Ruthven, by the king's commandment, no other way could be found than that David should be taken out of the way. Wherein he was so earnest, and daily pressed the same, that no rest could be had till it was put in execution. To this, that was found good, that the Lord Morton and Lord Lindsay should be made privy to the intent, &c. The king was so impatient to see these things he saw, and were daily brought to his ears, that he daily pressed the said Lord Ruthven that there might be no longer delay; and to the intent that he might manifest unto the world that he approved the act, was content to be at the doing of that himself." After Rizzio was forced out of the queen's apartment "there remained (say the ambassadors) a long time with the queen, her husband and lord Ruthven. She made, as we hear, great intercession that David should have no harm. She blamed greatly her husband, that was the actor of so foul a deed. It is said that he did answer, that David had more company of her body than he for the space of two months: and therefore for her honour, and his own contentment, he gave his consent that he should be taken away. The Lord Ruthven said, this man was mean, base, enemy, to the nobility, shame to her, and destruction to herself and country. "Well, (saith she) that shall be dear blood to some of you, if his be spilt. "God forbid (saith Lord Ruthven); for the more your grace show yourself offended, the world will judge the worse." At the conclusion of the letter, the ambassadors speak of the great substance which David had left. Some say in gold to the value of 11,000*l*. We hear of a jewel which he had hanging about his neck, of some price, that cannot be heard of. He had upon his back, when he was slain, a night-gown of damask furred, with a satin doublet, a hose of russet velvet."

Upon the whole, it may safely be referred to the impartial reader, whether there is the least shadow of justice in the modern accusation preferred against Dr. Robertson, so opposite to the opinion of former critics, Mr. Hume himself [illegible]

of the number, of passing too severe a judgment upon the character and conduct of the Scottish queen.

II. Upon the next of the heavy charges against this unfortunate princess, the two great historians are so well agreed, and that agreement is, in my opinion, founded on evidence so sure and solid, that upon this head there seems little temptation to enlarge. I speak of her criminal attachment to Bothwell, and her participation in the murder of the king her husband. This beautiful and captivating woman, upon whose mind and person nature had bestowed her choicest gifts, whose charms were heightened by all the attractions of education and of art, but whose pitiable fate it was to be brought up in the bosom of an elegant indeed, but corrupt and profligate court, abandoned to all the excesses of pleasure, and at the same time, sunk into the depths of the most barbarous and bloody superstition, seemed at this period of her life to exist only for love; love too often destitute not merely of principle, but careless even of the appearances of decorum. Her passion for Darnley, while it lasted, she indulged with every possible degree of imprudence, totally blind to those vices and defects, which were so conspicuous in the character of that young prince. "No man, (says Randolph, in a letter to the Earl of Leicester, July 13, 1565), pleaseth her, that contenteth not him; and what may I say more, she hath given over to him her whole will to be ruled and guided as himself best liketh." In a few months her love changed to hatred, and her affections were transferred, and too probably her honour sacrificed, to Rizzio, a man in every view base, odious, and contemptible. Very soon after the murder of Rizzio, in the same spirit of infatuation, she fixed her passionate regards upon the Earl of Bothwell. "About this time (says Dr. Robertson, p. 168, *i. e.* in a few weeks subsequent to the death of Rizzio) a new favourite grew into credit with the queen, and soon gained an ascendant over her heart; which encouraged his enterprising genius to form designs that proved fatal to himself, and the occasion of all Mary's subsequent misfortunes. This was James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell."

It must be remarked that after an interval of some months from the assassination of Rizzio, the queen's affairs had taken a very favourable turn; and she had yet an opportunity of retrieving her character in the opinion of the world, and of conciliating the esteem and affection of her subjects. "The friends of the queen of Scots, (says Mr. Hume, vol. v. p. 104) multiplied every day in England. The court itself of Elizabeth was full of her avowed partizans. Mary's behaviour also, so moderate towards the protestants, and so gracious towards all men, had procured her universal respect: and the public was willing to ascribe any imprudences into which she had fallen, to her youth and inexperience. But all these flattering prospects were blasted by the subsequent incidents, where her egregious indiscretions, shall I say, or atrocious crimes, threw her from the height of her prosperity, and involved her in infamy and in ruin."

After relating with his characteristic clearness and animation the particulars of the queen's treacherous conduct respecting her husband, the assassination of the king and her subsequent nefarious marriage to Bothwell, Mr. Hume thus proceeds:—"The news of these transactions being carried to foreign countries, filled Europe with amazement, and threw infamy not only on the principal actors in them, but also on the whole nation, who seemed, by their submission and silence, and even by their declared approbation, to give their sanction to these scandalous practices. The Scots who resided abroad, met with such reproaches that they durst no where appear in public. It was every where said, that even though no particular and direct proofs had as yet been produced of the queen's guilt, the whole tenor of her late conduct was sufficient not only to beget suspicion, but to produce entire conviction against her. That no woman who had any regard to her character, would allow a man, publicly accused of her husband's murder, so much as to approach her presence, far less give him a share in her counsels, and endow him with favour and authority. That an acquittal merely in the absence of accusers, was very ill fitted to satisfy the public, especially if that absence proceeded from a designed precipitation of the sentence, and from the terror which her known friendship for the criminal had infused into every one. That the very mention of her marriage to such a person in such circumstances was horrible; and the contrivance of extorting a consent from the nobility, and of concerting a rape, were gross artifices, more proper to discover her guilt than prove her innocence: that where a woman thus shews a consciousness of merited reproach, and instead of correcting, provides only thin glosses

glosses to cover her exceptionable conduct, she betrays a neglect of fame, which must either be the effect or the cause of the most shameful enormities."

This reasoning, with much more that immediately follows, cannot fail to convince all unprejudiced persons of the guilt of Mary. The circumstances are too forcible to be counteracted, or the weight of the impression diminished by the most subtle and ingenious sophistry.

III. It appears that, as to the first of those points, respecting which we proposed to institute a comparison between these illustrious historians, there exists some considerable shades of difference. Dr. Robertson is the zealous advocate of Mary against all who impeach the purity of her conduct, in relation to Rizzio, whilst Mr. Hume maintains a cautious and guarded silence upon the subject. By affecting, however, to conceal his opinion, he intimates but too plainly how unfavourable that opinion really is. On the second point, the sentiments of these great writers almost entirely coincide; and the queen's conduct is represented by both of them as totally depraved and abandoned. But on the third and last of these questions, that which regards Queen Mary's knowledge and approbation of Babington's plot for the assassination of Elizabeth, we shall find their conclusions completely and avowedly at variance. Let us first then advert to Dr. Robertson's view and representation of the subject.

After narrating the circumstances of Babington's conspiracy, and its happy discovery by the sagacity of Walsingham, the historian thus expresses himself:— "The frantic zeal of a few rash young men accounts sufficiently for all the wild and wicked designs which they had formed. But this was not the light in which Elizabeth and her ministers chose to place the conspiracy. They wished to persuade the nation, that Babington and his associates should be considered merely as instruments employed by the queen of Scots, the real, though secret, author of so many attempts against the life of Elizabeth, and the peace of her kingdoms. They produced letters, which they ascribed to her in support of this charge." Two of them were addressed to Babington with several to Mendoza, Paget, Englefield, &c. It was given out that in these letters Mary approved of the conspiracy, and even of the assassination: that she directed them to proceed with the utmost circumspection, and not to take arms until foreign auxiliaries were ready to join them, &c. "All these circumstances were opened at the trial of the conspirators: and while the nation was under the influence of those terrors which the association had raised, and the late danger had augmented, they were believed without hesitation or enquiry, and spread a general alarm." Book vii. p. 37-38.

At the trial of Mary, which took place at Fotheringay, copies of the letters in question were produced. "Babington's confession, those of Ballard, Savage, and the other conspirators, together with the declarations of Nau and Curle, her secretaries, were read, and the whole ranged in the most specious order which the art of lawyers could devise, and heightened by every colour their eloquence could add." p. 45.

"In her defence, the queen absolutely denied any correspondence with Babington or Ballard; copies only of her pretended letters to them were produced, though nothing less than her hand-writing, or subscription, was sufficient to convict her of such an odious crime. No proof could be brought that their letters were delivered into her hands, or that any answer was returned by her direction. The confessions of wretches condemned and executed for such a detestable action, were of little weight. Fear, or hope, might extort from them many things inconsistent with truth, nor ought the honour of a queen to be stained by such vile testimony. The declaration of her secretaries was not more conclusive; promises and threats might easily overcome the resolution of two strangers. In order to screen themselves, they might throw the blame on her; but they could discover nothing to her prejudice without violating, in the first place, the oath of fidelity which they had sworn to her; and their perjury in one instance rendered them unworthy of credit in another." She concluded her defence in the following dignified and affecting terms:— "Worn out as I now am with cares and sufferings, the prospect of a crown is not so inviting that I should ruin my soul in order to obtain it. I am no stranger to the feelings of humanity, nor unacquainted with the duties of religion, and abhor the detestable crime of assassination as equally repugnant to both. And if ever I have given consent, by my words, or even by my thoughts, to any attempt against the life of the queen of England,

for

far from declining the judgment of men, I shall not even pray for the mercy of God." P. 48.

The commissioners adjourned to the Star-chamber. "When assembled in that place, Nau and Curle were brought into court, and confirmed their former declaration upon oath: and after reviewing all their proceedings, the commissioners unanimously declared Mary to be accessary to Babington's conspiracy, and to have imagined diverse matters tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of Elizabeth, contrary to the express words of the statute made for the security of the queen's life."

"It is no easy matter (says the Scottish historian) to determine whether the injustice in appointing this trial, or the irregularity in conducting it, were greatest and most flagrant. By what right did Elizabeth claim authority over an independent queen? Was Mary bound to comply with the laws of a foreign kingdom? How could the subjects of another prince become her judges? Or, if such an insult on royalty were allowed, ought not the common forms of justice to have been observed? If the testimony of Babington and his associates were so explicit, why did not Elizabeth spare them for a few weeks, and, by confronting them with Mary, overwhelm her with the full conviction of her crimes? Nau and Curle were both alive, wherefore did not they appear at Fotheringay; and for what reason were they produced in the Star-chamber, where Mary was not present to hear what they deposed? Was this suspicious evidence enough to condemn a queen? Ought the meanest criminal to have been found guilty upon such feeble and inconclusive proofs? It was not, however, on the evidence produced at her trial, that the sentence against Mary was founded. That served as a pretence to justify, but was not the cause of the violent steps taken by Elizabeth and her ministers towards her destruction; and was employed to give some appearance of justice to what was the offspring of jealousy and fear. The nation, blinded with resentment against Mary, and solicitous to secure the life of its own sovereign from every danger, observed no irregularities in the proceedings, and attended to no defects in the proofs; but grasped at the suspicions and probabilities as if they had been irrefragable demonstrations." P. 48-49.—Such [illegible] sentiments, and such the reflec-

tions, of the eloquent historian of Mary, on this important and interesting topic.

The representation of Mr. Hume respecting this transaction, will be found altogether different:—"Babington and his associates (says this justly celebrated writer), having laid such a plan as they thought promised infallible success, were impatient to communicate the design to the queen of Scots, and to obtain her approbation and concurrence."—After describing the method which they adopted for establishing a correspondence with the queen, he thus proceeds:—"Babington informed Mary of the design laid for a foreign invasion, the plan of an insurrection at home, the scheme for her deliverance, and the conspiracy for assassinating the usurper by six noble gentlemen, as he termed them, all of them his private friends, who, from the zeal which they bore to the Catholic cause, and her majesty's service, would undertake the *tragical execution*. Mary replied, 'That she approved highly of the design; that the gentlemen might expect all the rewards which it should ever be in her power to confer; and that the death of Elizabeth was a necessary circumstance before any attempts were made either for her own deliverance, or an insurrection.' These letters, with others to Mendoza, Charles Paget, the Archbishop of Glasgow, and Sir Francis Inglefield, were carried by Gifford to Secretary Walsingham; were decyphered by the art of Philips, his clerk, and copies taken of them." Vol. v. p. 287-8.

The conspiracy being thus discovered, the leaders were apprehended, and thrown into prison. "In their examinations they contradicted each other; and the leaders were obliged to make a full confession of the truth. Fourteen were condemned, and executed, of whom seven acknowledged the crime on their trial; the rest were convicted by evidence. The lesser conspirators being dispatched, measures were taken for the trial and conviction of the Queen of Scots, on whose account, and with whose concurrence, these attempts had been made against the life of the queen, and the tranquillity of the kingdom." P. 290.

"Her two secretaries, Nau, a Frenchman, and Curle, a Scot, were immediately arrested. All her papers were seized, and sent up to the council. Above sixty different keys to cyphers were discovered." P. 291.—"The trial having commenced at the Castle of Fotheringay,

"the crown lawyers opened the charge against the queen of Scots. They proved, by intercepted letters, that she had allowed Cardinal Allen, and others, to treat her as Queen of England; and that she had kept a correspondence with Lord Paget, and Charles Paget, in view of engaging the Spaniards to invade the kingdom. Mary seemed not anxious to clear herself from either of these imputations. There was also produced evidence to prove that Allen and Parsons were at that very time negociating, by her orders, at Rome, the conditions of transferring her English crown to the King of Spain, and of disinheriting her heretical son. She had even proceeded so far as to appoint Lord Claud Hamilton regent of Scotland, and had instigated her adherents to seize James's person, and deliver him into the hands of the Pope, or the King of Spain. The only part of the charge which Mary positively denied, was her concurrence in the design of assassinating Elizabeth. This article, indeed, was the most heavy, and the only one that could fully justify the queen in proceeding to extremities against her. In order to prove the accusation, there were produced the following evidence: copies taken in Secretary Walsingham's office of the intercepted letters between her and Babington, in which her approbation of the murder was clearly expressed; the evidence of her two secretaries, Nau and Curle, who had confessed, without being put to any torture, both that she received these letters from Babington, and that they had written the answers by her order; the confession of Babington, that he had written the letters, and received the answers; and the confession of Ballard and Savage, that Babington had shewed them these letters of Mary, written in the cypher which had been settled between them. Her reply consisted chiefly in her own denial. Whatever force may be in that denial, was much weakened by her positively affirming that she never had had any correspondence of any kind with Babington; a fact, however, of which there remains not the least question. She asserted, that, as Nau and Curle had taken an oath of secresy and fidelity to her, their evidence against her ought not to be credited. She confessed, however, that Nau had been in the service of her uncle, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and had been recommended to her by the King of France, as a man in whom she might safely confide. She also acknowledged Curle to be a very honest man, but simple, and easily imposed upon by Nau. If these two men had received any letters, or had written any answers, without her knowledge, the imputation, she said, could never lie upon her. The sole circumstance of her defence which to us may appear to have some force, was her requiring that Nau and Curle should be confronted with her; and her affirming that they never would, to her face, persist in their evidence. But that demand, however equitable, was not then supported by law in trials of high treason, and was often refused even in other trials, when the crown was the prosecutor. Queen Elizabeth herself was willing to have allowed Curle and Nau to be produced in the trial, and writes to that purpose to Burleigh and Walsingham, in her letter of the 7th of October. She only says, that she thinks it needless, though she was willing to have agreed to it. The not confronting of the witnesses was not the result of design, but the practice of the age." *Forbes's MS. Collections.*

"The great character, indeed, which Sir Francis Walsingham bears for probity and honour, should remove from him all suspicion of such base arts as forgery and subornation; arts which even the most corrupt ministers, in the most corrupt times, would scruple to employ."

"Having finished the trial, the commissioners adjourned from Fotheringay Castle, and met in the Star-chamber at London, where, after taking the oaths of Mary's two secretaries, who voluntarily, without hope or reward, vouched the authenticity of those letters before produced, they pronounced sentence of death upon the queen of Scots, and confirmed it by their seals and subscriptions." P. 287-299.

In the notes subjoined to this part of his History, Mr. Hume observes (p. 510), "that the volume of State Papers collected by Mr. Murden prove, beyond controversy, that Mary was long in close correspondence with Babington. She entertained a like correspondence with Ballard, Morgan and Charles Paget, and laid a scheme with them for an insurrection, and for the invasion of England by Spain. These circumstances prove that no weight can be laid on Mary's denial of guilt." "There are (says this sagacious writer) three suppositions by which the letter to Babington may be accounted for, without allowing Mary's concurrence in the conspiracy for assassinating Elizabeth. The first is that which she herself seems to have embraced; that her secretaries had

had received Babington's letter, and had, without any treacherous intentions, ventured of themselves to answer it, and had never communicated the matter to her. But it is utterly improbable, if not impossible, that a princess of so much sense and spirit should, in an affair of that importance, be so treated by her servants who lived in the house with her, and who had every moment an opportunity of communicating the secret to her. The second supposition is, that these two secretaries were traitors gained by Walsingham. But these two men had lived long with the queen of Scots, had been entirely trusted by her, and had never fallen under suspicion. Camden informs us, that Curle afterwards claimed a reward from Walsingham. But Walsingham told him, that he owed him no reward, and that he had made no discoveries on his examination which were not known with certainty from other quarters. The third supposition is, that neither the queen, nor the two secretaries, Nau and Curle, ever saw Babington's letter, or made any answer; but that Walsingham having decyphered the former, forged a reply. But this supposition implies the falsehood of the whole story told by Camden, of Gifford's access to the queen of Scots' family, and Paulet's refusal to concur in allowing his servants to be bribed. The two last suppositions, moreover, imply such a monstrous criminal conduct in Walsingham, and consequently in Elizabeth, as exceeds all credibility. If we consider the situation of things, and the prejudices of the times, Mary's consent to Babington's conspiracy appears much more natural and probable. She believed Elizabeth to be an usurper and a heretic. She regarded her as a personal and violent enemy. She knew that schemes for assassinating heretics were very familiar in that age, and generally approved of by the court of Rome, and the zealous Catholics. Her own liberty and sovereignty were connected with the success of this enterprize; and it cannot appear strange that where men of so much merit as Babington could be engaged by bigotry alone, in so criminal an enterprize, Mary, who was actuated by the same motives, joined to so many others, should have given her consent to a scheme projected by her friends." Moreover "these three suppositions must be considered as bare possibilities. Not the slightest evidence ever appeared to support any one of them. The positive proof of two very credible witnesses supported by the other very strong circumstances still remains unimpeached. In this light might the question have appeared even during Mary's trial. But what now puts her guilt beyond all controversy is the following passage of her letter to Thomas Morgan, dated July 27, 1586. "As to Babington, he hath both kindly and honestly offered himself and all his means to be employed any way I would. Whereupon I hope to have satisfied him by two of my several letters, since I had his, and the rather for that I opened him the way whereby I received his with your aforesaid." (Murden p. 533).

Babington confessed that he had offered her to assassinate the queen. It appears by this, that she had accepted the offer: so that all the suppositions of Walsingham's forgery, or the temerity, or treachery of her secretaries, fall to the ground."

Certainly, it seems very extraordinary that when Mr. Hume, previous to the publication of Dr. Robertson's History, stated to him clearly and distinctly the nature of the evidence against the queen of Scots, the historian of Mary should have suffered his narrative to remain unaltered. It seems still more extraordinary that, in all the numerous subsequent editions of his work, he should have made no effort to defend, as he felt no disposition to correct, his own hypothesis, although Mr. Hume very properly suggested to him that it was of sufficient importance to demand a dissertation. There is a remarkable expression in the narrative of the latter of these great rival historians, viz. "that the charge against Mary of concurrence in the design of assassinating Elizabeth, was the only one which could fully justify the queen in proceeding to extremities against her."—This charge is clearly proved by Mr. Hume; therefore it must be inferred, that in his opinion, queen Elizabeth was fully justified in proceeding to extremities against Mary, whose rights of royalty, upon which Dr. Robertson lays so much stress, ceased when the act of deposition took place. If this be allowed, the memory of Elizabeth is relieved from the chief part of that load of obloquy which has been so industriously and injuriously thrown upon it.

In respect to the unfortunate Mary, should it be deemed harsh at this distance of time to revive or enforce accusations against her, the reply is obvious; the two most celebrated historians of these transactions are chargeable with no other fault in regard to this princess, than that of treating her criminal violations of the

most sacred laws of morality with too much indulgence. When they themselves are attacked as traducers and defamers, it is surely not only justifiable, but laudable, to offer some considerations in their vindication, now that they, as well as the subjects of their historical censure, are no longer able to defend themselves. If the revival or continuance of such a controversy be invidious, the blame falls solely on the too zealous and injudicious advocates of the Scottish queen, who absurdly attempt to represent a woman, abandoned to her passions, and remorseless in her crimes, as a paragon of innocency and virtue. If reasonable concessions will satisfy this class of romancers, we will most cordially join them in admiring the beauty and accomplishments of Mary; in celebrating her heroic courage and fortitude in scenes of the deepest distress; and in compassionating her miserable and untimely fate, the too natural result of her early education in a court unexampled for its atrocities in the annals of guilt.

Bedford, Your's, &c.
Oct. 13, 1807. W. BELSHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE mode of painting in transparent colours on transparent bodies, having become an object that claims the attention of the public, insomuch that a work has been lately published on that subject, induces me to make not only a few remarks on what I believe to have been its original introduction, but also to add my testimony, to that of others, of the grand effect that may be produced by able practitioners in this sublime branch of painting.

That excellent amateur artist, Mr. Taylor of Bath, I was once informed by the late Mr. Thomas Sandby, of Windsor, shewed him examples of it above forty years ago, which he conceived to be the first introduction of it in England; but as his works have been but little seen, it got into few hands, and was only applied to common purposes, and at last was degraded to the office of embellishing the lottery-shops' windows.

Of a sudden however, it was not many years back the object of attention to young ladies, deficient in other methods of designing; and, in consequence of their demands, gave birth to representations the most despicable, and absurdities the most ridiculous, until at last it became the almost only vehicle, by means of wretched prints, of conveying to the minds of grown babies the puerile superstitions of the German ballad-mongers.

Yet all this while the art was destined to survive prejudice, and its value was properly felt by one genuine artist, who, whilst he could not but lament the disgrace into which it had been destined to fall, cherished its beauties under the forstering influence of a landscape-painter of the greatest eminence, his relation; and who, having caught a mere spark from the original source, soon augmented it to a pure flame, by executing from the conceptions of a mind experienced in the appearances of nature, designs worthy of any period, generalizing her effects, and adopting them to suitable and particular scenery, with masterly ease, and genuine enthusiasm.

Such, to my great surprise, I became acquainted with a few years back, being invited to see their effect on a group of charming children, the family of the artist, for whose amusement at his country seat, I was then informed, they were executed. The mode in which they were exhibited was also very ingenious, and the only one, as I have since found, proper for this kind of art; for it excluded all light but that which came from the picture itself, and by means of marks in the back, the wick of an argand lamp was adjusted to the point of light most proper for each interesting subject.

These effects which a modest man of genius had produced for his children, did indeed procure the most vivid admiration in them, and the loudest exclamations of delight; but what he least calculated upon, when for his own amusement he began to study this fascinating part of the art of painting, took place, which was, that all the grown part of the company vied with them in expressions of pleasure, and that their admiration was in the exact ratio of their knowledge of art in general.

Such a result could not but inspire the author of the pictures with satisfaction; and accordingly I remember having the pleasure of soon after seeing at his town-study many large views of Windsor and the adjacent country executed in a style so truly grand and rich, that neither of the Bassans, or any artist of the Venetian school, would have been ashamed to own them; while they contained such close touches of nature, that all who viewed them were filled with the sweetest sensation that her most perfect scenes at morning or evening produce.

These

These performances I knew were painted by the younger Sandby, for his own private amusement, and as studies from nature; I knew also that he considered the branch of the art as too much degraded at that time to think of bringing them forward; but I could never have supposed that the discerning part of his friends, who were judges of the art itself, would suffer such a talent to lie in obscurity a moment; and left town fully expecting to hear of its being honourably adopted, and ranked, as it well deserved in such hands, among the high, because the more interesting part of the art, to minds that view pictures with esteem, in proportion as they influence the feelings and imagination.

How much then was I disappointed, when on a late visit of a few days to town, (after five years absence,) I found the objects of my earnest solicitude had been neglected, abandoned, and almost forgot! That they still existed, but unseen and unknown, except to their author and a very few real students of nature; and that with respect to the public they had never met their eye, under an idea that the common prejudices against this prostituted branch of the fine arts, were yet too rife to be successfully combated.

This excuse may satisfy others, but my mind it does not influence, who hold it to be a first-rate duty to publish talents that we know, and know to be unduly appreciated. I must, therefore, beg leave to unburthen it to you, and, through your medium, to the public; not doubting that all who have been favoured with a sight of these truly fine, touching, and original examples of enchanting nature, will yield my motive their approbation, in hopes that it may be the weak means of bringing forward a new pleasure from the arts, exciting merit to take its due place so long declined, and adding to the honours of a country so justly celebrated for the variety of its men of genius, reflection, and abilities. Your's, &c.

Bristol, Nov. 4, 1807. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Foster, in his "Essay on Accent and Quantity," supposes that the small Roman *r* and *t* have been the means of corrupting the following passage in Virgil, and that instead of *pater* we ought to read *patet*:

Ipse ter Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Arripuit, signum nautis, *pater*, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Æn. V. 130.

This reading he attempts to support, by saying, that the word *pater* is here unnecessary, if not absurd; and that, when it is joined in construction with Æneas, in the other parts of the poem, it is generally in close position with it; as, "Tum pater Æneas, At pater Æneas," &c.

Critics are commonly too ready to give a different reading from that which they find, and to suppose that every passage which does not accord with their own ideas, has been corrupted by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers. This emendation of Mr. Foster I have always considered as too refined. I am ready, indeed, to acknowledge his great learning and abilities; but "nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri," is a motto which should be adopted by every man.

If the word *pater* be unnecessary in this passage, why do we ever find it joined in construction with Æneas, Anchises, and others? It is employed by Virgil in several parts of his poem, to denote age or veneration; and is found eighteen times conjoined with Æneas, and ten with Anchises in the Æneid. The frequent use of this word, therefore, is a proof that Virgil did not consider it either as unnecessary or absurd.

With respect to the position of *pater*, in the 130th line of the fifth book of the Æneid, this, I think, may be also sufficiently defended. It is nearly as far separated from Æneas in the following passage:

Cum *pater* in ripa, gelidique sub æthere axe
Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit. Æn. VIII. 28.

But here, says Mr. F. though *pater* is separated, it stands first; and the sense of the word is very emphatical. It surely cannot be of much importance whether word is placed first; and the sense of *pater* in the corrected as well as in the present line, is equally impressive. What, however, has fully convinced me, that this emendation of Mr. Foster is altogether gratuitous and unnecessary, is the opinion of Heyne, who has not only adopted the ancient reading in this passage, but, in another part of the same book of the Æneid, has substituted *pater* for *pariter*, and placed the word at a great distance from *Acestes*:

Amissa solus palma superabat *Acestes*:
Qui tamen ærias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentam artemque *pater* arcumque sonantem. Æn. V. 519, &c.

In the same work Mr. F. has proposed an alteration of the following line in the Œdipus of Sophocles:

ΣΤΡΕΨΑΝΤΑ χειρὶς τῆς ἀναξ ἐμὸς βίᾳ.

For

For ϛρι⸗ψαντα Mr. F. would read σκι⸗ψαντα, the former word apearing too weak when applied to thunder. To this it may be answered, that, though σκηπτὸς is often used by the best authors, and particularly by the tragic poets, to express thunder, lightning, or storm, it may much be doubted whether it will be altogether proper in conjunction with βέλη. The word βέλος is frequently used by the Greek writers to express thunder; and, therefore, ϛρι⸗ψαι βέλη may properly and literally signify *to cast the weapons*, or *to cast the thunder*.

Your's, &c.

Ravenstondale, J. ROBINSON.
November 9, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to correct a mistatement which occurs in your Literary Intelligence for the last month, p. 378. The late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's collections for his intended Greek and English Lexicon, are there stated to have been destroyed by fire. So far from this being the case, his interleaved copy of Hederic's Lexicon, which contains all those collections, is now, as it has always been, in the possession of Mrs. Wakefield, exactly in the state in which Mr. W. left it at his decease.

The Memoirs of his Life (vol. ii. p. 216) so fully mention the collections for the Lexicon as preserved by his family, that I know not how your informant could have been led to send you an account so erroneous. He may possibly have confounded the Lexicon with Mr. W's. Lucretius, the remaining impression of which, consisting of a large number of copies, was destroyed in the fire at the printing-office of Mr. Hamilton.

Persuaded that you will give this the earliest insertion, I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Clapton, Nov. 4, 1807. J. T. RUTT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XIX.

I AM informed that I was guilty of an error when I stated that the four citizens forced from the Chesapeak were natives of the United States. One of them, it seems, was a Spaniard by birth, who came to reside in the United States when but seven years of age, and has constantly remained therein, or been in the service of our government or merchants, from that age.

If my speculations are correct, the country on the southern shore of Lake Erie, at no very distant period, will become one of the most interesting tracts within the extensive territories of the United States. A correct knowledge of its present state, I conceive, therefore, to be important to every enquiring statist of the present day, as well as to future generations, whom it will enable, correctly, to appreciate its progressive improvement. It is therefore, sir, that I take the liberty of forwarding you some extracts from a pamphlet lately published in Washington city, which I hope you will not consider unworthy of a place in your Magazine, nor your readers that I have trespassed too much on their time and patience.

The pamphlet to which I allude is entitled "A Letter addressed to the People of Maryland, giving a short account of the country on the South shore of Lake Erie, including a brief description of its situation, climate, soil, productions, trade, commerce, manufactures, and exports, shewing the advantages it offers to the middling people of Maryland to emigrate. By James Tongue, M. D. &c. of Maryland. Washington, printed 1807."

The Doctor begins his letter with asserting that "The virtue and happiness of a people require not only that property and knowledge should be equally distributed, but that each one's portion of property should be sufficiently large to support and maintain his family. The greater the equality is, both in knowledge and property, the greater the general happiness; and in proportion as inequalities between the rich and the poor increase, the nation falls into misery and vice. Of the two extremes, poverty and wealth, the former is probably the most pernicious; but both are doubtless fruitful causes of degeneracy.

"A middle state of society is certainly the most desirable: a state, in which the want of sufficient means will prevent a family from running into extravagance, idleness, and dissipation; whilst, at the same time, such measure of wealth is enjoyed by the family, as yields them every solid comfort, as secures them from dependance and penury, as enables the parent to educate every child, and give him a decent setting-up in life, and to provide for the comfort of his own and his partner's old age.

"It

"It is the duty of every family enjoying this condition in life, to take measures for the continuance of these blessings, by an annual application of a small part of their income to such objects as will be best calculated to transmit them to posterity.

It is equally, if not emphatically, the duty of those who are in a more humble condition of life, to struggle with all their power to elevate themselves and their families to this desirable state of society." —This the Doctor conceives comparatively difficult in Maryland.

He adds, "To be nominally free, fellow citizens, is one thing; to be actually free and happy is another, and altogether different. The first is secured by our admirable constitution; the last can only be gained or secured by the efforts of every individual citizen for himself and his family, incessantly applied, and to objects the most judicious.

"The actual exercise of your rights as freemen, depend upon your being placed above a state of want or dependance; on your possessing sufficient knowledge to be able, without advice, for yourselves to judge and act; and on feeling that you owe no obedience but to God and the laws.

"The shade of liberty is not worth preserving; its substance is the greatest blessing bestowed on man.

"Influenced by these considerations, which have always had vast weight upon my mind, by a desire of preserving not only myself, but my posterity for generations, in this middle and desirable rank of life; and also by a wish to elevate to the same rank and comforts the virtuous poor of Maryland, I have been years devoting myself to acquire a knowledge of the several states of territories; to ascertain which presented the greatest and most certain natural advantages.

"As was natural, my attention was first drawn to the great staples of tobacco, rice, and indigo, which the southern states produce in some of their rich lands, and cotton almost on any land, however poor. The advantages appeared to be great at first view; but, when I considered the habits of the people, the effects of the burning heat on the life of man, on his energy, his comforts, and his happiness, and especially on the accumulated evils of slavery, which are there carried to their highest pitch, and the consequent evils which must daily increase, I said to myself, This cannot be that safe, quiet, and happy country, in which I could wish to plant my children and my grand-children."

The Doctor next turned his attention to the country which furnishes the waters of the Mississippi, but he found the whole country west of that river locked up by the policy of the nation, and the land in the Mississippi territory covered by varying titles, which generations yet unknown, perhaps, will not see adjusted. His partiality for a southern climate yet continuing, he next looked at Tennessee and Kentucky. But here, superadded to the evils of slavery, he discovered that, in the summer months, water for mills was often wanted, and almost every title to land litigated. Chagrined at these disappointments, unknown and unexpected when the enquiry commenced, our author turned his attention to the vacant lands of the northern states. In Vermont and in Maine he found rich lands and sound titles, in Maine great prospect from fisheries and navigation; but the country was locked up in eternal frost for six months in every year. He found the people sober, patient, industrious, kind, and enterprising; free from the curses of slavery, and valuing man only for his virtue and his worth, and his feelings were sharply in favour of settling among them; but he was deterred from becoming an inhabitant, by the chilling frost of the winter.

Determined neither to despair, nor quit the regions of civil liberty, the Doctor next devoted his attention to the country on the right bank of the Ohio, and viewed the state of Ohio, the territories of Michigan and Indiana. He found Michigan possessed of immense advantages, resulting from her navigation, having large vessel navigation on three sides, and a most valuable fishery; but the body of the soil was low, marshy, and poor, and inundated seven months in the year. The country far north very cold, with few inhabitants, and those without industry, activity, economy, or enterprize, and no hope of becoming a State for many years.

Indiania contained immense bodies of fine land, with clear titles, but it also contained vast prairies without wood or water: a colonial government not likely soon to be changed, and a country "so distant from market, that she must pass either down the Mississippi to the ocean, 1100 miles, or by the lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, east and north-eastward, to Montreal, Albany, or New York, a distance not less than 1000 miles.

miles. To these evils I could not think of submitting myself or my family."

"From this moment (says the Doctor) I devoted myself exclusively to the state of Ohio, believing it the only place that combined certainty of title, with richness of soil, convenency to market, relief from the evils of slavery, an invaluable fishery, conveniences of water communication, and a climate both healthy and agreeable. Fellow-citizens (exclaims our author), you may place the most implicit confidence in the information communicated in the following pages.

"The state of Ohio lies between 38° 30′, and 42° 2′ north latitude, and 3° 25′ and 7° west latitude from the city of Washington.

"It is bounded north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by the river Ohio, and west by the territory of Indiana. Its size is nearly that of Pennsylvania, and its form more compact than that of any other state in the Union. In the year 1802, its population was only about 41,000; at this day its population is not less than 200,000. This progress of settlement beggars all precedents, and renders any remark on the rising importance of the state superfluous. The state has a most excellent constitution of civil government, adopted in 1802; one which, by all republican politicians, is admitted to be more perfectly and better founded, than any other in the nation. Here the people elect all the rulers, without reference to the wealth of the electors. Here the powers of the governor are confined within very narrow limits. Here the people elect their magistrates and ordinary military officers, whilst their more important officers are elected by their own representatives. Here the farmer does not pay more taxes for average land than forty cents for 100 acres, and half that is laid out in making roads and bridges in his own country. This state has a fund, for the support of civil government, which is now worth 3,000,000 dollars, and which, in ten years, will be worth double that sum; and after it comes into operation, will not only prevent all taxes, but also furnish the means of extensive internal improvements, such as turnpikes, bridges, manufactories, science, &c. &c.

"Here are already established, by congress and by individuals, sufficient funds for the higher branches of education in two universities. Here also the thirty-fourth part of the whole country is appropriated by law, and for ever set apart to form an eternal fund, for the education of children; a fund which, after a few years, will be equal (without any expence to the parents) to the task of qualifying every young man for active business, and of fashioning every girl for an amiable wife. Here, finally, in addition to what has been above stated, one-twentieth part of all monies received by the United States for lands sold, is appropriated, and for ever set apart, for the forming, making, and repairing roads into and through the state; a fund of which no other state can boast, (and so is that of schooling, except Connecticut,) and one which ensures more finished and complete roads in this state sooner than in any other state in the Union. If any one doubts a single fact here stated, let him look to the constitution of Ohio, and to the laws of the Congress passed in 1801, 1802, and 1803.

"In this state slavery is forbidden, not only by the law, but by the constitution of government itself; and so jealous are the inhabitants on this subject, that no black man, or man of colour, can be allowed to reside in this state, without a certificate of his freedom. Once more; in this state, real estate is not exempt from being sold by execution, for the satisfaction of debts, as in Virginia, nor liable to be sold at auction on execution as in Maryland; but a happy medium is preserved; the creditor is kept whole, and the right of inheritance in the debtor can never be sold, where the use of his farm, in the opinion of his neighbours, will, in five years, pay the debt; and there is great reason to believe, that in two years the right of selling lands, at auction, under any circumstances for debt, will be for ever abolished; and in lieu of it an appraisement, setting off to the creditor so much of the debtor's real property as three disinterested and judicious freeholders of the county shall say on their oaths, is equal to the debt, will be substituted. This will prevent every sacrifice on the part of the debtor; and it is owing to this principle, more than all others, that the people of New England have enjoyed so many comforts, preserved better credit, than any other part of the nation, and that real property produces a more equal price, and rests on a more stable basis.

"The state of Ohio is divided into five sections, 1st. The North West corner yet subject to Indian claims. In this country there is much good land, but it is destitute of many mill seats, and there is no hope of the lands being soon offered for settlement.

tlement. The 2nd division embraces the town of Cincinnati, the countries on the great and little Miami, of the Ohio, and the Mad river. Here is a vast quantity of rich land, and the prospects are great to the farmer; but most of the good lands near the rivers are taken up, and already demand a high price, and autumnal fevers are not rare. This country is filled principally by citizens from North Jersey. 3dly, The Chilicotha district. In this district is now the seat of government, situated about twenty miles northerly from the mouth of the river Scisto. Here there are extensive fine prairies; but they command a high price. The uplands are light, and rather poor, and the country, in the fall months, afflicted with bilious fever; besides, the Virginia military lands are in this district, and their lines and titles are doubtful. The settlers are principally Virginians. 4th, The Marietta district, so called from Marietta, reputed for ship-building, being its capital. It is situated near the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio. On both these rivers are some tracts of rich good land; but the country in general is hilly and broken, the soil light and thin, and, on the whole, not very desirable. The principal inhabitants are from New England. 5th, The country commonly called New Connecticut. This country is bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the completion of latitude 41°, west by a meridional line drawn by due north and south, 120 miles due west from the west line of Pennsylvania, and north by Lake Erie: including all islands in the lake which lie south of 42° 2' north latitude."

In this district he determined to settle himself and family, somewhere not very far from the lake, not because the country in Pennsylvania, bordering on lake Erie, possesses fewer natural advantages than that which he is about to describe, but that an unfortunate dispute exists as to title, so that no man knows how to purchase safely. In describing the country called New Connecticut, our author commences with the title, which is, he informs us, "derived from a grant made by the state of Connecticut, on the 2nd day of September, 1795. Connecticut being the original proprietor under the charter of King Charles II. and this title is confirmed by an Act of Congress, passed the 28th of April 1800, under which act the president of the United States, in June 1800, issued letters patent in support of the title, as may be seen in the office of secretary of state, and in the records of the state of Ohio. To this day there has never been a dispute as to title, not even as to a single dividing line; nor can there ever be. This is apparent from a prominent fact. The whole country has been divided into townships of five miles square, and their survey recorded anterior to the issuing the titles to the soil, so that a township-line can never be disputed. Again: the original proprietors, in most instances, where settlements have not been made, now remain the owners; and these proprietors have in one survey run out the townships into lots. A dispute of line or title is therefore impossible."

Should time permit, I shall forward by the September mail, another letter, which will conclude my extracts from Dr. Tongue's pamphlet, till when, I remain

Sir, Your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. Dinmore.
August 24, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in your last number, for November, p. 346, a very judicious, not to say facetious, entertaining, and patriotic, account of beer-brewing. I very much admire the writer's sensible and well intended observations, particularly those which show, not only his intimate acquaintance with the honest and fair practice of brewing the genuine British beverage with real malt and hops, but his decided aversion to the abominable practice of adulteration, chiefly within the last twenty or thirty years. I perceive, Sir, his account is to be continued in a future number of your useful Magazine, and trust he will not fail, as he appears well qualified, effectually to stigmatize so vile and general a practice as that abominable adulteration. I was also glad to observe a note, in the fifty-first part of the New Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions (vol. xiii. p. 362) stating several particulars of the life of a man, a Mr. Jackson, who, it seems, was the original and chief cause of so base a practice, accompanied with just expressions of abhorrence at so atrocious a crime against the public.

Your's &c.

November 7, X. Y. Z.
1807.

PUBLIC INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN *for the Year ending 5th of January, 1807, distinguishing England from Scotland, and distinguishing the gross Receipt, the total Sum, the Rate per Centum for collecting the same, and the net Produce applicable to National Objects.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.	Total Sum to be accounted for.	Rate per Centum, for which the gross Revenue was collected.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES.				
Permanent and Annual Taxes.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs . . . . . England	8,677,99.	8,812,775	5 1 3	7,184,344
——— . . . . . Scotland	778,269	829,014	5 17 7	589,704
——— . . . . . Great Britain	9,456,255	9,671,78.	5 2 8	7,774,049
Excise . . . . . England	17,536,90.	17,540,3..	2 11 . 5	15,985,578
——— . . . . . Scotland	1,442,246	1,648,218	6 8 2	1,393,635
——— . . . . . Great Britain	18,979,151	19,138,542	2 17 7	17,377,213
Stamps . . . . . England	4,150,868	4,324,345	3 0 10	4,053,617
——— . . . . . Scotland	271,329	294,345	4 19 8	275,295
——— . . . . . Great Britain	4,422,198	4,618,691	3 3 3	4,328,913
Land and Assessed Taxes . England	6,031,107	6,392,144	4 3 1	6,126,627
——— . Scotland	279,.89	329,400	5 7 10	311,639
——— Great Britain	6,310,797	6,721,544	4 4 3	6,156,266
Post Office . . . . . England	1,374,579	1,497,010	22 13 5	1,136,901
——— . . . . . Scotland	137,280	177,299	12 13 5	154,834
——— . . . . Great Britain	1,511,8.9	1,674,310	21 12 0	1,291,7.6
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . England / Scotland	49,279 / 4,555	53,160 / 4,555	— 14 3 / — 18 —	52,780 / 4,384
Ditto . . . . . Great Britain	53,827	57,715	— 14 7	57,164
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . England / Scotland	60,930 / 3,152	60,931 / 3,152	— 12 7 / — 12 8	60,546 / 2,733
Ditto . . . . . Great Britain	64,083	64,084	— 12 7	63,279
Hackney Coaches	28,776	29,169	11 1 4	25,940
Hawkers and Pedlars	14,405	14,355	21 4 5	11,465
Total Permanent and Annual Duties.	40,841,.55	42,010,10.	4 5 —	37,368,02.
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue				
Alienation Fines	7,145	11,510	— — —	8,535
Post Fines	———	4,010	— — —	4,040
Seizures	15,788	15,788	— — —	15,788
Compositions	1	1	— — —	1
Proffers	620	620	— — —	620
Crown Lands	36,925	67,790	— — —	65,557
Extraordinary Resources.				
War Taxes. Customs . . . . . England	2,662,860	2,787,189	— — —	2,522,874
——— . . . . . Scotland	260,8..	310,264	— — —	256,570
——— . . . Great Britain	2,923,728	3,097,454	— — —	2,779,444
War Taxes. Excise . . . . . England	5,877,391	5,878,043	— — —	5,804,381
——— . . . . . Scotland	382,147	452,125	— — —	443,627
——— . . . Great Britain	6,260,03.	6,330,168	— — —	6,248,309
War Taxes. Property Tax . . . England	5,902,765	5,902,765	— — —	5,747,111
——— . . . Scotland	242,494	242,494	— — —	236,100
——— . . Great Britain	6,145,259	6,145,259	— — —	5,983,211
War Taxes. Arrears of Income Duty . . .	16,827	16,827	— — —	16,52.
War Taxes. Arrears of Taxes collected under the Aid and Contribution Act	471	471	— — —	459
Miscellaneous	2,513,694	2,513,694	— — —	2,491,855
Total, independent of Loans . . .	58,761,85.	60,244,961	— — —	54,98.,05.
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including 2,000,000*l.* raised for the Service of Ireland	19,699,263	19,699,263	— — —	19,699,263
Grand Total	78,461,12.	79,943,324	— — —	74,691,.99

CUSTOMS.

An Account of the Total Net Produce, paid into the Exchequer, of the Duties of Customs in Great Britain, distinguishing England from Scotland; and distinguishing, as far as possible the Produce of every separate Article, the Duties on which have usually amounted to £5,000 or more in the four Quarters, ending 5th January, 1807.

List of Articles.	England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.		
Almonds of all sorts	8,099	11	3	174	15	4	8,273	10	0
Ashes, pearl, and pot	8,800	9	4	3,036	17	2	11,837	6	6
Barilla	52,173	4	5	290	15	0	52,463	19	5
Brimstone	23,081	1	6	5,750	1	1	28,831	2	7
Bristles undrest	14,096	10	0	665	11	0	11,752	1	0
Coffee	14,572	17	4	958	0	9	45,530	18	1
Cork	6,195	8	6	380	3	6	7,375	12	0
Corn and grain	26,993	11	3	1,547	12	8	28,541	3	11
Currants	110,370	19	5	257	11	6	110,628	10	11
Feathers for beds	11,143	3	9	255	16	2	11,398	19	11
Figs	7,920	18	4	660	9	0	8,581	7	4
Gums of all sorts	6,302	17	4	41	18	8	6,344	16	0
Hats, chip and straw	7,071	18	10	—	—	—	7,071	18	10
Hemp, rough	181,169	13	4	23,753	8	8	204,923	2	0
Hides, raw	13,681	16	2	1,740	1	8	15,421	17	10
—— tanned	12,749	7	6	333	4	6	13,082	12	0
Indigo	59,386	18	6	252	10	4	59,639	8	10
Iron, bar	100,176	12	8	12,359	17	8	112,536	10	4
Lace, thread and silk	120,96	15	0	—	—	—	12,096	15	0
Lemons and oranges	35,867	12	5	2,337	6	1	38,204	18	6
Linen: Cambrics	16,120	10	0	—	—	—	16,120	10	0
Linen: Canvas, Hessens	170,23	14	10	—	—	—	17,023	14	10
Linen: Germany, plain	13,134	18	5	3,242	19	5	21,377	17	10
Linen: Russia, plain	35,566	9	7	209	3	9	35,775	13	4
Nuts, small	5,929	12	10	93	17	0	6,023	9	10
Oil, ordinary olive	27,629	7	8	668	13	10	28,298	1	6
—— train	17,113	3	4	1,643	11	5	18,756	14	9
Pepper	46,586	7	10	—	—	—	46,586	7	10
India piece goods: Calicoes	22,044	19	5	—	—	—	22,044	19	5
India piece goods: Muslins	34,732	5	10	—	—	—	34,732	5	10
India piece goods: Nankeens	14,942	19	1	—	—	—	14,942	19	1
India piece goods: Prohibited	7,528	5	8	—	—	—	7,528	5	8
Pimento	5,634	14	1	340	19	7	5,975	13	8
Prunes	9,435	18	6	268	11	3	9,704	9	9
Quicksilver	7,223	17	10	5	12	9	7,229	10	7
Raisins of all sorts	85,159	11	5	2,812	9	7	87,972	1	0
Rice	16,479	12	2	463	6	8	16,942	18	10
Seeds of all sorts	21,614	10	5	2,072	11	0	23,687	1	5
Ships, hulls, and materials	13,663	0	11	736	5	8	14,399	6	7
Silk, raw	176,623	11	0	20	10	0	176,644	1	0
—— Thrown, organzine	209,229	16	5	—	—	—	209,229	16	5
Skins and furs	39,818	18	8	399	15	5	40,218	14	1
Smalt	10,658	19	4	818	2	11	11,477	2	3
Spirits, brandy	98,789	17	5	3,264	13	0	102,054	10	5
—— Geneva	28,976	8	3	4,004	8	8	32,980	16	11
—— Rum	65,691	11	0	5,737	15	8	71,429	6	8
Succus liquoritiæ	5,561	11	2	543	14	11	6,105	6	1
Sugar	2,748,162	14	9	324,631	18	6	3,072,794	13	3
Tallow	44,663	3	10	3,938	19	11	48,602	3	9
Tar	9,245	16	10	1,230	13	6	10,476	10	4
Tea	180,447	9	10	—	2	2	180,447	12	0
Tobacco	284,964	17	5	41,942	2	8	326,907	0	1
Turpentine, common	18,942	2	10	408	15	6	19,350	18	4
Wax, bees	9,306	10	2	246	7	11	9,552	18	1
Wine	1,020,254	14	11	70,247	13	6	109,052	8	5
Wood of different kinds	519,272	10	4	112,682	13	7	562,955	3	11
Wool, cotton	259,513	5	1	45,605	12	7	285,118	17	8
—— Sheep	14,431	19	8	17	8	9	14,449	8	5

An Account of the Gross Actual Receipt in Money and Charges of Management, of the EXCISE, CONSOLIDATED DUTIES, WAR TAXES, *and* MALT *and* TOBACCO, *annually, in England, for the Year ending 5th of January,* 1807.

ARTICLES.	Gross actual Receipts in Money. £.	s.	d.	Charges of Management. £.	s.	d.
Auctions	249,891	14	1½	2,339	3	7
Beer	2,971,351	15	7½	173,718	3	9½
Bricks and Tiles	306,661	10	0½	2,988	16	3
Candles	311,449	4	8	36,419	6	9½
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	124,178	5	7½	5,724	16	9½
Cyder and Perry	19,772	5	1½	1,340	17	9
Glass	424,786	3	9	8,218	9	8
Hides and Skins	311,322	17	1	20,971	1	10½
Hops	56,339	15	2½	4,315	10	2½
Licences	301,083	17	11½	4,125	18	2½
Malt	1,388,130	8	8	240	7	1½
Metheglin or Mead	161	8	9		3	9
Paper	359,158	5	5½	7,720	8	5½
Printed Goods	698,373	17	8	13,558	5	9½
Salt	1,470,704	13	2½	20,095	16	4½
Soap	586,564	5	7½	22,012	1	3½
Spirits British	1,201,200	19	11	11,272	4	9½
——— Foreign	1,772,866	14	5½	51,329	12	4½
Starch	60,025	14	0½	4,328	2	6½
Sweets	24,771	0	6½	205	4	0½
Tea	1,280,751	16	8½	33,500	8	4½
Tobacco and Snuff	196,188	10	10½	35	19	8
Verjuice	81	16	10	—	—	—
Vinegar	37,942	17	9½	611	15	10
Wine	1,142,513	8	7½	54,276	11	10
Wire	13,388	9	11	364	17	10
Total consolidated Duties	15,316,461	18	4	439,714	4	10½
Permanent — Wine, per Act 43 of Geo. III. c. 81	105,666	9	7	—	—	—
Permanent — Do. 44 49	104,625	17	8½	—	—	—
Temporary — Malt, per Act 43 G. III. c. 81	2,713,172	10	8½	466	10	1½
Temporary — Spirits, British, do.	591,417	10	6½	101	13	0
Temporary — ——— Foreign, do.	882,518	16	4½	164	7	2
Temporary — Sweets do.	4,483	12	3½	—	16	0
Temporary — Tea do.	1,313,664	13	7½	322	15	5
Temporary — Tobacco and Snuff, per Act 46 G. III. c. 39	162,342	18	10½	4	18	0
Total War Taxes	5,877,892	9	8½	1,060	19	8½
ANNUAL DUTIES.						
Tobacco and Snuff, commenced 26th March	428,140	4	9½	19,503	16	2
Malt, Additional, do.	1,115,491	1	9	107	18	6
Malt, Old 24th of June	676,810	12	0	68,872	13	11½
Total Annual Duties	2,220,441	18	7	168,547	8	7½

Aq

An Account, shewing the AMOUNT *of* MONIES *received from his Majesty's Exchequer, for Naval Services, between the 5th of January, 1806, and 5th of January, 1807; distinguishing the Services to which the same has been applied.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Sum.	Total.
NAVY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For Salaries to the Admiralty, Navy, and Navy Pay Offices	123,600 0 0	
Wages of Officers and Seamen	2,035,000 0 0	
Bounty to Volunteers, Flag Pay, &c.	325,000 0 0	
Half Pay to Sea Officers, and Bounty to Chaplains	201,895 8 6	
Pensions to Sea Officers, their Widows, &c. and to superannuated Artificers	900,000 0 0	
Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards	931,713 2 11½	
Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every description, repairing Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Money, &c. paid in Bills at ninety Day's Date	4,743,095 1 10½	
Pilotage	35,000 0 0	
Bills of Exchange, Imprest, and Contingencies	851,000 0 0	
Exchequer Fees	9,000 0 0	
Marine Services on Shore, and Half Pay to Marine Officers	437,300 0 0	
		9,782,808 13 4
VICTUALLING.		
For Provisions, and all sorts of Victualling Stores, paid for in Bills at ninety Day's Date	3,263,286 11 11	
Wages to the Victualling Yards	135,100 0 0	
Bills of Exchange and Imprest	849,000 0 0	
Necessary and Extra-necessary Money, and Contingencies	117,500 0 0	
Widows' Pensions	15,194 19 7	
		4,380,081 11 6
TRANSPORTS, PRISONERS, AND SICK SEAMEN.		
For Freight of Transports, Maintenance of Prisoners of War, and Expence of sick and wounded Seamen, paid for in Bills at ninety Day's Date	1,632,137 13 0	
Bills of Exchange, and all other Services paid for in ready Money	289,000 0 0	
		1,921,137 13 0
		16 084,027 17 10

An Account of the GROSS PRODUCE *of the Revenue arising from the* POST OFFICE, *in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, for the Year ending 5th of January, 1807; together with the Payments thereout on Account of Management*

	Gross Produce	Management.
	£. s. d	£. s. d.
Inland	1,197,180 1 4	225,115 16 4
Foreign	109,001 10 8	13,722 12 1
Twopenny Post	71,404 9 2	28,182 7 7
Scotland	146,166 4 11	22,465 0 3 5/12
Ireland	44,354 5 10	— — —
	1,568,106 11 11	289,485 16 3 5/12

An Account of the Gross Produce of the Revenue under the Management of the Commissioners of TAXES *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *including the Property Tax, in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1807.

TAXES.	Gross Produce, being the Gross Receipt, 1806.		
	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax	1,401,333	1	0¾
Windows	2,029,462	1	9
Houses	504,368	1	10¼
Servants	342,744	5	2¼
Carriages	330,019	1	7¼
Horses for Riding	597,552	2	11¾
Horses for Husbandry	496,750	3	9¾
Horse Dealers	8,048	6	5¼
Dogs	126,563	8	3
Hair Powder	55,676	7	1¼
Armorial Bearings	28,211	12	0¾
Arrears on 10 and 20 per cent. and on Clocks and Watches	927	1	11¾
10 per cent on Assessed Taxes, 46 Geo. III.	6,984	3	4
	6,018,639	17	6
Property Tax	5,904,756	9	9¼

An Account of the Gross Produce of the Revenue under the Management of the Commissioners of TAXES *in* SCOTLAND, *including the Property Tax, in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1807.

TAXES.	Gross Produce, being the Gross Receipt, 1806.		
	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax	50,439	17	5¼
Windows	80,756	19	5¾
Houses	23,228	6	5½
Servants	20,987	1	8
Carriages	9,640	0	0
Horses for Riding	22,995	8	4
Horses for Husbandry	40,467	18	4
Dogs	3,514	11	8
Hair Powder	1,707	1	8
Armorial Bearings	602	10	0
	254,339	14	11
Property Tax	242,494	7	6

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from the* REV. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, *to a* MEMBER *of* PARLIAMENT, *regarding* PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

THE utility of parochial libraries is not a new idea, but was acknowledged by the legislature in the reign of Queen Ann, when an act was made for the preservation of libraries, erected by contributions of individuals, for the use of the clergy. In my own parish, Smarden, in Kent, there is a very good library of this kind; and a very learned divine, who was employed to read the Bampton lecture before the University of Oxford, a year or two ago, declared himself much indebted to my library, and that he found in it such assistance as he might have searched for, perhaps in vain elsewhere in the county.

The advantages, political, moral, and religious, resulting from the clergy having at all times a free and easy access to a proper collection of books, are incalculable; and the public would be amply remunerated for the expence which such an establishment would occasion, by the additional security which it would give to their constitution and religion. For, in an enlightened clergy raised above dependence and maintained in dignity and respect, will always be found the firmest defence against the inroads of anarchy, and the destructive attempts of atheism and popery. The clergy of the established church are the ordinary channels through which the various kinds of useful and liberal knowledge are conveyed to the different orders of society; and the rectitude and enlargement of the national mind will be in proportion to the fund of knowledge which their instructors possess. It has been remarked, with regret, that the clergy of the present day give themselves up too much to the pleasures and frivolous occupations of the world; to the sports of the field; to convivial excess, and

and the levelling diversions of the card-table; that the mixture of profound erudition with simplicity of manners, which characterized the clergy a century ago, and rendered them the objects of veneration and respect, is now rarely to be seen. I trust these remarks are founded rather on partial than general observation; but, as far as they hold true, the causes may be traced to the circumstances in which the clergy are too often placed on their first entering on their vocation, the common duties of which in general fill up but a small portion of their time. Embarrassed by the narrowness of their incomes, which are seldom equal to the supply of the decent accommodations of life; surrounded by persons whose society can add nothing to their instruction, and contribute little to their comfort; destitute of that superior knowledge which would render their professional exertions useful to others and procure to themselves a respectful attention; and deprived of all means of cultivating, on an enlarged scale, the studies of their early years; they are urged by the common feelings of nature to dispel the listlessness and ennui which such situations produce, by embracing the only pleasures which lie within their reach. The means of instruction in the last age were not, perhaps, more numerous, nor of easier access than at present. But the diffusion of general knowledge among the laity, the progress of civilization, the relaxation of discipline in the universities and the public seminaries, the great influx of wealth, and the modes of living to which it has given rise, have operated powerfully to the prejudice of the clergy; and, while the apparent means of instruction remain the same, the moral power of profiting by them is diminished, and the knowledge of the clergy become as inadequate to the discharge of the duties of their high station, as their incomes are to the supply of their natural wants. If any authority were required in support of this general assertion, I might mention that of the present Bishop of Lincoln, who says, in the preface to his Elements of Christian Theology, "That the deficiency which I found with respect to professional knowledge, in the candidates for holy orders, suggested the idea of the following work, &c.;" and Sir William Scott, in his excellent speech on the non-residence of the clergy, in the House of Commons says, "When I consider the extraordinary men which the church of Scotland has produced (quailes viros Caledonia emiserit, if I may use the words of Tacitus, respecting their ancestors), I cannot help adverting to the circumstance, that their harvest of literature has been principally produced within the last thirty or forty years; within which time I understand a more liberal provision has, by the authority of the court of justice, been made for their clergy." It appears, that if the clergy of a country are conspicuous for their ignorance and abject dependence, they will fall, and with them all that is graceful, and fair, and venerable, in society. Among the clergy of our established church, there are many who carry with them into their profession all the advantages which fortune can procure, many who have been fellows of Colleges, have had the best opportunities of acquiring extensive erudition; many who, residing in large towns, or near the mansions of the nobility, have access to libraries, and are thus enabled to make up for the defects of their early education. It is these who shed splendour over the profession, give dignity to the general body, and render the clergy of England superior to that of every other country under heaven. But, though they are many, numerically considered, they are few in comparison of those who are exposed to the evils which have been mentioned; and however the public eye may be dazzled, and national pride gratified, by the effulgence of the former, the fatal consequences resulting from the condition of the latter are severely felt. Parochial libraries, being intended for the benefit of the clergy, and chiefly to enable them to acquire that professional knowledge which, in the ordinary and short space of their academical studies, they have not an opportunity to obtain, should consist for the most part, of books immediately relative to their profession. But, as all the arts, which contribute to the improvement of human life are intimately connected, so sacred learning is blended with, and greatly illustrated by, that which is called profane. It is, therefore, desirable that the clerical libraries should at least contain, besides the works which, in a stricter sense, may be deemed professional, the most approved histories of the countries in which Christianity was first propagated, and has since been established; and likewise good editions of a

for

few of the best Greek and Roman classics. These can never be considered as superfluous, while the knowledge of the ancient languages is held to be a necessary part of education of the clergy; a knowledge however, which is often imperfectly acquired; and soon totally lost. The study of these authors in riper years, gives vigour and elevation to the mind, and inspires it with the love of excellence in every pursuit. If it would not increase too much the expence, a few books on gardening and botany might be added. The former would contribute to the comfort of the clergy, and the latter afford them a source of rational amusement. The choice of the books proper to constitute the clerical libraries, might, in the first instance, be left to the collective wisdom of the archbishops and bishops; and all future additions, to the discretion of the bishop of each particular diocese. It is impossible to determine what works they would judge to be necessary, and consequently what would be the extent of the expence. The Bishop of Lincoln, in the preface to his Elements of Christian Theology, has given a list of books, which he says every clergyman ought to possess together with their prices. They amount to seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence. The selection appears judicious; yet as economy must not be overlooked, I doubt whether all the books would be deemed necessary at first; and the libraries ought undoubtedly to contain many not mentioned in this list. I suppose the value of the works which may be at first omitted, to be ten pounds, and the value of those to be added to be twenty; then, taking the Bishop of Lincoln's Catalogue as the basis of the library, the value of it would be about eighty-three pounds, estimating it at the present prices. But as it would be necessary to print new and very large editions of all the books, the price of each would be considerably diminished; and if a drawback of the whole of the duty payable on the paper used in printing them were allowed, the diminution in price could not be stated at less than a third, which would reduce the value of each library to about sixty-six pounds, and of the libraries to something more than half a million; a sum which would not defray the expence of war a fortnight. The fund necessary for carrying into effect this important plan, might be raised either by a parochial tax, or paid out of the general supply voted for the public service. The latter method seems to be, on many accounts preferable and would be more popular. The nation would not grudge the money destined to an end so laudable and disinterested, the utility of which would not be confined to the present age, but extend to the remotest posterity. For the reception of the libraries thus furnished by the public, commodious places should be prepared at the expence of each particular parish; at whose expence likewise all future additions should be, on a mandate being received from the bishop, specifying the books to be added. If these additions are limited to new publications, the expence will only be occasional, and productive of no inconvenience. Provisions must also be made for the preservation of the libraries; as they would be under the sole direction of the incumbents, they should be responsible for any loss or injury which might happen to them in the way of dilapidations. To prevent the books from being stolen, or, if stolen, from being disposed of, they should be uniformly bound, and the name of the parish to which they belong impressed in legible characters on the covers and other conspicuous parts. That the libraries may at all times be kept in good order, fit to answer the end to which they are established, they should be inspected once in five years, by persons appointed by the bishops of the diocese.

Thus, Sir, I have given you my opinion, at full length, concerning parochial libraries, and should your exertions prove successful in recommending the measure to the approbation of the legislature, you will thereby be adding security to the throne, draw from obscurity many a gem, whose radiance will reflect true honour on the national genius, and bring forth to public view many a flower, which will otherwise be, as Gray says, "Born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness in the desert air." I have the honour to be, Sir, Your's, &c.

W. MACKENZIE.

Halsted, Footscray, Kent,
Oct. 21, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR numerous readers have, of course, been highly gratified by the perusal of Mr. Mann's communications relative to the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. To me at least they have been particularly interesting;

teresting; for although (for reasons hereafter to be explained,) I do not interfere with the treatment of the deaf, yet, the subject is intimately connected with one to which a considerable portion of my attention is devoted; and nothing which promises to throw new light upon the science of surmounting organic deficiences, can be indifferent to me.

But, while I make my acknowledgements to Mr. Mann for the entertainment derived from his two papers in the Monthly Magazine of June and August last, he will perhaps excuse me, if I suggest the possibility that, in some two or three particulars, he may happen to have been misinformed.

In the first place he seems to suppose, that the sole objects of the work published by Bonet, in 1620, was to "teach the deaf and dumb to think and write, and learn useful arts," without aspiring to the communication of the power of speech. Not being acquainted with the Spanish language, I am not capable of answering for the contents of the book; but the title is, I believe, *Reduction de las Letras, y Arte para ensennar à hablar los Mudos.* It professes, therefore, to teach the dumb to speak; and the Abbé de l'Epée, expressly informs us, in his "Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb," that it was from this very book, and Amman's *Dissertatio de Loquelâ Surdorum et Mutorum*, that he first derived the suggestions, that ultimately enabled him to teach his deaf and dumb pupils to speak. Having procured the first of these books, "I immediately resolved," says he, "to make myself master of the Spanish, that I might be able to render my pupils so great a service;" and, shortly afterwards, having obtained the second also "by the light of these two, (continues this noble and enlightened enthusiast) I soon discovered how to proceed, in order to cure, in part at least, one of the two infirmities of my scholars. Their works are two torches, which have lighted my footsteps; but I have taken the route which appeared to me the shortest and easiest, in the application of their principles." What that route was, he proceeds to shew us in the second part of his truly valuable work, "The Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb."—(*See Eng. Trans. Cadell.* 1801.)

How, therefore, your correspondent could have fallen into the second, and more important mistake, that "the Abbé gave up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak," I am at a loss to conjecture.

That he did master both the theory and the practice, the evidence is complete and copious; and he appears to have improved and simplified it to such a degree, that he would frequently undertake "with men of learning, that he would make them proficients in it, in the space of half an hour."

"Before I had to instruct the multitude of deaf and dumb, that have been successively pressed upon me, my own application to the rules here laid down, proved so effective, as to enable Lewis Francis Gabriel de Clement de la Pujade to pronounce, in public, a Latin discourse of five pages and a half; and, in the ensuing year, to lay down a definition of philosophy, detail proofs of its accuracy, and defend it in regular disputation, answering, in all scholastic forms, the objections offered against it by Francis Elizabeth John de Didier, one of his fellow-students. I also enabled another deaf and dumb scholar to repeat aloud to his mistress, the twenty-eight chapters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and to recite the morning service along with her every Sunday."

It is true, indeed, that after the number of the Abbé de l'Epée's pupils began very much to encrease, he found it impracticable to give up so large a portion of his own time, as would have been necessary to instruct each of them individually in the practice of speech; this province therefore was resigned to other tutors, whom he had previously initiated; while he devoted himself to what appeared the more important, and were certainly the more difficult, parts of his system of instruction. Still, however, it appears that the generality of his pupils were taught to speak; and the controversy between the venerable Abbé and Professor Heinich, was not, simply whether it were better to teach the deaf and dumb to speak by the exercise of the organs of enunciation, or by the language of methodical signs; if it had, perhaps the justice of the decision of the Academy of Zurich might have been called in question: but whether the system of education by methodical signs, connecting in the very first steps of tuition the particular treatment of the organic defect of his pupils, with the exercise and derelopement of the understanding, as practised by the Abbé; or the mechanical system of dactylogy, &c. adopted, or invented

by his opponent, were more advantageous to the deaf and dumb?

What then are we to say to the supposed correspondence between the Abbé and Mr. Thomas Braidwood? and how has Mr. M. been misled, (for that he is misled in this particular, scarcely admits a question) into the statement in page 9 of your Magazine for August, of the lamentation of the Abbé over the impossibility of his undertaking a voyage to England, to take lessons from Mr. Braidwood in person; and his consequently giving up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak?

Did any correspondence on this subject ever take place between these enlightened professors? and has the purport been inaccurately reported to Mr. M.? or has the whole story originated in some confused misrepresentation of part of the correspondence between the Parisian and the Leipsic professor? Something that looks very like a foundation for this story does certainly, in that controversy appear. "In order to confer with you respecting my method of educating the deaf and dumb, (says S. Heinick) and disclose something of the invention, it is indispensably necessary that you learn the mode of tuition from myself, which would require you to live upon the spot with me, at least half a year." To which the Abbé replied, that (without the preliminary of accepting this invitation) "he would be bound, not to *learn*, but to *teach*," the whole mystery of the learned professor, "to any rational creature endowed with the faculty of hearing."

It is clear then, at least, that in the year 1782, the Abbé l'Epee would never have lamented the impossibility of his taking a voyage to England, to learn the art and mystery of teaching the deaf to speak: an art which the publications of Wallis and Holder, in England, and, as it should seem, those of Bonet, Helmont, and Amman, in their respective countries, had, in a considerable degree, developed more than a century before; and which the Abbé himself has so happily completed and explained.

There is also another point relative to "the munificence of the Bourbons," towards the Abbé de l'Epée and his institutions, and that requires clearing up. The testimony of Mr. Munn, and that of the translator of the Abbé's Method of Educating, &c. are, in this respect, directly opposite to each other. Mr. M. says that, "the expences attending the education of the pupils admitted into the Abbé's Institution, were defrayed by the paternal bounty of the government of his country, which granted him a liberal recompence besides." The English translator asserts, that, "not content with the rejection of presents and profits, which he had no wants nor passions to make necessary," he carried his enthusiastic benevolence to such an extent, that "the expences attending the seminary which he established, were wholly defrayed by himself. He inherited an income, as M. de Bouilly informs us, amounting to fourteen thousand livres, (nearly six hundred pounds sterling,) of which he allowed two thousand for his own person, and considered the residue as the patrimony of the deaf and dumb, to whose use it was faithfully applied." And upon the authority of the same M. de Bouilly, the translator further relates, that when "the Russian ambassador at Paris made the Abbé a visit, in the year 1780, and offered him a present in money proportioned to the customary magnificence of the Empress, the Abbé declined accepting it, saying, he never received gold from any one; but that, since his labours had obtained him the esteem of the Empress, he begged she would send a deaf and dumb person to him to be educated."

Such appear, upon pretty good evidence, to have been the sentiments upon which the great benefactor of the deaf and dumb uniformly acted: sentiments which ought not to be defrauded of that portion of admiration to which they are entitled. In vindicating the character of the Abbé from what I suspect to be a misrepresentation, I do not, however, mean to be regarded as recommending his conduct in this respect, to imitation. Perhaps even in his own instance, it had more of the enthusiasm than the efficacy of virtue; for the man, who like him out of an income of six hundred pounds a year, appropriates upwards of four hundred to a specific charity, in which his own incessant labour is also employed, might assuredly enlarge the sphere of his utilities by accepting the liberal remunerations of the opulent, and the well-merited bounties of empresses and kings. At any rate, such enthusiasm can only be recommendable in those who are already in possession of independent fortunes; and who, like the Abbé de l'Epée, either by vows of religion, or some other circumstance, are absolved from the cares and the duties of the more immediate relationships of life. Perhaps there

is not a more extensively useful axiom, even among the precepts of religion, than that which upholds that the labourer is worthy of his hire; and I strongly suspect, that neither the pride nor the refinement that induce particular individuals systematically to reject this hire, are to be ranked among the prejudices that are ultimately beneficial to society. At the same time with respect to my own immediate pursuit, I cannot but occasionally lament that no national institution, no incorporated benevolence, nor "paternal bounty of government," enables me to extend the influence of my labours and discoveries, beyond the circles of at least comparative opulence.

Having dwelt thus long, with no intention of detracting from the merits of a paper by which I confess myself to have been highly interested and instructed, on some of the statements of fact, which appear to want revision, Mr. M. will, I hope, excuse me, if I proceed in a future number to combat the practical application of one of his doctrinal statements; namely, the identity of the means to be adopted in the education of the deaf and dumb, and of persons who labour under impediments of speech:—a doctrine which I mean to object to even to such an extent, as to expose the absolute impropriety of suffering those two classes to join together in the same exercises, or mingle in the same seminary. In the mean time, Sir, I remain Mr M's, and Your's, &c. J. Thelwall.

Bedford-place, Sept. 24, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

About six or seven years ago, an ingenious friend, then resident in the metropolis, knowing my taste for every branch of literature connected with the study of biblical history and antiquities, communicated to me a proposal which had been recently set on foot for the institution of a society, the object of which was to be the promotion of Eastern learning; and although my own acquirements as an orientalist were confined to a superficial acquaintance with the Hebrew language, I became very anxious for the success of this undertaking, and was happy on being informed that my name had found a place in the list of those who might be considered as founders of this society.

On paying my annual visit to London, I saw, in the hands of two or three gentlemen, a printed list of members, amounting in number to above forty, amongst whom were several celebrated orientalists, a learned bishop, and some other eminent divines, professors of different Universities, and three travellers of the highest literary reputation; in short, members so numerous and so respectable, as seemed to insure success to this or to any institution.

The plan of this intended society was, as I understood, to hold occasional meetings, to subscribe a small sum annually for expences of a room, lights, fires, &c. to collect such essays as the different members should furnish, and to print, from time to time, such as a majority or a committee might approve of. I was informed that a respectable bookseller had offered to undertake the publication of the *Transactions* at his own expence, furnishing each member with a copy, on being allowed to dispose of a certain number of copies to the public. One gentleman, I was assured, who shewed the utmost zeal for the institution of this society, had collected such a number of essays and papers on the various subjects of Eastern history, antiquities, geography, natural history, philology, &c. as would have formed a very interesting volume, and contained the result of observations made in the East by three or four ingenious travellers, and some critical discussions and antiquarian anecdotes, contributed by learned members who, although they had derived their knowledge merely from books, were perfectly qualified to furnish valuable communications.

From the number of those who were, on the very first proposal, willing to encourage the institution, and the rank and talents of many members, I was induced to entertain hopes that it would, before this time, have been permanently established, and that several volumes would have been given to the world. That such an institution does not exist in England, is a subject of astonishment to every intelligent foreigner with whom I have conversed for several years, and to many ingenious literary characters within the circle of my private acquaintance. If any of your correspondents would inform me why the above-mentioned proposal failed, or why some other plan has not been adopted for effecting the same object, it would be esteemed a considerable favour by, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Bath, G.
November, 10, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over a volume of your very valuable publication, printed about two years ago, I found a letter, signed Meirion, requesting that some of your correspondents would inform him where Moel-Ivor was situated.

Perhaps at this distant period it may be unnecessary to comply with Meirion's wishes; but, presuming this account may meet his eye, I am inclined to satisfy his enquiries.

Moel-Ivor is situated in Cardiganshire, eight miles south-west of Aberystwith, near the turnpike-road leading from Cardigan and Lampeter to Aberystwith, within half a mile of the village, and its parish-church of Lanrystid, and one mile of the sea. It was the ancient seat of the Gwynnes and Philips', and is evidently of great antiquity. It has been in the possession, (and now is) of the same family, with a considerable estate attached to it, for several hundred years. From the Gwynnes and the Philips', it descended by marriage to the Saunders' of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke; the present owner is Dr. Davies of Carmarthen, having obtained it by marrying the surviving heiress of this house, who is the great granddaughter of the last Gwynne of Moel-Ivor.

It is supposed to have been anciently the residence of Prince Ivor. It has many remains of antiquity surrounding it; the valley in which it stands is small, but well watered and fertile, and the probability is, that Moel-Ivor was a British station, as the remains of several encampments are still visible near it.

The old castellated building was removed to the other side of the valley, from where it originally stood, and a large mansion-house was built by Jenkin Gwynne, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1565, when he was High Sheriff of the county of Cardigan. The family having chiefly resided on their Carmarthenshire estate, this house became ruinous and neglected; it was pulled down about twenty years ago, and a good farm-house erected on its site.

Llanio Issa, (the supposed ancient Laventium of the Romans,) lies about twelve miles south of Moel-Ivor, and the ruins of the Abbey of Strata Florida, about the same distance to the south-east.

There are several peculiarities in the situation of this place, and in the adjacent districts of Cardiganshire, well worth the attention of the antiquary, and the future historian of that county.

Oct. 1807. A FRIEND TO ENQUIRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CREDIT *due to* BRUCE'S TRAVELS.

THE late octavo edition of these well-known Travels had been prepared for the press by the author himself, previous to his unexpected death, in 1794. It contains a few minute variations from the former edition; but it has received a large and valuable accession of notes and appendices, from the editor, who has availed himself of Mr. Bruce's oriental manuscripts, to acquire a knowledge of the Ethiopic and Amharic languages, and whose useful illustration may enable us to estimate, with sufficient precision, the credit due to the original work.

The scepticism which preceded the first publication of the Travels has been long exploded, and no rational man can now doubt that Mr. Bruce resided for some considerable time at the court of Abyssinia, and explored the Abyssinian source of the Nile. His long dissertation upon subjects of remote and obscure antiquity are rejected by the editor himself as visionary; but his astronomical observations, which are published entire from his journals, are numerous and important; and certainly no traveller ever contributed more than Bruce to the geographical and historical knowledge of the countries which he visited. At the same time his work is not merely scientific, but may be classed among the most pleasing and popular Travels in the English language. His apparent vanity, when compared with the modesty of more recent Travels in Africa, may be partly explained by the author being also the hero of his own adventures; while the travels of others are more frequently compiled by men of letters in London, from the journals and personal information with which they are furnished by the travellers themselves. After all, however, the question still remains undecided, whether these Travels are to be received, in every particular, as strictly true; or as a mixed work of imagination and memory, of which the outlines are certain, but in which the adventures and local observations are often ideal, or are wrought up in a manner the most conducive to the amusement of the reader, and

and to the gratification of the author, as the perpetual theme of his own applause.

The first instance that occurs, was observed by the late Dr. Rotherham, in the Edinburgh evening Courant (26th July, 1790), soon after the publication of the former edition. Mr. Bruce arrived at Farshout, a village upon the Nile, on the 26th of December, 1768, and on the 7th of January, early in the morning, he left that place on his voyage up to Syene. During that interval, Ismael, Shekh of the neighbouring village of Badjoura, was persuaded by the calculation of Friar Christopher, his surgeon, that the new moon in the month of Ramadan had not yet arrived, after it had been seen *on the second night*, by a Fakir on the desert. The people of Farshout immediately began their fast. On their meeting with the people of Badjoura singing, dancing, and smoaking their pipes, the two villages came to blows, in which seven or eight men were wounded upon each side. Mr. Bruce, who was then at Badjoura, shut up during the tumult, was sent for at noon by Shekh Ismael, to take care of the wounded; and was asked, "When the moon changed?" to which he answered, in hours, minutes, and seconds, as he found them in the Ephemeris. To the second question, "When they should see it?" he replied, "That is impossible for me to tell, as it depends upon the state of the heavens: *but if the sky is clear, you must see her to-night*; if you had looked for her, probably you would have seen her *last night low in the horizon; thin, like a thread; she is now three days old.*" First edition, vol. I. p. 119. Accordingly, the moon appeared, and spoke for herself; the unfortunate friar was disgraced, and banished from Badjoura: but the Shekh, on the recurrence of a pleuretic stitch, was so terrified at the lancet, &c. when bled by Mr. Bruce, that, before the return of the latter to Badjoura, on the 2d of February, he was again reconciled to his former surgeon.

Dr. Rotherham's objection was "the impossibility of the whole story, either of the moon's being seen by the Fakir, or of its being three days old when the Shekh asked Mr. Bruce about it," and for this plain reason, "that the moon changed at Farshout and Badjoura on January 8, 1769, about three quarters after four in the morning, being the day after Mr. Bruce's departure from thence." In the Ephemeris itself, from which Mr. Bruce observed in hours, minutes, and seconds, we find *Nouvelle Lúne le 7 (Janvier 1769), a 14 heurs 47'; (Ephem. par M. de la Caille)*, that is, about three quarters after two in the morning, on the 8th of January. The editor has silently endeavoured to obviate the objection, by observing, that "the dates are a good deal confused, by the author's having given them from memory; that if the date of the 7th (his departure from Farshout) be accurate, which is not likely, he would not have known the issue of the adventure till his return to Badjoura on the 2d of February; but as he had observations of longitude at Negade, Jan. 11, and at Badjoura, Jan. 27 and 31, he must have returned thither sooner than he writes." Vol. II. p. 27.—His observations at Negade on the 11th, and his return to Badjoura on or before the 27th, never could have enabled him to have witnessed the battle, and the new moon at Badjoura on the 8th of January. But the author himself, in order to evade the objection, endeavours to soften the adventure in the second edition, where the passages in italics are altered thus: "The new moon had *already* been seen, *it was said*, by a Fakir in the desert;" and to the second question, "*When should we have seen it?* he answers indefinitely, not "if the sky be clear, &c. that very night, &c." but, "certainly (on) the third day; whether the Fakir saw it sooner, depends on the confidence you have in him." By these indefinite expressions, he endeavours to evade the objection, that the moon could neither have been seen by the Fakir, nor have been three days old before his departure from Farshout; but his former assertions remain unaltered, that he witnessed, or heard the tumult concerning Ramadan, and that the moon appeared, that third night, and *spoke for herself*.

The supposed confusion of dates is productive, however, of another more serious objection, when properly explained. The author, according to his Travels, arrived on the 25th of December, 1768, at Dendera, the ancient Tentyra, which he places, as he says, from observation, in latitude 26° 10'; and he blames Norden severely for mistaking its relative position as situated twenty or thirty miles to the southward, instead of nine miles to the northward of Badjoura. Farshout, which he reached on the 26th, he has placed accordingly in 26° 3' 30", and Badjoura in 26° 3' 16". Leaving Farshout on the 7th of January, he passed a large town called Huw, at noon, and arrived

rived at El Gourni, a small village near the ancient Thebes, which he visited in the afternoon, and from which he proceeded at midnight to Luxor, on the eastern bank of the Nile, where he remained till the 17th, apparently viewing the ruins of the ancient Diospolis. On the 18th he left Esne, for Sheikh-Ammer, and on the 20th he arrived at Syene, where he remained till the 26th, and where he ascertained the latitude, 24° 0′ 45″, by three observations, taken on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of January.—On descending the Nile, January 26, he arrived at Negade on the 31st, and returned to Badjoura on the 2d of February. The voyage is filled with the most circumstantial and amusing adventures; but Sonini, in express contradiction to our author, concurs with Norden in asserting as a well known fact, that Dendera is situated seven leagues to the south of Badjoura, and not only Sonini, but Brown and Denon arrived first at Farshout, Badjoura, or How, before they reached Dendera, in their respective journeys up the Nile. The fact is confirmed by the following extract, containing observations of latitude, taken by the editor, from Mr. Bruce's own journals, (Bruce's Travels, vol. VII. p. 355).

	STARS.	ALTITUDES.	
Dec. 27. In Farshout, in Residence of the Friars.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion.	52° 28′ 30″ 71 17 0	Fine Weather, and calm.
Jan. 7, 1769. Tent on the Banks of the Nile, on the Calish that goes to the City, 300 paces to N.E. of Dendera.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Sirius	71 10 30 17 25 59	Good Observation.
Jan. 10. In the Tent to South, immediately out of Negade.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion	55 38 0 71 27 30	Good Observation.
Jan. 15. In the Tent at South side, immediately out of Luxor.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Procyon	71 33 0 70 6 40	Back many Clouds.
Jan. 16. In ditto.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Sirius	71 39 30 47 54 20	
Jan. 22. In Badjoura.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion	71 17 40	
Jan. 23. In Badjoura.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion.	55 28 20 71 17 40	Good Observation.
Feb. 6. In Girge.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion	55 11 30 71 0 35	Much Wind, that made the Tube shake.

From these altitudes it would appear that the latitude of Dendera was 26° 10′ 0″; that of Farshout 26° 3′ 30″, or 6′ 30″ south of Dendera; and Badjoura, about 40″ to the south of Farshout; that Negade was in latitude 25° 53′ 30″, and Luxor in 25° 41′ 40″. But from the dates of these observations, and from the succession of those places in the journal itself, it is indisputably certain that our author, in his voyage up the Nile, arrived *first* at Farshout, before the 27th of December, and afterwards proceeded *southward* to Dendera, where he took an observation on the 7th of January, the very day assigned in his Travels for his departure from Farshout. On the 10th he was at Negade, not on his return, but on his voyage upward, and on the 15th and 16th at Luxor, which is farther south; but instead of those observations of latitude made at Syene on the 22d and 23d, two observations are made at Badjoura, from which he descended the Nile to Girge, previous, at least, to the 8th of February. And in his observations of longitude, the first observation of Jupiter's satellites is taken at Negade, on the 11th of January, the second at Badjoura on the 27th, the very day after he left Syene, vol. viii. p. 363. The fact is this, that the supposed voyage to Syene, which he never visited till his return from Abyssinia, when his three observations of latitude were taken on the 8th and 10th of December, 1772 (p. 379), and his journey to the lesser Cataract, which he never saw even then, are, in plain and unqualified

unqualified terms (for in such terms only can the fact be stated), nothing else than an absolute fiction, introduced that the author might not be outdone by Norden. Instead of proceeding, as he pretends, to Syene, he returned from Luxor directly to Badjoura, as appears not only from the preceeding extract from his journal, but from his letter to Mr. Wood:—(Gondar, March 1, 1770;)—"From Luxor we *returned* to Badjoura, a village upon the Nile, two miles from Farshout, the residence of the Arab Sheikh Hanan." (Vol. i. p. 275.) We do not suppose that the relative situations of How, Farshout, Badjoura, and Dendera, of which he endeavours to ascertain the precise latitudes, were purposely inverted,* in order to introduce the adventure respecting the new moon. But as he was prevented from copying some inscriptions at Thebes, by two villages being at war with each other on the plain (vol. i. p. 273), it is evident that, having heard of a quarrel between them, concerning the appearance of the new moon on the fast of Ramadan, and finding afterwards in the Ephemeris a new moon, nominally on the 7th of January, he introduced the anecdote into his Travels; and although he had previously gone forward to Dendera, he prolonged his supposed stay at Farshout till the 7th of January, in order to appropriate the adventure to himself.

The Journal is entitled to the more authority, not only as it was written out complete, on the author's return to Badjoura, and conveyed directly to his friends at Cairo, but because every subsequent astronomical observation, taken from his journals, corresponds in time and place exactly with the Travels, with a single exception too remarkable to be omitted. On the 27th of July, 1769, Mr. Bruce, according to his Travels, sailed from Loheia, in the Red-sea, upon a voyage of observation to the Straits of Babelmandel, from which he returned to Loheia on the 6th of August. On the 5th of August, however, the very day preceding his return, two observations taken at Loheia, appear in his journals (vol. vii. p. 356), in which there is no notice whatever of three observations taken during the voyage, and inserted in his Travels (vol. ii. p. 208-217). The voyage is as circumstantially told as the former from Luxor to Syene; but that it is utterly fictitious, is also certain. In Mr. Bruce's letter already quoted, "We left Jidda the beginning of July. The beginning of August we arrived at Loheia. Here we waited till the end of September, when we embarked on board a small boat for Massoua. In this *second* voyage across the Red-sea," (vol. i. p. 279), instead of the third, had he really performed an intermediate voyage from Loheia to the Straits of Babelmandel? The editor justly observes, that "Mr. Bruce does not mention here his southern excursion," (*ibid.*) and Balugani, his draughtsman, is equally silent. Luigi Balugani, his Italian assistant, was employed to keep the journals from their leaving Cossair; and the first is, "Viagio di Cossair, à Jimbo, ed à Gidda, 2° Viagio di Gedda à Locheia, 3° Viagio di Locheia à Massoua," &c. containing the routes and distances measured by time; but not the least intimation is given of the pretended voyage to the Straits of Babelmandel, (vol. i. p. 364). The voyage from Cossair to Jibbel Zumrud, the mountains of Emeralds, seems to be an episode of the same description*. We must

* The fact is certain, not only from the concurrence of D'Anville, (Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscrip. xxix. 250), Norden, Sonini, Brown (130), and Denon, but from the journal itself, that Farshout, and of course Badjoura and How, are situated to the north of Dendera. The only explanation that can be given of this strange error in the observations, is, that the altitudes had been taken down by Balugani in loose notes, or slips of paper, and that afterwards, in transferring them to the journal, the observations made at one place were assigned to another. There is also some inconsiderable error in the different observations made at Luxor.

* Of twenty charts or drawings taken by Balugani in the Red Sea, not one relates to the pretended voyage from Cossair to Jibbel Zumrud, or from Loheia to the straits of Babelmandel; the chart of the harbours of Mocha excepted, which is confessedly a copy, and must have been obtained from one of the English ships at Jidda, most probably from a survey by Captain Nuwland (vol. i. p. 169. —vol ii. 164). The voyage to the straits was probably taken from a ship's journal, obtained through the same channel, and adapted by Mr. Bruce to his own adventures. As a proof of this, the observations are made with a Hadley's sextant, or ship's quadrant, as it is called, an instrument which Mr. Bruce did not possess, but which would have been far more useful and portable than the large and unwieldy French quadrant which he carried to Abyssinia. That quadrant is fit only for a very able astronomer; but Bruce was enraged when told by Herschel, that Hadley's sextant would have served every purpose much better. His fictitious voyage to the straits of Babelmandel was probably suggested by Irvin's Voyage up the Red Sea, published in 1780.

must acknowledge, however, that Mr. Bruce's powers of comic dialogue and picturesque description are never more happily displayed than in those fictitious scenes.

The magnificent account which is given, in the same voyage to Luxor, of the ruins of Dendera, Thebes, and Carnac, has been fully confirmed by the drawings taken on the spot by Denon. The two Egyptian harps painted in fresco, in the royal sepulchres at Thebes, were observed by Brown, who remarks, however, that "the engraved figures (of the harpers) seem to be from memory; and that the originals, of which the colours are perfectly well preserved, have the features and complexion exactly resembling the Egyptians of the present day." (Brown's Travels, 157,163.) The first harper is described by Bruce as seeming to be a corpulent man of sixty, and of a complexion rather dark for an Egyptian; the second as still older, and of the same complexion (vol. ii. p. 37-38); but it was early remarked that the engravings (and drawings, which we have also seen), instead of Egyptian countenances, present us with features completely Grecian, and instead of corpulent old men of sixty, and upwards, with the head of young Apollo. On comparing these with the two harps, of which, among other figures in the same caverns, Denon took a rapid, but spirited sketch, and which are apparently from the same originals, it is evident that the figures have been added afterwards, from an indistinct recollection of the attitude of the performers, but without the least attention to costume.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE the publication of a short Statistical View of the dominions of the King of Prussia, which I submitted to the readers of your interesting Magazine, on the first of November 1806, the dismal news, that two thirds of the Prussian army were annihilated, had already reached our shores. Still the assistance of Russia warranted the hope that Prussia's detached provinces, which comprised a territory of about 1684 English square miles, would be the price of peace, and that the basis of her political strength which rested on an extent of about 24,000 English square miles would not be materially impaired. This hope however has been defeated. The peace of Tilsit has reduced Prussia to nearly 14,000 English square miles, so that her territory at present is about 3,000 English square miles, less than what Frederick the Great left it in 1786.

On that monarch's accession to the throne in the year 1740 the Prussian dominions contained a population of 2,200,000 individuals on a territorial extent of 9,683 English square miles. After a brilliant reign of forty-six years, he transmitted to his nephew Frederic William the Second, father of the present king,

	Inhabitants.	G. sq. M.
East and West Prussia	1,500,000	1310
Brandenburg . . .	1,057,000	653
Pomerania . . .	465,000	506
Magdeburg, Mansfeld, &c. . .	280,340	104
Halberstadt . . .	132,000	46
The Westphalian Provinces	681,000	284
East Friesland . .	103,000	54
Neufchatel and Vallengin	40,500	17
Silesia	1,582,000	685
Total .	5,840,840	3659

which, reduced to English square miles, at the rate of 15 to 69, give a territory of 16,832 English square miles.

By the peace of Luneville, Prussia lost, on the left of the Rhine, a considerable part of the Duchy of Cleves, the whole principality of Moers, and the Prussian portion of Guelder, which provinces contained, together, a territory of about 220 English square miles, with 122,000 inhabitants; but, in exchange, she acquired Hildesheim, Paderborn, part of Munster, Eichsfeld, Erfurt, Treffurt, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, Goslar, and Quedlinburg, the whole amounting to about 1,000 English square miles, and containing 580,000 inhabitants.

In 1806, Prussia lost, on the confines of Switzerland, the principality of Neufchatel and Vallengin, of about 79 English square miles in extent, with a population of 47,000 individuals. This province was of little financial importance; the revenue barely sufficed to defray the charges of administration. As an equivalent for this principality, and for the Marggravate of Anspach, in Franconia, which, together with Baireuth, had been ceded to Prussia a few years before, and which contained 270,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 280 English square miles, Prussia accepted of Hanover. This plunged her into a war with England, from which she

she extricated herself by renouncing the possession of that electorate, and turning her arms against France. To recapitulate the distressing events of that disastrous war, is unnecessary. Prussia loses by the peace of Tilsit,

1. *South Prussia*, or that part of Poland which she had acquired at the partition of 1793. Three years before the war it contained 1,388,000 inhabitants, on an extent of 4,406 English square miles.

2. *New East Prussia*, or that part of Poland which she had acquired in 1795, at the final partition of that kingdom. In the year 1798 it contained 797,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 3,578 English square miles.

3. *That part of the Netz district in West Prussia*, which is situated to the south of a line drawn from Dresden, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, through Schneidemühl, to the Vistula, below Graudentz. It had been acquired from Poland at the first partition, in 1772, and may be supposed to contain 239,000 inhabitants on an extent of about 190 English square miles.

These three countries constitute, at present, the Grand Dukedom of Warsaw, which has been given to Saxony; a circumstance calculated to aggravate the bitterness of the loss, for Prussia is obliged to allow a free passage to the Saxon troops through Silesia, as often as they change quarters from Saxony to Poland, and back again. A military road is appropriated for that purpose. With the addition of this dukedom, Saxony has now a population of four millions and a half, upon an extent of 11,400 English square miles. An anecdote, which has been circulated on the Continent, that the Queen of Prussia, a few days after her arrival at Tilsit, found one day at dinner, while the treaty of peace was in agitation, a slip of paper on her plate with the following few words, written by the conqueror: "La Silésie reste à la Prusse," "Silesia continues a Prussian province," would indicate, if true, that Silesia, which lies contiguous to Saxony, was first intended to be given to that power: but that the queen, recollecting, perhaps, what old Frederick had said to her royal husband when a child, exerted the always irresistible power of beauty in tears, to retain for her consort the possession of that valuable country. The young prince playing with a battle-door in his great-uncle's study, the shuttlecock fell frequently on the table at which the old king was writing. At last the monarch put it into his pocket, and the prince demanded it back in a rather peremptory tone, when Frederick returned it, saying: "Here is your shuttlecock, Sir, I see you will never suffer Silesia to be retaken from you."

Prussia further loses,

4. *The town of Dantzic*, with a territory of nearly twenty-nine English square miles and a population of 50,000 individuals. It had been only fourteen years in the possession of Prussia. It is now restored to its ancient rank, that of a free Hanseatic city, under the nominal protection of Prussia and Saxony; but, in reality, under the controul of France, on one of whose marshals it confers the title of duke. As long as the port of Dantzic continues shut against the English the recovery of its ancient commercial importance is impossible.

5. *The Old Mark*, one of the four subdivisions of the Electoral Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the left bank of the Elbe. It contains 114,000 inhabitants, on a territorial extent of 285 English square miles.

The loss of this province must be extremely galling to the King of Prussia; it was the cradle of the power of the Marggraves of Brandenburg, in whose possession it had been several years before they acquired the electoral dignity. The Old Mark is to form a part of the new kingdom of Westphalia.

6. *The Circle of Cotbus and Peitz*, in Lusatia, which has an extent of about eighty miles, and contains two towns, and 116 villages, with a population of 33,260 individuals. It used to be considered as belonging to the New Mark of Brandenburg; but it was completely detached from the Prussian dominions, and surrounded on all sides by the territory of the present kingdom of Saxony, to which it has been ceded.

7. *The city of Magdeburg*, and that part of the duchy of the same name which is situated on the left bank of the Elbe, together with the town and university of Halle, and the county of Mansfeld, containing altogether about 170,000 inhabitants upon an extent of 275 English square miles.

The loss of these provinces, though their extent be not considerable, will yet be doubly felt. Magdeburg was the only strong bulwark of Prussia on the Elbe, and the salt springs of Halle, Schoenebeck, and Saltze, abundantly yielded an article which Prussia must now purchase from

her new neighbours, the subjects of the King of Westphalia, at the price they choose to fix, as she cannot import it either from France or Spain, whilst her ports are shut against the English commerce.

8. *Hildesheim, Goslar, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, Quedlinburg, Halberstadt, Hohenstein, Erfurt, Treffurt, Eichsfeld, Minden, Ravensburg, and Paderborn,* forming together an extent of 936 English square miles, and containing 697,240 inhabitants; which provinces conformably to Napoleon's decree of the 18th of August, 1807, are to form a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, as well as the Old Mark, Magdeburg, Halle, and the county of Mansfeld.

9. *The other Westphalian provinces of Cleves, Mark, Essen, Verden, Lingen, Teckleuburg, and Munster,* which contain together 375,500 inhabitants on a territorial extent of 712 English square miles.

10. *Baireuth,* in Franconia, of 267 English square miles in extent, with 220,000 inhabitants.

To whom the provinces enumerated in the two last articles will be transferred, is not yet known.

Lastly Prussia loses,

11. *East Friesland,* of about 242 English square miles in extent, with 116,000 inhabitants, which province is expected to be added to the territory of Holland.

This country was not materially important to Prussia, in a financial respect, but in a commercial point of view its loss falls equally heavy on the merchants of England and East Friesland. Embden was the only good port that Prussia had on the North Sea. Its situation between the Baltic and Atlantic rendered this town, during Great Britain's maritime wars with Holland and France, uncommonly favourable to the extensive commerce of English manufactures and colonial produce with the nations of the interior of Europe.

The population of the principal cities involved in Prussia's misfortune was, in the year 1803, exclusive of the military,

Warsaw . . .	64,000
Dantzic . . .	47,000
Magdeburg . . .	32,000
Halle	13,500
Erfurt	16,500
Posen	15,900
Halberstadt . .	13,800
Munster	12,700
Hildesheim . . .	11,100
Embden	10,400

On casting up the losses of Prussia by the peace of Tilsit, they will be found to exceed 11,000 English square miles in extent, with a population of considerably more than four millions.

That Prussia had been aggrandized by conquest; by the unjust partition of a neighbouring kingdom, and by an unprincipled alliance with the modern devastators of Europe, cannot be denied; yet the continent of Europe will have cause to lament her fall. Already are all the states of Germany, except Austria, confederated with France; Italy obeys the sway of the Gallic ruler; Switzerland, Holland, Naples, and Spain, are his vassals; the power of Turkey in Europe is to expire with the present year; and if Austria obtains no share of the spoil, her ruin appears almost inevitable. The two remaining powers will then contend for universal dominion. The weight of Prussia thrown into either of the scales will be no longer able to balance them, and a few battles will decide whether the whole continent of Europe is to obey the emperor of the East or the emperor of the West.

The kingdom of Prussia, at present consists of,

1. Prussia itself, which is divided into East and West Prussia. *East Prussia* contains the provinces of Samland, Natangen, Oberland and Ermeland. Its territorial extent is about 3,300 English square miles, and the number of its inhabitants before the war amounted to 980,000. *West Prussia* contains the provinces of Pomerellia, in which is situated the free city of Dantzic; the northern part of the circle of Culm with Graudentz, a strong town, which was nobly defended by the veteran General *de l'Homme de Courbiere,* whose services have been rewarded with a field marshal's staff; and that part of the Netz District which is to the north of a line drawn from Driesen in the New Mark of Brandenburg through Schneidemuhl to the Vistula below Graudentz. The territorial extent of West Prussia may comprize about 2,180 English square miles, and the number of its inhabitants may be computed at 520,000.

2. *Brandenburg,* which is divided into Middle Mark, Priegnitz, Ucker Mark and New Mark. Its extent is about 2,640 English square miles, and deducting the 117,260 inhabitants, which it loses with the Old Mark and the circle of Cotbus, from the 1,300,000 whom it contained before the war, its present population will amount to 1,152,740.

3. *That*

3. *That part of the Duchy of Magdeburg* which is situated on the right bank of the Elbe. It contains about 126,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 202 English square miles.

4. *Pomerania*, which before the war contained 700,000 inhabitants on a territorial extent of 2,328 English square miles. Stettin is its principal port: but Colberg, which stood so memorable a siege under the command of the gallant Major Neidhart von Gneisenau, who succeeded Colonel Loucadou, is likely to rise to great commercial importance, since the valuable exports from Poland that used to be conveyed down the Vistula to Dantzic may be brought to this place by the Bromberg canal.

5. *Silesia*, which is divided into,

Lower Silesia, containing the seven principalities of Breslau, Brieg, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Liegnitz, Wohlau, and Glogau.

Upper Silesia, containing the three principalities of Munsterberg, Oppeln, and Ratibor.

The total amount of the population of Silesia before the war, was 2,100,000 individuals, upon an extent of 3,150 English square miles.

On recapitulating the above statements, it will be seen that the present number of the inhabitants of Prussia would exceed five millions and a half upon an extent of 13,800 English square miles. But that variety of wretchedness and misery which attends and follows a disastrous war, is likely to have reduced the population to little more than five millions.

The Prussian army having formerly depended chiefly upon the cantons of the different regiments for their recruiting, must suffer in proportion with the loss of territory a diminution of at least 80,000 men and be reduced to 170,000, which was nearly its strength in the year 1772. Report, however, states that it is in future to consist of only 150,000 regular troops, all natives of the country, one third of whom are to do duty for one year, so that every man will have a furlough of two years in time of peace and be in actual service every third year. Besides this regular army, a militia is to be organised of 380,000 men who are to do garrison duty in time of war. This will enable the whole 150,000 troops of the line to take the field against the enemy.

Several other military reforms in the different departments of administration are reported to be in contemplation.

Yours, &c. D. Boileau.

[redacted] No 6, Upper Eaton street, [redacted] 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your very interesting and useful miscellany wishes to engage the notice and remarks of some of your philosophical and medical readers on a singular observation of the late Dr. Franklin's, which seems hardly defensible, considering the general frequency of the complaint mentioned, and its being incident to persons of widely different constitutions and modes of living, "invading, (to borrow Dr. Young's expressive language) the chastest temperance."

Dr. Reid's Monthly Reports are frequently highly interesting, exhibiting remarks far beyond the beaten track and a mere routine of practice; perhaps he may be kindly induced to favour your readers with his remarks on the subject which may tend to relieve some minds from a very unpleasant impression left by Dr. F's strong observation and indirect censure. He alleged that "a cold, instead of being contracted by the body's being exposed to some external causes, which may stop the insensible perspiration, such as cold airs blowing partially on some part of the body, its continuing some time wet, &c. &c. a feast or some excess in eating or drinking will be generally found to have preceded." In confirmation of this opinion, he observed, "that those who led temperate lives seldom caught cold, even though their constitutions and habits of body might seem to be little able to withstand the effects of such causes."

Your's, &c. VERITAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE COMMON BREWERY.

(*Concluded from p.* 348.)

ON the happy commencement of the just and necessary war, which has had an effect little short of miraculous upon the minds of the good people of this country, impelling thousands of them, who would not have given a guinea for any other just and generous purpose, not only to part willingly, and even officiously, with the tithe of their income, but to stake their all, body, goods and country, and even the fee simple of their dear salvation—on this blessed event, I say, it soon became necessary for our great and popular minister to give his mighty mind its natural and proper direction, that is, to the discovery of the beautiful varieties of taxation. The heaven-born tax-minister soon cast a wishful eye on the

manufactory of beer, so universal, so fiscally productive. On the topic of invasion, honest John Bull has always been accustomed to shake his sage noddle, with the accompaniment of "Pshaw, no, no, they will never come here!" So the labouring part of his family were used to exclaim, "Shew us the minister, or parliament, that dare lay a new tax on beer, or the publican that dare raise the price, we'll soon shew them what an old house they have brought over their heads." The thing, however, was done, and effectually too, and even the grumbling of poor John scarcely endured a week; but the additional tax has been somewhat more permanent.

Before I quit this part of my subject, let me enter my earnest protest against indirect, or multiplied taxation, an immense engine, in my firm opinion, more surely calculated to effect the slavery, oppression, and beggary, of a people, than a numerous standing army; and supported by sophistry equally vile, futile, and contemptible, with that which props up religious fanaticism. O, most assuredly, the operation of taxes on consumption is not perceived, nor is the invisible hand of the minister felt, in the pockets of his paymasters and supporters. Nor is—but let me not make ill-mannered comparisons in this age of courtiers. In the mean time, I am well aware of the difficulty of removing that which has been long interwoven in our habits, and identified with the interests of so many of us. I am also well aware of the universal penchant to that which is plausible, spurious, and sophisticate; and yet how eagerly we rush down the declivity of prejudice, into the abyss of the greatest difficulty! To deliver Europe was a pure pastime—but what a long labour the old lady has had, and down-lying still!

To discharge the old and superadded burden of taxation, and to allow the brewer his old profit, and his new *whack* with the minister, namely the trader's rider of profit on every fresh tax, one of the best proved benefits of taxes on consumption, it was absolutely necessary not solely to raise the price of beer, but to increase the length per barrel drawn from a quarter of malt, in other words to brew the beer considerably weaker, and in order to conciliate, at least, the palate and brains of Mr. Bull, the willing alliance of the druggist was demanded. But there is a certain boundary to every thing, and even sweets may be cloying, and although the *bite* in the beer whether of yeast or G. P. tickled the lewd relish of the people; yet a broth, decocted from drugs and water, with indeed the addition of some malt and hops, did not well pass muster either upon the palate or in the bowels. Much grumbling at first of all, and loud *borborygmi* were the consequence; but even those passed off, and the good people of England, inspired by the spirit both of malt and mandragora, proceeded heartily in their favourite pursuit, the deliverance of Europe.

The loyalty of the brewers was most conspicuous; and not only the drugs formerly in use, in the common brewhouse, were heavily increased in quantity, but every pharmacopœia, old and new, was ransacked for fresh specifics, which might be put in requisition for the service of the fiscus. I dont pretend to a knowledge of every brewer's nostrum, but the following articles, as ingredients in London porter brewing, have been published by authority.—Grains of Paradise, coriander seed, *cocculus Indicus*, quassia, liquorice, molasses, tobacco, copperas, alum, alkali, thyme, salt, glue or white leather size, orpiment, opium. The druggist's bill of a certain great house, which, true or false, was said to pay the groats of more imprisoned debtors, than any other house in England, it was averred, on what authority I am ignorant, amounted, *communibus annis*, to nearly two thousand pounds per year. But a few months since, an Edinburgh brewer was detected with having in his possession a package of the weight of three hundred pounds upwards, consisting of nine different species of drugs, and in consequence fined two hundred pounds by the Court of Exchequer. I accuse no individuals. I produce facts of public notoriety, the objects of public taste. I have tasted no London porter of late years, that of the new breweries excepted, which has not suffered the new and additional adulteration. Unfortunately, sometimes the bottom of the cask must come to one's share; and whenever that is my case at supper time, I am sure to be affected in the urinary passages, and with disturbed sleep, startings, and terrible dreams in the night, and by heat in the stomach, and *nausea* in the morning. I doubt not, but many patients are affected in a similar way, without entertaining the least suspicion of the cause. But I have suffered still more, and more permanently, from accidentally drinking of the beer of a certain country brewhouse, in which, I could plainly

plainly distinguish the flavour of the Indian berry, and which I am not likely to forget since I once spoiled a whole guile of ale, by making an experiment with that deleterious drug.

Genuine, fine and well-brewed malt liquor, under whatever name, is not only extremely nutritious and exhilarating, and calculated to promote the energy and continuance of muscular exertion, but also medicinal in cases of debility and waste, and the sovereign beverage for replenishing the exhaustion of the lactiferous breast. Of what immense national consequence then is it, to have our public brewing conducted with good faith, and our national beer genuine! Can even prejudice, indolence, and credulity, suppose, that the health and strength of the people have received no deterioration from the miserable, watery slip-slop, nicknamed porter, with which they have been drenched so long? Is it no injury to the human constitution, to be daily, and in some instances hourly, swallowing drugs, and even those, to say the least, of an unwholesome nature? Poisons may be given to operate slowly, and insensibly, and with indecisive effects. The best and most pleasant London beer which we had, until of late, was, according to my experience, that species which has long passed under the denomination of *hock*, or *stout*; I mean that which was brewed entire, and not merely compounded of ale and stale porter. In former days, we could bottle even small beer, with success, and a most refreshing drink it made for dog-day use; but I have at various late periods, attempted in vain, to bottle common porter, excepting for the purpose of vinegar.

Let me be understood as having described the porter of the worst of times—but the state of those times, merely factitious and political, formed no valid or decent apology, for destroying the health and breaking down the stamina of Englishmen. I am ready to acknowledge, that the common drink has been since far more substantial and salubrious, both from a sense of fairness and justice in the brewers, and from the salutary competition of the new houses. Indeed, in this way alone, those houses have rendered a most important and radical service to the public. In fact, there existed no possible remedy for the public, but through the powerful and generally successful influence of property and capital, [illegible] in opposition to that over-grown aristocracy of capitalists, by which the public was at once governed and oppressed. From such a majority of the public houses being bought up, and the property of the brewers, that concern partook very much of the nature of a monopoly, although in no degree so much, as that still more extended and opulent concern the Malt Distillery. As to the prevention of the adulteration of beer by legal penalties, it is futile, although it partakes somewhat more of common sense, than the laws against gambling.

The idea of subscription brewhouses, on the plan of engaging to brew none but genuine beer, is by no means a new one. It had arisen in the fertile mind of my old and patriotic friend, Mr. Sheriff Phillips, as I recollect, from a conversation which passed between us some years ago. The scheme could never have been carried into effect at a more fortunate and promising crisis. Beer had been notoriously worse, than ever before known in England, and the brewers, at the same time, making princely fortunes. Population, and by consequence consumption, were rapidly increasing. Traders in general, are said not to be very squeamish and mealy-mouthed about an oath, although there may not be a *damned soul*, (See Sir Robert Wilson's most excellent Pamphlet,) at the Excise Office as well as at the Custom House. But I approve of that test, held out by all the new houses, of the genuineness of their commodity. In one or two instances, the oath was vaguely and improperly worded. Where is the brewer who would not swear that his beer contained *no unwholesome ingredients*? Interest goes a vast way towards conviction, and a man might very easily bring himself to believe even *cocculus indicus* wholesome. The oath, I believe, now generally excludes every auxiliary to the malt and hops, and it is the only security which the public can take.

Such of the new beers as I have tasted, my palate and stomach have approved to be good sound, wholesome drink, and well adapted to support the powers of the labourer. Some have not been so pleasant as I could have wished, which ought to form a great object of attention with the concerned. The public taste demands a temptation in that way, which it is of much importance to gratify; and one mode of doing it will be to afford the drink as much age as possible before it be sent out. Although a good

a good and wholesome taste be gaining ground among the people, I am sorry to say that the old leven has a vast majority yet, so difficult is it to remove the prejudices either of mental or bodily affection. Time will discover whether Englishmen can be induced once more to prefer genuine beer; which preference becoming general, all the brewhouses must adopt the improved plan; on the contrary, should the old and vicious taste predominate, the new houses must pocket their oath, abandon their plans, and contribute to poison, in order to please, the people. All depends upon themselves.

Query as to the authenticity of the following:—It stands in my Diary, but without the authority, that Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, married the widow of a brewer, who had employed him professionally as a lawyer. This widow had been a poor Welsh servant girl, married to the brewer. The issue of her second marriage with Lord Clarendon, was the Lady Ann Hyde, married to James Duke of York, and mother of Queen Anne. This fact being correct, good Queen Anne was the grand daughter of a poor Welsh girl; a thing by all means to be told at Hammersmith and Brentford, by way of encouragement to those troops of ancient British ladies, by whose never ceasing exertions the staple articles of these places are transported to their market.

I claim the honour, Mr. Editor, of being one of your original correspondents, and most earnest well-wishers,

July 10, 1807. QUI QUONDAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XII.

SILIUS ITALICUS.

IT is impossible not to reflect on the short duration of a true taste in poetry among the Romans. From the time of Lucretius to that of Statius, was no more than about one hundred and forty-seven years; and if we may venture to pronounce so rigorous a sentence, we would say, that the Romans can boast of but eight poets, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, and Phædrus. These only can be called legitimate models of just thinking and fine writing. Succeeding authors, as it happens in all countries, resolving to be original and new, and to avoid the imputation of copying, become disturbed and unnatural—by endeavouring to open a new path, they desert simplicity and truth. Wearied with common and obvious beauties, they have recourse to remote and artificial decoration. Thus it was that the age of Demetrius Phalereus succeeded that of Demosthenes, and the false glitter of the court of Tiberius so soon followed the simplicity of that of Augustus. Among the various causes, however, that have been assigned why poetry and the arts have more eminently flourished in some ages and nations, than in others, few have been satisfactory and adequate. What solid reason can be given why the Romans, who so happily imitated the Greeks in many respects, could yet never excel in Tragedy, though so fond of theatrical spectacles? Or why the Greeks, so fruitful in every species of poetry, yet produced but one Epic poet? while on the other hand, modern Italy can shew two or three illustrious Epic writers, yet has no Sophocles, Euripides, or Menander;* and France, with only one Epopœa, has carried dramatic poetry so high in Corneille, Racine, and Moliere.

Our observation on the early and rapid degeneracy among the poets of Rome, is no where better exemplified than in the author who now demands our consideration.

Caius Silius Italicus, was born in the reign of Tiberius, but the year of his birth, and the place of his nativity, are alike uncertain. His family was noble, and it is commonly supposed that he derived his surname either from a town in Spain, called Italica, or from Confinium in Italy, which, according to Strabo, had the name of Italica given to it, during the Social War. On his arrival at Rome, he pursued the study and practice of the bar; and by a close imitation of Cicero and his manner of pleading, he became a celebrated advocate and an accomplished orator. His merit and character raised him to the highest honours, and he obtained the consulate in the year of the death of Nero. He was pro-consul in Asia under Vespasian, where his conduct was honourable to himself, and useful to the province which he governed. He returned with unblemished credit, and justly acquired opulence to spend the remainder of his days in Italy. The little that it may be ne-

* Whatever may be the merit of Metastasio, Alfieri, and Goldoni, they are not sufficiently known out of their own country, to form an exception to what we have stated above.

cessary

cessary further to say of this writer, and indeed all that we know of him with certainty, is comprised in the following extract of a letter from the younger Pliny, to Caninius Rufus, (lib. 3. Epist. 7.) as translated by Lord Orrery.

"I am just now told that Silius Italicus has starved himself to death, at his country house near Naples. The cause was his health. He suffered so much by a cancerous humour, which was become absolutely incurable, that he grew weary of life and hastened his own end with a constancy not to be moved. He was happy to the last day, except in the loss of the younger of his two sons; however, he left the elder, the worthier man of the two, in a flourishing, and even in a consular state. He had sullied his character in the time of Nero—he was thought to have accused several persons officiously. But under the favour of Vitellius, he behaved himself wisely and with great humanity. He acquired a large share of glory from his Asiatic pro-consulship, and expunged the blots of his former severity by a commendable retreat. He lived among the great without power, and without envy. He was much respected and much visited. He wrote verses with more pains and exactness than wit, and now and then, to try the opinion of mankind, he repeated some of his works in public. At length, he retired from Rome, his age prompting him to such a resolution, and settled himself in Campania, nor stirred from thence even upon the accession of a new prince to the throne. The emperor deserves the highest applause for giving such a liberty, and Italicus no less for daring to use it. He was much taken with all fine things, in which he was guided by appetite rather than judgment. He had several villas in the same country, and neglected the old as soon as he became enamoured of a new purchase. He had in each villa a great number of books, statues, and pictures; and these he not only enjoyed but adored. The statue of Virgil held the first place in his veneration. He celebrated the birth-day of that poet with greater solemnity than his own, especially at Naples, where he visited Virgil's tomb, with the same reverence as if it had been a temple. In this tranquil state of life he outlived his seventy-five years, rather with a delicate than an infirm constitution, and as he was the last consul made by Nero, so he died the last of all the consuls appointed by Nero." Silius is also more than once celebrated by Martial,* and complimented by him on the number and peculiar felicity of his possessions. But it was much easier to be proprietor of Tusculum, and the owner of a farm, that once belonged to the poet of Mantua, than to succeed to the talents and reputation of Cicero or Virgil."

By the English critics, the minor poets of Greece and Rome have seldom been sufficiently noticed; and Silius, in particular, has been almost entirely overlooked. In France, two respectable scholars have commented on this author, but with very different sentiments. Lefebvre de Villebrune,† a man of a lively and impetuous fancy, in his zeal for the poet he has adopted, has not scrupled to call him *divine*, and considers him not at all inferior to Virgil. M. Clement,‡ on the other hand, has appealed with indignation from such exaggerated praise, and falling into the other extreme, has censured the poem as trifling, inconsistent, and even absurd. Ernesti and Ruperti have condemned these opinions as equally erroneous, and have not been influenced by either. The question as to what is, and what is not, an epic poem, was revived with tedious formality. Whilst all maintained it to be of the essence of an epic, that the argument should be one and entire, and exhibit but one principal personage from whom the main action or chief events should be naturally deduced, some thought they perceived this unity sufficiently preserved in the character of Annibal; others, who saw in the poem a number of incidents detached from the exploits of Annibal, have assigned to it the vague and indefinite appellation of an historical poem, or poetical narrative, founded on real events.§ It is known that the subject of the poem is the second Punic War, as related in the third Decade of Livy, and it includes all the principal events of that war from the siege of Saguntum, to the defeat of Annibal, and the conquest of Carthage. The destruction of Saguntum, the passage of the Alps, the actions at Trebia and Thrasymenus, the defeat at Cannæ, and at length the victory at Zama, which effected such a change in the fortune of the war, and produced the subversion of a

* Lib. 2. Ep. 40. Lib. 7. Ep. 63. Lib. 6. Ep. 64. Lib. 11. Ep. 49.

† Pref. to Paris edit. of Sil. Ital.

‡ Essais de Critique sur la Litt. Anc. et Mod. Amst. 1785.

§ Even Vossius has classed Sil. Ital. among historical writers.

republic

republic so long the rival of Rome, were no doubt great and splendid events. The numerous examples of military virtue, patient perseverance, heroic courage, and hazardous enterprise, presented to the imagination of Silius a series of brilliant achievements, peculiarly adapted to the epopœa. A selection of the most prominent facts, connected with the defeat of Annibal, and the ultimate triumph of the Romans, with a judicious interpolation of those auxiliary graces of fiction and machinery which the laws of the epic admit, might have formed an interesting and pleasing poem. But Silius has adhered too servilely to the order of historical narrative. Whatever is to be found in the prose of Livy, of sieges, battles and marches, may be seen recorded in the measured verse of Silius. The objection that we have already to the Pharsalia, applies almost in the same degree to the poem now under consideration. The action was not sufficiently remote from the age in which Silius wrote, to admit of that grandeur of machinery which a subject of a more fabulous nature, or of greater antiquity, would have been susceptible As well might a modern select the naval exploits of a Nelson, or the campaigns of Napoleon, as fit objects for the Epic Muse. Every circumstance of the Punic wars being familiar to the Romans from the full and authentic relations of Polybius and Livy, restrained the poet from those necessary fictions, and episodic descriptions, which give life to the Iliad and Æneid. If indeed the idea of a mere historical poem could be maintained distinct from the epopœa, that of Silius might not be without its merit and use. There is undoubtedly this difference between the historian and the poet, that the narration of Livy forms a solid and compact body, connected in all its parts, and complete in itself, while in Silius we see so many *disjecta membra* irregularly deduced, but relating to the same facts, and celebrating the same characters, so that to repeat an observation of the learned Ernesti, were the writings of Polybius, Appian, and Livy, to be by any possible accident lost, we might still have recourse for historical information to the poem of Italicus.

Let us now see what degree of poetical ornament Silius has infused into his subject and style. In his management of both, he has implicitly followed those rules of the epopœa, which were considered as laws in his time, and sanctioned by the numerous examples in Homer, and in Virgil. As it is the peculiar property of heroic verse to embellish with the charms of poetry those events most likely to excite admiration, and animate the mind to generous sentiments, he has occasionally endeavoured to vary the uniformity of his narrative. For instance, Annibal, having taken Saguntum, resolves to pass the Alps and march to Rome. Silius, in imitation of the manner of Homer, of invoking the assistance of the gods in all difficult emergencies, imagines that Jupiter sends Mercury to appear before Annibal, and excite him to pursue his march to Rome. Venus complains of the success of the Carthaginian hero, but is consoled in hearing of the future grandeur of the Romans, (lib. 3.) In another part of the poem where Annibal is mentioned as on his march, the poet, in close imitation of Homer, minutely describes the different nations of which his army is composed. In the eighth book he enumerates in a similar manner, the forces of the Romans. In the thirteenth book, Scipio visits the infernal regions like Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. Other specimens of his machinery are to be found in different parts of the poem; but it must be observed, that they are all professed imitations of former poets, and give Silius not the smallest claim to originality, or merit of invention.

It will be easy to form a judgment of the style of Silius, by recurring to what we have already said concerning the general character of the poem. With a view to its decoration, he collected whatever the art of Greece or Rome had adopted for the embellishment of an epic; uniformity of style, therefore, was not to be expected. His peculiar characteristic is variety, contrary to that equable and steady current which we admire in Virgil. This variety arises principally from his frequent imitations of other authors. Virgil was content with borrowing from the Greeks, but Silius appears to have adopted without scruple the sentiments and manner of both Greek and Roman writers. To form a correct opinion of his merit, we must not criticise his poem as a whole, but select those parts most conspicuous for beauty or elegance. In the narrative part, which is indeed seldom interrupted by episodes, he in general maintains the gravity and dignity suited to the epic; and considering the frequent helps of which he freely availed himself, he has preserved a perspicuity

spicuity and order not to be found in Lucan or Statius. His characters are stately, and his sentiments are just and pleasing. His descriptions are sometimes bold, and the images are poetical; but the expression, the colouring is weak, and often spiritless. He has none of that enthusiastic fire, which animates every line of Homer. He had before him the elegance, the richness, and the rapidity of style so conspicuous in Livy. He had only, therefore, to give a poetical colouring to the language of the historian; but it frequently happens, that in endeavouring to escape the imputation of following too closely the narrative of Livy, he substitutes obscurity for brevity, profusion for richness, and tameness for elegance. He possessed many of the qualifications necessary to form a poet; but in aiming at the correctness of Virgil, he is cold and declamatory; his figures are without life, and his style vapid and flat. But as he also sometimes displays a degree of eloquence and elegance, worthy of the Augustan age, it may be said of him as of Statius, that he has not merited the absolute neglect which has attended his poem. The student may peruse him with pleasure and advantage, if he be under the guidance of a sagacious master, who will teach him to discriminate between the good and the bad.

The poem lay for many ages unknown and unsuspected. It is generally agreed that Poggio, the Florentine, discovered a copy in the monastery of St. Gall, near Constance, at the time of the great council held in that city in the fourteenth century. To him we are also indebted for the discovery of Lucretius, Quintilian, Manilius, Valerius Flaccus, and many others who had so long been mouldering in their neglected repositories. Poggio, writing to his friend Guarini, of Verona, says, "The monastery of St. Gall is about twenty miles from Constance. Some of us being disposed to relax our minds from the cares of business, we proceeded to the abbey, where we understood the library contained a great number of books and manuscripts. We soon discovered a copy of Quintilian, entire and unhurt, though greatly disfigured by the dust. There we likewise found Silius Italicus, &c. &c. and a Treatise on the eight Orations of Cicero, by Q. Asconius Pedianus, a most eloquent writer, mentioned by Quintilian." This letter (dated the 17th of January, 1417) is undoubtedly genuine, and corroborated by other letters, which passed among the many contemporary and illustrious men, who contributed so much to the revival of letters in Italy. Petrarch, who it is well known wrote a Poem, entitled, *Africa*, which embraces the same events celebrated by Silius, died in 1374, more than forty years before the date of Poggio's letter. We are at a loss therefore to account for the positive terms in which Lefebvre de Villabrune* declares his conviction, from the perusal of the Africa, that Petrarch was in possession of a copy of Silius; and notwithstanding the contrary opinions of Lyl. Gyraldus, Drakenborch, and the Baron de la Bastie,† asserts that Petrarch, thus possessing a copy which he considered as unique, availed himself of it in the composition of his own poem, and was willing to conceal it in order to preserve his own reputation; but this opinion cannot be maintained consistently with facts so well ascertained, nor with the character of Petrarch. His genius did not require help from the imagination or labours of another. And did the circumstances of the case admit of the supposition, that he could be guilty of so disingenuous a proceeding, he has been severely punished by the judgment of posterity, which, while it has bestowed everlasting fame on his Sonnets, and triumphs, has disregarded the Africa,‡ and his other Latin compositions. We have neither time nor space to enter into a comparison of the two poems of Silius and Petrarch, so as to trace their coincidence, but we recommend it to our readers as a curious circumstance in the annals of literature.

The series of the early editions will be found regularly deduced in the preface of Drakenborch, and a correct and chronological list in that of Ernesti. The following are among the most valuable curious.

Silius Italicus, de bello Punico. Romæ, 1471, curis Andreæ Alericnsis et Pomponii Læti.

Silius Italicus, Romana princeps edit. fol. 1471; cum Calpurnio et Hesiodo; per Conr. Sohweynheim et Arnold. Pannartz. There were three other editions printed

* See Drakenborch's Preface.

* In his Preface to the Paris edit. of Sil. Ital. 1781.

† Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscrips. tom. 15.

‡ Yet it was for the composition of the Africa, that Petrarch received the honours of the Capitol.

at Rome, 1471, 1471. 1480; the third does not appear to have been known to Maittaire.

Silius Italicus, per Damian. Benessam; this edition is praised by Drakenborch.

Silius Italicus, Heinsii.

Silius Italicus, Christ. Cellarii et Arn. Drakenborch. Traj. 1695.

Silius Italicus, curante Arn. Drakenborch. Traj. 1717; a very celebrated edition.

Silius Italicus, curante Io. Bapt. Lefebvre de Villebrune. Par. 1781, 8vo. He certainly took great pains to collate the former editions; but he is rash and unfounded in many of his conjectures, and speaks with unmerited contempt of the learned German editors who preceded him.

Silius Italicus, cura Ernesti, 2 vols. Lips. 1791-2. It contains a valuable disquisition on the merit of Silius.

Silius Italicus, cum notis Ruperti, 2 vols. Gotting. 1795, a critical and valuable edition.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* CARDINAL STEPHEN BORGIA. *By* FATHER PAULIN DE ST. BARTHELEMY.

STEPHEN Borgia, cardinal of the Roman church, bearing the title of St. Clement, prefect of the congregation de propaganda fide, &c. &c., was born on the third of December, 1731, at Veletri, formerly the capital of the country inhabited by the Volsci, and at present one of the finest cities of Italy. The same city likewise boasts of having given birth to Octavius Augustus, whose meekness, beneficence, and liberality, Stephen endeavoured to imitate; and in order the better to impress on his mind the remembrance of his virtues, he caused a marble statue of that emperor to be erected in the vestibule of his palace.

The family of Borgia is of Spanish extraction; but we are ignorant of the cause which led them to abandon their country for Italy.

The subject of the present memoir passed the first years of his life, under the immediate care of his father Camillo Borgia, by whom he was taught the rudiments of geography and numismatics. Scarcely had he passed his infancy, when he was sent, about 1740, to Fermo, to Alexander Borgia, his uncle, whose pupil he became. His chief study was at first sacred and profane history. Under such an able master, however, he was not confined merely to store up in his memory a knowledge of dates, facts, and events; but was accustomed to investigate the causes, the motives and the end of human actions; and thus was laid the foundation of that vast knowledge, and profound erudition displayed even in his most early productions. He afterwards gave himself up to the study of philosophy, and particularly of logic and metaphysics.

He obtained a degree in 1750, being then only in the 19th year of his age. During the same year he was received into the academy of Cortona, and presented to the public a work entitled: *Monumento di Papa Giovanni XVI; Roma*, 1750. This work, while it displayed the extent of his abilities, gave to the learned world a presentiment of what he would one day become. To this first production worthy of a riper age, succeeded a dissertation inserted in the *Ephemerides literariæ* of 1751, under the title of *Dissertazione sopra un antica iscrizione rinvenuta nell' isola de Malta, nel* 1749.

Towards the end of 1752, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Philology at Fermo; and about the same period published his History of the Town of Tadino, in Umbria. Stephen Borgia was already well known to the learned men of his age; several of whom, and among others Gori, were his intimate friends.

These literary labours did not, however, divert him from more abstruse studies; he defended with much celebrity several public theses, and soon after took his degree as Doctor of Divinity.

Like many others, his ambition was not yet, however, sufficiently gratified; and this title, which he regarded as merely nominal, did not tend to make him relax in his studies. He pursued them, on the contrary, with increased ardour, particularly the investigation of antique medals and ancient manuscripts, to obtain which he spared neither trouble nor expence.

It was at this period he conceived the idea of forming a private museum in his palace,

palace, which he successively enriched by some of the greatest curiosities of antiquity.

About the same time (1754), he lost one of his uncles, *Fabricius* Borgia, whose funeral oration he pronounced, and which was printed at Velletri, in 1754.

In 1755, Stephen Borgia was appointed secretary to the Society of Philology at Fermo; he extended and consolidated the rights and privileges of this society; and during the time he was connected with it, read several dissertations, two of which have been printed.

Such were the pursuits in which our young scholar was engaged, whilst under the more immediate care of his uncle. During the whole time he remained at Fermo, he constantly frequented the first literary circles in that city, and was a daily visitor at the house of *Clara Spinuccia*, of whose genius and talents he was an enthusiastic admirer. Having followed into Germany Xavier Augustus, Prince of Saxony, whom she married, she returned in 1792 to Fermo, where Borgia, already nominated a cardinal, went to see her. She was the only woman, in whose society he ever experienced any pleasure.

In 1756, young Borgia left Fermo in order to finish his education at Rome, and with this view was placed in a seminary appropriated to the young nobility. He distinguished himself by assiduous application, and by the production of several learned dissertations. In this way he conciliated the friendship of the rector D'Erba, and afterwards of Visconti, his successor, both of whom recommended him to the Pope. Their friendship thus proved the first cause of the elevation of the cardinal.

Young Borgia formed an intimacy with the most celebrated characters of his time, particularly with the Marquis Socatelli, and the Chevalier Jerome Vetturi, from whom he received much information on Greek and Roman archæology, which tended to perfect his knowlege on this science. By this acquaintance, as honourable as useful, his mind and judgment acquired maturity; and aided by a natural sagacity, he soon was able to understand the greater part of the ancient monuments, to ascertain their age, and to explain them. His merit soon recommended him to the Academy of Palermo and the Literary Society of Alessandria, who enrolled his name among their members and associates. A short time after, in 1751, he had the degree of Doctor of the Canon Law conferred on him, and he engaged eagerly in the study of the privileges of the Pope and the Romish church, of which he always proved himself a zealous defender.

In the same year, having been appointed to preach before Benedict XIV, this circumstance fortunately procured him the favour of that Pope, who, knowing how to appreciate merit, bestowed on him a testimony of his esteem by admitting him the same year into the College of Prelates.

After having passed about three years in this situation, he felt himself and was deemed by others capable of filling some public employment. His probity, the purity of his morals, the extreme mildness of his character, and the qualities he so eminently possessed of conciliating the good will of all who approached him, procured for him, towards the end of 1759, the appointment of governor of the town and duchy of Benevento.

Borgia exercised his new employment with equal honour and ability. He principally endeavoured to increase useful knowledge, and to forward beneficial institutions, to administer justice personally, to ornament the city where he resided, and to maintain, as far as was in his power, peace and good order among the people; always diffident of his own abilities, but especially of the weakness of human nature, he held every day, in a country house, at a little distance from his residence, a sort of privy council, where the most important questions were discussed, and where after the most mature deliberations he drew up rules for their conduct. The magistrates of whom this council was composed, were few in number, but they were the most enlightened men of the province. He occupied himself, with equal zeal, respecting what concerned police and good order; and that he might tread securely in this doubtful and difficult path, he associated with himself in this department of administration an upright man, of a strong and cultivated mind, and who was known in the literary world by some small but useful treatises. By these and similar means, did this able governor repress vice, patronize virtue, and establish every where safety and tranquillity.

Convinced that agriculture constituted the principal wealth of the territory of Benevento, he omitted nothing to encourage and extend it; but he chiefly directed the views of the inhabitants to the culture of corn, endeavouring by every

means

means in his power to persuade them, that, though the cultivation of the fields does not produce such immediate or immense gains, as maritime commerce, yet that it affords a much more permanent and frequently a more certain resource.

The following event soon justified this principle. In 1704, a dreadful scarcity occurred in a part of Italy, and was particularly felt in the kingdom of Naples. The foresight of Borgia, however preserved the whole duchy of Benevento, from this scourge.

The means he employed for this purpose, were extremely simple; and which, in similar circumstances, it is the duty of every magistrate to adopt. An enlightened economist, he prohibited under the most severe penalties the selling of warm or new-baked bread; as he knew from experience, that it requires a much greater quantity of bread in this state to satisfy the appetite than of that which has been kept for a few days. The object of this wise decree was to lessen the avidity of the people for this necessary article of diet; and the event justified his expectations.

The inhabitants of Benevento were astonished and grateful at having thus lived in a state of comparative abundance in the midst of famine; and the senate as the interpreter of their wishes, determined to commemorate this event by a Latin inscription upon marble, which was placed upon the outward façade of the town-house.

Not content with having rendered the Beneventines happy by his wise administration, he also contributed to the splendour of their city by his attention to the antique monuments, and particularly by writing its history, for the composition of which he collected the most authentic materials. The zeal he displayed for the honour of the Beventines, and his anxious desire to add to their glory procured from them a fresh testimony of their gratitude. They caused an inscription to be placed in the senate-house, expressive of their sense of the high honour he had conferred on them.

The manner of his life, when in power, at Benevento, may serve as an example to all governors. Wisely careful of his time, he never lost it by frequenting festivals, and places of public amusement. Wholly devoted to the duties of his station, he was constantly occupied with the means of rendering his administration useful. The firmness of his character; and still more the purity of his manners, gave him an absolute ascendancy over the minds of the people; which he had not much difficulty to maintain. Vigilant in the conduct of public affairs, precise, but frank in his answers, exact in keeping his promises, whether written, or verbal, he conciliated the respect and esteem of the great, who, convinced of the justice of his views, and the solidity of his principles voluntarily concurred in any measures he proposed for the good of the country. He experienced, on their part, neither obstacles nor jealousy.

Though active in the detection of crimes, the natural mildness of his character sometimes impelled him to moderate and soften the punishment of the guilty: but it was only when this measure could be attended with no danger to society; for he never lost sight of the words of Polybius: "It is by rewards, chastisements, or punishments, that just and wise magistrates preserve cities, states, and in a word the human species from general anarchy."

No sooner had he returned to Rome than he was nominated secretary to the Congregation of Indulgencies and Relics. This new dignity, more honourable, than laborious, allowed him time to resume his studies. It was at this period, that he conceived the project of a great work, and began to collect the materials necessary for its execution. Full of this idea, he travelled to several cities situated on the shores of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, examined their annals with care, and collected in this excursion more than three hundred records, not previously known, by the help of which he proposed to compile "The Maritime History of the Ecclesiastical States."

In 1769, he published the third and last volume of his History of Benevento.

The following year he was appointed Secretary to the Propaganda. This office, which required constant activity and great capability of research, afforded a still more favourable occasion of displaying his genius. With a view to instruct himself concerning the duties of his situation as well as to extend his knowledge, he studied and investigated the archives of the congregation, and was employed six successive years in arranging some dissertations calculated to throw much light on the history and records of the Latin church.

Christianity, it is well known, prevailed for several centuries in the East. Bor-

gia,

gia, who was well acquainted with the history, as well as the language of these countries, had remarked that there was still much obscurity and uncertainty upon several points respecting the dogmas and discipline of the church, particularly the ceremony of extreme unction, which afforded him matter for a dissertation. It was immediately succeeded by another, written also in Latin, under the title of *Compendium Ordinis Alexandrini*, &c.

For some years he appeared to rest from his labours, and gave nothing to the world, until 1783, when he published a Coptic Fragment.

Always active in the pursuit of knowledge, the learned prelate turned his attention towards Egypt, that land abounding in ancient monuments, many of which he had brought to Rome and Velletri, as well as several manuscripts. This laudable curiosity excited that of several other learned men, who imitated his example.

His zeal for sacred and profane knowledge made him particularly careful of the College of Urban, dependant on the Propaganda; it received its name from Urban VIII. who founded it in 1627. He also paid great attention to the library, which he enriched with several foreign manuscripts. He was too enlightened to display any partiality in the treatment of the pupils. His solicitude for their improvement did not cease with their attendance on his instructions. On the termination of their studies, and when about to return to their homes, Borgia supplied them liberally with books, and even carried his paternal regard so far as to furnish them with letters full of solid advice and instruction.

In 1788, at the solicitation of Pius VI. he composed the History of the Sovereignty of the Popes over the Two Sicilies.

He was, during eighteen years, secretary to the Propaganda, and inspector-general of the bishops in the College of Prelates. It was chiefly during this space of time that he collected the principal materials for his museum at Velletri. The correspondence and intimate connection which he always maintained with the pupils educated in the College of Urban, and the missionaries of different countries, contributed much to favour his design.

It was thus that, while living in retirement at Rome, he penetrated, so to speak, by the assistance of his friends, into remote countries, and procured from them a rich booty. He was so urgent and persuasive, that he in some measure inspired them with an ardour which enabled them to surmount every difficulty; to ascend mountains almost inaccessible, to traverse seas and immense deserts, to undertake the most perilous journies, and, in a word, to despise danger of every kind, in order to gratify his thirst for science. The zeal of Borgia experienced considerable opposition even from learned men. Several of them regarded him as an ideot and a madman, and it appeared to them highly blameable and ridiculous that a prelate should *consecrate himself to the worship of demons, and import their images at a vast expence.* As if, in fact, they only saw devils in the idols of every nation, and in their mythological monuments; as if it were contrary to the principles of religion to study the history of the world.

Besides, how is it possible to refute and combat the ignorance of those whom we suppose blind: how is it possible to bring conviction to the mind of those who believe in error, if their instructors be ignorant of the bases and nature of their belief? It is, then, necessary to be acquainted with their doctrines, and this knowledge can best be acquired by means of their mythological monuments.

Borgia, however, paid no attention to these foolish clamours, but persevered in the same line of conduct, and waited patiently for the reward of his efforts. His hopes were at last crowned with success. A reformed Franciscan, named Father Angelo Antonio, of Bergamo, sent him several Coptic manuscripts, among which were the precious fragments of St. Coluthus the Martyr, and of St. John the Evangelist, all procured from Nekkal, a city of Upper Egypt. It was now that the envious were reduced to silence. It was now, that, emboldened by success, he set no bounds to his desires. He caused a strict search to be made for the imperial coins of Alexandria, and a great number of others of several cities of Egypt, such as Arsinoë, Coptos, Cynopolis, Diospolis, Hehopolis, Lycopolis, Marcotis, Memphis, Pelusium, &c. &c. They also collected for him precious stones, calcedones, amethysts, agates, marble, alabaster, porphyry, basalt, manuscripts on papyrus, mummies, sculptures on sycamore; till at length he collected round him, at Velletri, all the curious productions of nature and art that Egypt could produce. Among other curiosities, he received a species of glass

money,

money, of a very elegant form, in which the tribute to the Roman emperors was paid by the Egyptians.

He was much indebted to Joseph Ab Amato, P. Melchior Carpani, D. Boiret, P. Marc A Tumba, and P. Paulin for procuring him manuscripts from Pegu, Siam, Malabar, and other places in the East. His views were not confined to a barren admiration of the fine arts; on the contrary, he exerted all his influence to encourage and improve them. He frequently visited the celebrated Canova in his workshop. It was he who suggested to Mengs several ideas on the subject of painting. He took a pleasure in elucidating to Dominico Cardelli various passages in the Greek and Latin authors, relative to the arts of statuary and painting. Turchill Baden was taught by him to examine, and accurately describe, some of the finest monuments of antiquity.

His solicitude for the propagation of religion equalled his taste for the fine arts. He believed it possible to diffuse instruction, by means of Christianity, among barbarous nations. It was by his efforts that, in 1772, a Catholic Catechism made its appearance from the press of the Propaganda, written in the Malabar language by R. P. Clement, a barefooted Carmelite, who was the companion of Father Paulin in his mission to Malabar. In 1775 it appeared in the Portuguese, and in 1778 in the Mahratta tongue. Cajetano Montegatio, a Milanese, published it in 1785, in the Barma dialect; and in 1788 it was printed in the Peguan, Madagascarian, and Ethiopian languages. To him we are also indebted for the Armenian, Barma, or Boma, Æthiopian, or Abyssinian alphabets, as well as that composed of a mixture of the Hebrew with the Samaritan, and Rabbinical; those of Malabar, Thibet, &c.

It was under his auspices, and by his assistance, that there appeared a Grammar of the Hindostanee language, which prevails throughout the vast empire formerly under the dominion of the Great Mogul; and of those spoken by the Mahrattas and Curds; and finally, he patronized the publication of the rudiments of the Thibetian language at Macerata, by P. Cassian Beligatti. We may add to this list the Canon in Chaldean, of the Malabar ritual, and that of the Holy Apostles, according to the forms of the Malabar church, which appeared under his direction in 1774, as well as the Vyàcarana, or Thesaurus of the Sanscrit language, by Father Paulin, and other useful works.

It was thus that even his piety contributed to extend human knowledge, and accumulated the treasures of the East.

We now come to the most glorious period in the life of Stephen Borgia, that in which he was decorated with the purple. The pope had long intended to confer on him this dignity, as a reward for his eminent services; and an event occurred which determined him no longer to delay this public testimony of gratitude to one of the most zealous defenders of the court of Rome.

The admission of Borgia among the cardinals took place on the 30th of March, 1789. Far from wishing to enjoy his new dignity in indolence, he would have been grieved had it condemned him to inactivity. An occasion, however, soon presented itself for the exercise of his talents. The employment of inspector-general of the foundling-hospital having become vacant, Pius VI. seized the opportunity of conferring it upon Cardinal Borgia. It may readily be conceived in what manner he would exercise his new office. His attention was first directed towards that of Perugia. Great disorder prevailed in this hospital, so that he found it necessary to adopt prompt measures for the re-establishment of good order; and with this view immediately dismissed several of the nurses, who were of bad characters. At Viterbo, the hospital was filled with young girls, among whom there were many marriageable. Wishing to withdraw them from vice, and to render them useful to society, he disposed of some of them in marriage, while he engaged others in rural occupations, and appropriated a second house to the education of the male orphans.

Finding the hospital at Todi on too contracted a scale, he obtained leave from the Pope to suppress the monastery of St. Clair, and employ it for the reception of destitute female children. Here they were taught to card and spin wool, and make it into cloth. At Spoleto, a scarcity of the raw material had occasioned a stagnation in the silk manufacture. That idleness might not gain ground, he ordered a great quantity to be distributed to the young females, who were instructed in all the different branches of this manufacture. At Narni, he established a manufacture, in which a certain number of female

females were employed; some of them spun the wool by means of spindles, or wheels, others were occupied in winding the yarn, and a third class in weaving it into fine stuffs; the children, who were kept apart from the others, had yarn ready prepared delivered to them, which they wrought up into a much coarser kind of stuffs.

Such wise and enlightened measures could not but produce the happiest effects. In the short space of three years, he extinguished the debts of the hospitals, rendered them salubrious, augmented their revenues, and thereby generously contributed to aid the cause of religion, morals, and social order. His foresight and humanity went still farther. Without mentioning the many foundlings whom he collected together, and placed under the care of nurses; he sent agents into the towns and villages, in order to find out all the poor females, and marry them to labourers, to each of whom he gave a portion. When they met with any one, whose age or ugliness inspired disgust, a double portion was given to those who consented to marry them. Such actions require no encomiums; to dwell upon them would only weaken their interest.

Hitherto, Borgia, had little reason either to complain of mankind or fortune. Possessed of the public esteem, held in veneration by the learned men of his time, loaded with honours and wealth, if he experienced any uneasiness, it was doubtless at yet being sufficiently powerful to perform all the good he thought possible.

A dreadful catastrophe arrested the progress of his prosperity. In 1797, the spirit of innovation, so fatal to empires, and which had subverted France, at last reached Rome. The collision of opinions caused a popular insurrection, in which the French Chargé d'Affaires was killed. This murder became the signal for general disorder; secret instigators purposely raised the cry of alarm, and an ungovernable multitude, led on by themselves, carried destruction and terror on all sides. In these circumstances, the audacity and rage of the people progressively augmented. Nothing could be hoped for, either from the exertion of the public authority, or the intervention of a military force, which in similar instances have always been found but a feeble resource.

It was then that the presence and advice of a man of abilities became necessary; it was then that the public voice required an enlightened administrator, prudent, but prompt in his resolutions, as well as in the execution of them. Pius VI. at this critical juncture, thought Cardinal Borgia worthy of his confidence. He entrusted him with the dictatorship of Rome, and joined with him two members of the sacred college, who assisted him in the discharge of this laborious and important duty. The first care of the new governor was to attach to his interests, the officers and soldiers of the pontifical guard, as well as the principal agents of the police, wisely believing, that their assistance would be necessary, in order to allay the storm, and protect the citizens from insult and violence.

After drawing over to his side as many individuals as possible, he placed sentinels in various parts of the city, appointed strong patroles, dispersed every where trusty agents, in one word, he put himself in such a state, as to prevent a revolt, or stifle it in its birth. Naturally affable, he was complaisant to all those who approached him; but though easy of access, he preserved that firmness which was necessary to disconcert the designs of the ill-intentioned. What, however, contributed most effectually to overawe the insurgents, was the high estimation in which he was held by the public, as well as the great respect they attached to the office of dictator; circumstances which greatly augmented his strength and resources. He acquired such an ascendancy over the minds of the people, he governed with so much prudence, address and activity, that until the 15th of February, 1798, when the French army appeared at the gates of the city, Rome was not sullied by a single murder or crime.

The face of affairs, however, soon changed, the popular party, hitherto kept down, now took the reins of power into their own hands, substituting consuls instead of the legitimate government, which gave to it the appearance of that of ancient Rome.

On the 20th of February, Pius VI. left the capital of his states. Borgia, full of conscious rectitude, was far from dreading the fate that awaited him. On the 8th of March, he was arrested with five other Cardinals, and conducted under a strong escort to the convent of Lay-Sisters; and two days after they were removed to the monastery of the Dominicans, and prohibited all correspondence with their friends. It was in this

place,

place, that all those who had taken any active share in the former government were imprisoned. This severity did not, however, continue long, for they were set at liberty on the 28th of the same month, but on the express condition that they should leave the Papal territory. All of them readily agreed to these terms; some of them retired to Sicily, while others went into Tuscany.

To defray the expence of the journey, Cardinal Borgia sold the greatest part of his moveable property, except his museum at Velletri. Perfectly resigned to his fate, he embarked in a small vessel, and landed with three of his companions at the port of Leghorn.

Upon landing, numerous friends, eager to anticipate his wants, were ready to receive him, but accustomed to a frugal and unostentatious mode of life, and unappalled with the prospect of the rigorous privations, with which he was threatened, he refused all aid and reserved for himself only a small sum sent him by his steward, believing it sufficient to enable him to reach Padua. He instantly took the route to Florence, to which place the companions of his misfortunes had already repaired.

The Museum of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the public and private libraries, and the society of the most distinguished literary characters, diverted his mind for a few days, from the contemplation of his misfortunes. He afterwards went to Bologna, and from thence to Rovigo. Although he had the prudence to travel without pomp and retinue, he could not escape, during this journey, the insults of an enraged multitude, intoxicated with a false love of liberty. He nevertheless arrived in safety at Rovigo, where, sheltered from all danger, he recovered his usual vivacity; what, however, probably most contributed to produce this effect, was the company of the learned Arnold Speroni, Bishop of Atri, his early friend, at whose house he found a hospitable asylum. From Rovigo, he repaired to Venice, where he experienced the generosity of Frederick Munter. This celebrated Professor at Copenhagen, whom report had informed of the distress of the cardinal, hastened to transmit to him a hundred ducats, through the medium of a Danish merchant, with the promise of further assistance.

Borgia, at last, reached Padua, where, in the palace of Arnold Speroni, he found himself perfectly at home. Free from all anxiety and care, he established at Rome, a sort of academy, where the learned men of all nations assembled. In the midst of them, he endeavoured to forget the injustice of fortune. The time was spent in useful discussions, and literary conversation, which gave rise to many excellent works, several of which were dedicated to him, being regarded as the Mecenas of Italy.

Equally zealous for the support of the religion and the Holy See, as for the progress of letters and arts, he never lost sight of the affairs of the church. The Propaganda having been destroyed and its members dispersed, he was anxious to re-establish it under the auspices of Pius VI. then a prisoner at Valence; he wrote, with this view, to the priests educated in the congregation, intended to be sent on oriental missions, and at that period scattered throughout Italy. He invited them immediately to assemble at Padua, where he also solicited the presence of Cesar Brancadari, secretary to the Roman Propaganda. His object was to maintain and support the former establishment of missions, which the circumstances of the times seemed to threaten with approaching ruin. This new congregation, animated with greater zeal and spirit than the former, eagerly seconded the intentions of the cardinal. He conducted every thing with such wonderful activity, that in less than a month, thirteen new apostles of the faith were sent into different countries, and large sums of money transmitted to Asia and Africa. By his cares and through his advice, they also created new apostolic vicars, and endeavoured to re-animate the courage of the former missionaries. It was thus that he endeavoured to maintain in the Christian world that union of faith which he so much dreaded to see dissevered.

From the moment in which Pius VI. was deprived of his territories and power, the government of Rome changed according to circumstances; at first, the French, having become its masters, dictated laws to it. Afterwards the people, seduced by the vain phantom of liberty, longed to re-establish the ancient form of the Roman republic. It was then, that questors and consuls were seen with their fasces. It is well known, what benefit the citizens experienced under this precarious authority. In the train of these new masters, followed all the evils springing from anarchy; in a word, all the atrocious scenes, which had been committed in France, were re-acted

re-acted at Rome. In a short time the country was without industry, without commerce, or resources. A dreadful scarcity completed the public misery. What could a government effect, which inspired neither respect nor confidence, or which, deprived of all credit and resources, could not find within itself a sufficient force to overawe the ill-affected? Necessity obliged them to have recourse to Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, who took possession of Rome, and saved the inhabitants from despair, by opening to them the granaries of Sicily. It was this prince who restored the Roman territory to its lawful sovereign; and his troops commanded in the pontifical city when Pius VII. made his entry into it.

The first act of the new pope was to support the most urgent wants of the inhabitants; but it was also necessary to repair the other evils caused by anarchy. It was resolved to form an economical council composed of persons whose integrity might restore confidence between the sovereign and his subjects. Borgia was nominated its president.

This little senate of which he was the life and soul, was invested with very extensive powers. To repair the exhausted finances, to re-animate industry, to revive agriculture and the arts, to apportion the taxes in an equitable manner, and to secure their payment; to restore the purity of their coin, to liquidate the public debts; in a word, to re-establish abundance, and social order: such were the arduous duties imposed on him by the council, which he fulfilled with the greatest credit to himself. Among the number of decrees which were issued, and in which Borgia had the greatest share, two are particularly distinguishable; the one granting liberty of commerce, and the other obliging all ranks, indiscriminately, to pay the accustomed duties on entrance into the gates of Rome.

It is well known that political events had a powerful influence on religious opinions, and tended to modify the discipline of the church. The state of uncertainty and anxiety which affected the French and German clergy, gave rise to a number of delicate questions, necessary to be solved. From all quarters the holy see was consulted, and Borgia was charged to reply. In performing this service, he evinced the prudence and address which the circumstances required. For this purpose, it was necessary for him to procure, by every means in his power, old canons, and pontifical ordinances, as well as ancient records relative to the history of the church. He was far, however, from being dismayed; but believing it incumbent on him, as president of the council, to use all the dispatch necessary in an affair, wherein the general interest was concerned, he scarcely allowed himself any time for either meals or sleep. In order, however, that he might not exhaust his strength, and thus be disabled from proceeding in his duty, he indulged himself, during the day in a short repose, or engaged in some amusement.

Notwithstanding these laborious and multifarious occupations, he yet found sufficient time to act as President of the Congregation of the Index, or Board for licencing and prohibiting Books, and to direct its concerns.

Cardinal de Zelada, rector of the Roman college, having died in 1801, the pope, on the following year, appointed Borgia to succeed him; who willingly undertook an employment altogether conformable to his inclinations. It was truly surprising to behold a man who had so honourably terminated a long career, recommence it, so to speak, amidst a numerous circle of professors and students. Nor was it less so to hear him descant with all the energy of youth, and the experience of old age, upon the necessity of studying the Greek and Latin languages; to listen to his remarks on their purity and richness; to hear him point out the advantages to be derived from the study of logic, ethics, experimental philosophy, and theology.

Anxious for the promotion of useful learning in this college, he availed himself of every circumstance calculated to embellish and render it captivating.

Always occupied with useful schemes, it was about this period that Borgia endowed a professorship of the veterinary art, the first ever established at Rome. Two years before this period, he had succeeded Cardinal Gerdil, as president of the Propaganda, of which he had before been secretary. This was the last dignity conferred upon him.

Borgia possessing a good state of health, enjoyed in tranquillity the reward of his labours, and was preparing to publish his Maritime History of the States of the Holy See, when he received orders to accompany Pius VII. into France; his great age, the weakness of his lungs, the rigor of the season, and the fatigues inseparable from so long a journey, inspired him

with the most serious alarms respecting its consequences.

Notwithstanding these gloomy forebodings, which he could not dissemble, he resolved to comply, induced equally, perhaps, by his desire of not disobliging the pope, as by his wish of visiting at Paris MM. Gaspard d'Anse de Villoison, Silvestre de Sacy, and A. L. Millin.

The retinue with which he set out left Rome the 3d of November, 1804. Scarcely had he arrived in Savoy, when he was seized with a troublesome cough, which might probably have been overcome had proper means been employed; but as he would listen to no advice, the malady became aggravated, and forced him to stop at Lyons, where he died on the twentieth day after leaving Rome.

His body, after being embalmed, lay in state during three days in the archiepiscopal palace. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp, and accompanied with the tolling of bells and the discharge of cannon. His remains, after having been carried in procession through all the public streets, were deposited in the metropolitan church, where the Abbé Bonnevie pronounced his funeral oration.

Thus lived Stephen Borgia, the ornament of the College of Cardinals, the uniform defender of the Romish church, the zealous patron of the arts and sciences, the Mæcenas of men of letters, the benefactor of his country, the pride and glory of his family; a man, in short, whose name is justly celebrated throughout Asia and Europe.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS.

THE expences attending the trials of the seven bishops in the reign of James II. amounted to 609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* which were defrayed by an assessment at the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for every 100*l.* of their episcopal incomes, which were valued in the following manner.

	£.	s.	d.
The Archbishop of Canterbury 4000*l.* per. annum.	260	16	8
Bishop of St. Asaph, 700*l.*	45	12	11
Ely, 2,000*l.*	120	8	4
Chichester, 770*l.*	50	3	8½
Bath and Wells, 900*l.*	58	8	6½
Peterborough, 630*l.*	41	2	1½
Bristol, 350*l.*	22	16	5½
	609	8	9

Their counsel were, Sir Francis Pemberton: M. P. Pollexfen; Sir George Treby; Sir Creswell Levinz; Mr. Somers; Mr. Bedford; Mr. Finch; and Sir Robert Sawyer. The two last refused their fees of twenty guineas each. The whole of the lawyers fees' was 240*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

CADMUS.

A native of Tortola composed in 1792, a work entitled Cadmus, which was printed at Philadelphia the following year. Its object is to substitute a new alphabet for that now in use. Additional characters are suggested for *th*, *dh*, *ng*, *sh*, and *wh*; and, in the author's opinion, he thus diminishes the extent, and ascertains the pronunciation of every sentence in the language.

Certainly the two great principles to be adhered to in the reformation of language are abbreviation, and analogy. Whatever word can be shortened, without becoming less intelligible, thereby saves labour to every future reader, writer and printer. Whatever word can be withdrawn from among the anomalous, and placed among the regular words of a language, is instantly declined and inflected aright by the children and the ignorant. Abbreviation mends language for the learned; and analogy for the illiterate.

The author of Cadmus, Dr. W. Thornton, very rationally proposes, that small and capital letters should differ only in size, not in form.

CHARING-CROSS.

This appellation is commonly spelled, as if it were corrupted from Chairing-cross, and described as a place where the members for Westminster were *chaired*. Probably it derives from Sharing-cross, and designates the site of a cross, where two roads *share*, or divide. This use of the word *share* may be still traced in *plough-share*, *share-bone*, and in Milton's

"Deep entering *shar'd*
All his right side."

TO LEAD APES IN HELL.

It is well known that our ancestors believed those women who die unmarried were to lead apes in hell. At least in the London Prodigal, (act 1, scene 2) these words occur:

" 'Tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell."

And Ben Jonson also alludes to the superstition:

" Fear not; in hell you'll never lead apes."

But the origin of the superstition, or of the expression, is not yet ascertained. There is a passage in Chaucer's prose sermon, which runs thus:

" After this cometh the sin of japery, that bin the devil's apes, for they make folk to laugh at her japeries, as at the gaudes of an ape."

The verb *to jape* (from the old French *gaber* to taunt) often occurs; so does the derived substantive *jape*, a taunt, or gibe.

May not, " to lead japes" have originally meant " to suffer taunts," " to bear reproach;" and have gradually been corrupted into the expression " to lead apes." *To lead* is collateral with the German *leiden* to suffer.

STUBBORNNESS OF RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

Dryden discusses the test-laws in the very words of modern disputants: how little hope of amendment does the history of the past supply!

" Conscience or interest be't, or both in one,
(The Panther answer'd in a surly tone)
The first commands me to maintain the crown,
The last forbids to throw my barriers down.
Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but hard necessity.
Possess your soul with patience and attend;
A more auspicious planet may ascend.
Hold (said the Hind), 'tis needless to explain;
You would postpone me to another reign;
Till when, you are content to be unjust;
Your part is to possess, and mine to trust.
Few words will serve to finish our dispute;
Who will not now repeal, would persecute."

The controversy was renewed in the next and the after-next reign, and always with the same unrelenting spirit in the ruling power, and the same confidence of the sectaries in the ultimate prevalence of equity.

GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS OF THE WORLD.

The habitable earth is commonly delineated on four distinct sheets, one of which contains Europe, one Asia, one Africa, and one America. In order to include each division on a single sheet of paper, a different scale is adopted for every map. By this method of delineation, an erroneous estimate of the relative magnitude of countries is impressed on the memory. Europe and its subdivisions all pass for larger, and Asia and its segments for smaller, than they really are. Why not make six less unequal sections of Europe Africa, Asia, Polynesia, North America and South America?

By habitually including Arabia, Syria, Natolia, and the whole Caspian, in the maps of Europe, a great convenience would be attained. These countries have always been involved in the revolutions of European policy. Whether we are reading ancient, middle, or modern history; whether we are following the progress of Alexander, Mahomet, or Bonaparte, we have occasion to look southward as far as the tropic, and eastward as far as Persepolis. Besides the Russians have enacted mount Ural to be the boundary of Europe in the north; it seems obvious to continue the line down through the Caspian to the Persian gulf. The primæval seat of European religion should not be severed from the residences of the votaries.

Africa makes a next separate sheet; but maps of Africa should include the Arabian peninsula, which is much connected with Egyptian history. To about sixty degrees west of London, both the European and African maps should always extend.

Continental Asia, on account of its great breadth, must be lopped of Kamschatka by the engravers. If the whole course of the Ob is visible in the west, and all the Japanese islands in the east, a sufficiently comprehensive map for ordinary purposes would be traced, whose southern boundary may best be the equator. The map of insular Asia, at Polynesia, as it is well named by Mr. Pinkerton and the French geographers, would have New Holland, or Oolimarra (so the natives call their land) for its central object, and would stretch further eastward, and less far westward, than the map of northern Asia.

The fitness of dividing North and South America, and the place of separation, are hardly liable to question.

On this plan, six maps of equal scale, three for the northern, and three for the southern sections, would nearly comprize the

the geography of the world. It may be hoped that moral as well as intellectual justness, that cosmopolitical equity, would be promoted by this change; that we should view with less of envy, of irritation, and of hostility, the freaks of an European conqueror, if his acquisitions were reduced to their true scale; and that we should sympathize more with the sufferers from East or West Indian oppression, if we beheld the full extent of the calamity.

SCHOOL OF SAXONS.

Anastasius, in his Life of pope Leo III. mentions that there was already, in the year 800, a *schola Saxonum* at Rome. Young Englishmen were probably sent for from Italy to be there brought up as missionaries.

The Saxon seems earlier to have been a literary language than the Frankish; for Alcwin, in his grammar, makes the Saxon the teacher, and the Frank the learner.

But where was this Saxon tongue vernacular? Our missionaries, and travelled scholars, wrote it with an Italian alphabet, as taught at Rome: but no English province retains a trace of the dialect.

SUMMER COOKERY.

A gentleman who was lately at Paris, mentions that some experiments had been tried at Marseilles, to ascertain the practicability of applying the sun's rays for culinary purposes. A number of mirrors were so placed in a frame, shaped like the section of a concave sphere, as to fling intense reflected light on the bottom and side of a black kettle. The water within was raised to the boiling point, and, with a little attention to shift the situation of the circle of mirrors, was kept hot for a long time. Coffee and soup were thus boiled sufficiently. It is hoped that in the summer season this instrument will supersede the use of fuel enough to indemnify the expence of purchase. This is, in fact, the machine on a reduced scale with which Archimedes burnt the fleet of Marcellus.

OTHER.

Your correspondent, Scrutator, enquires (vol. xxi., p. 112,) why the adverb *than* follows the adjective *other*. *Other* is a comparative, of which the proper positive form is obsolete: but in Otfried *odo*, in Swedish *eda*, in Anglo-Saxon *othe*, and in Ulphilas *aitho*, are still found. This word *oth* is used in composition by the Anglo-Saxon writers, where we now use the preposition *out*; so that *other* is a different form of writing *outer*: the inner and the outer part, the inner and the other part, would be equivalent phrases. Of two objects, that which engages less attention, is by a natural metaphor, called the outmost, or the other. Grammarians should term this word an adjective, and should record its comparison thus:

Positive, ... Out.
Comparative, . . Other.
Superlative, . . . Outmost

The real anomaly in the use of this word consists, as Johnson has observed, in giving it a plural form, *the others*, instead of *the other*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE COMET,

Now so beautifully conspicuous.

ILLUSTRIOUS Visitant!—And art thou come
From paths where faintly gleams our polar ray;
Some image of those glories to convey
Awaiting man in his eternal home?
Where neither storms approach, nor clouds, nor gloom;
But smiles, invested with unfading day,
The expanse of purest *ether*; bright as play
The splendors woven in Heaven's radiant loom.

Of thy soft-beaming train! we think not now,
As Superstition erst, with troubled brow;
Nor view thee, with transcendant beauty endued,
Pestilence portending, famine, blood:
But rather deem an orb so fair as thou
To us, and other worlds, dispenses vital good *

Oct. 23, 1807. C. Lovvt.

* Agreeably to the sublime suggestion of Newton: that *comets* returning in their orbits, recruit the *atmosphere* of our earth, and of other planets near which they pass. That they are regularly *returning* planets, wonderfully adjusted in their orbits, seems not only proved by the comet of 1682 returning in 1759, as predicted by Halley; but a comparison of that of 1607 with that of 1797, a period of one hundred and ninety years, will support, it is apprehended, by farther confirmation, this beautiful theory.

To

To L.—— S.——

AN UNFORTUNATE FEMALE.

THE sky with the evening's last crimson was glowing,
As pensive I walk'd on the road:
'Twas June, and the breeze a soft perfume was blowing
From a plant in the hedge, by the high-way side growing;
Ah! 'twas for it a wretched abode!

'Twas the fam'd shrub of Provence, its rose-buds appearing
So fair—to the season so true,
Some flowers in full bloom o'er the wild brambles peering,
And with their sweet fragrance the lonely scene cheering;
O flowers of such beauty how few!

What hind in rude cruelty planted it there,
'Mid the briars and rank weeds to grow?
Where each passing stranger its blossoms may tear,
May ravish its beauties with kindness severe,
And then in the dust lay it low.

E'en such, luckless damsel, will soon be thy fate,
O lost one, so lovely, so fair!
Wild youths, in the ardour of passion elate,
Each shall strive, how unworthy! to claim thee as mate,
And each make thy ruin his care.

Then turn thee, O maiden, to virtue be true,
Turn from pleasure—from danger away;
Sweet peace in thy bosom her reign shall renew,
Sincere shall thy friends be, and stedfast, though few,
Thou lamb that didst wander astray.

Turn to virtue, O damsel, so lovely, so sweet!
And our friendship shall ever be thine?
Shall plead in thy cause to the good and the great—
Thy reward, though yet distant, thou surely shalt meet—
For virtue's reward is divine.

VALENTINO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

I LOVE thy subjugating will,
O sweet Suspense that keep'st from ill,
True—aching, panting, is thy pain!
Trembling, fearful, is the gain
With which thou would'st relieve—and lost
In bitter joys, the mind is lost.
Ah! if thou yield to certain Woe,
Let me caress the still nor know
Of other charms—but think thee kind,
Nor aught but thee, or seek, or find—

Yet; while thy fluttering sway prevail,
Should brightening Joy appear—bewail
Not though thou quit thy shortened reign.
I'll love thee still—as when again
Thou com'st to visit in my breast,
I'll give thee place, and rule, and rest.
For oh, when next I sigh with thee,
Too much to hope, to be set free.

Since thou resign'st to Peace thy care,
I'll hail the blessing with a tear,
Which gratitude shall pay—the while,
I thank thee for this parting smile.

J. P. BINHAM.

LINES

WRITTEN ON LEAVING ENGLAND, FOR ONE OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

YE chalky cliffs, that tower sublime,
And stern defy wide wasting Time;
Ye fruitful vales, that spread beneath,
Where *Plenty* twines her brightest wreath;
Ye waving woods, that cloath the steep,
High mantling o'er the foaming deep;
Thou land, with every blessing crown'd,
For wisdom, commerce, fame, renown'd;
To all thy charms I bid farewell,
But oft' on thee shall memory dwell;
With retrospective eye shall view,
Those pleasing scenes that once I knew;
Those scenes that erst attuned my mind
To views illum'd by nature kind.

Those partial friends, sincere, but few,
I bid one lingering, last adieu.
May all their cares be lulled to rest,
May troubles ne'er invade each breast;
May all so virtuous ever find—
The temple of a quiet mind!
Whether, in arctic realms of snow,
Or torrid plains where simooms blow;
Whether, by Fortune's frown deprest,
Or by the fickle dame caress;
The ties of gratitude will bind
My ardent, but untainted mind;
And ever for their weal shall rise
The prayer that's grateful to the skies.

Borne on the surge, the vessels heave,
And swift rebound from wave to wave;
Britain's loved shores grow dim to view,
And soon are wrapped in misty blue.

Beneath some cool Banana's shade,
Or cocoa's tufted foliage laid;
In isles beyond the western star,
I'll dream of *her* who's absent far;
I'll bid her, robed by fancy, rise—
And ere the bright illusion flies,
I'll tell her, that for *her* I bore
My fortunes to a distant shore.

Knutsford, ALFRED.
June 18, 1807.

STANZAS.

CONTENTED thro' the vale of life,
Unknowing and unknown;
Free from ambitious hopes and strife,
I sink serenely down.

No wayward cares tumultuous rise,
To agitate my breast;
With tranquil mind in yonder skies
I seek for endless rest.

In

In humble life my fate was cast,
In peaceful scenes I grew;
But conscious virtue decked the part,
And *Hope*, bright prospects drew.

The fairy syren bade me look
On scenes of future joy;
Then quick the magic landscape took,
And steeped it in alloy.

But grief for "hope deferred" ne'er held,
Its influence o'er my mind;
Religion's charms my bosom swelled,
And banished all in wind.

That power ætherial graced my cot;
Her energies divine
Upheld me in my lowly lot,
And bade the gloom to shine.

Knutsford, A.
May 27, 1807.

ON A RED BREAST.

AMID the storm, disorder'd high in air
It chanc'd a solitary red-breast flew;
Full soon alas! hurl'd on the weedy plain
The little love-bird gleam'd upon my view.

Soft from the ground its storm-beat form I rais'd
And fruitless strove to warm it in my breast;
The cold, cold hand of death it's veins had chill'd
And giv'n the gem of life eternal rest.

In vain it bent its head. on breast reclin'd,
In vain it bent so low its charming head;
In vain, so late of heaven-born freedom proud,
O'er daisied fields its airy pinions spread.

Close to the body clung the drooping wing,
The tuneful pipe, and fluw'ry tread were o'er;
Forc'd by the ruffian blast, and ruthless storm,
It droop'd, it sunk, it died, to rise no more.

Sweet bird! no more shalt thou with swelling throat
Triumphant greet the morning's orient ray;
No more shalt proudly lift th' exulting crest,
No more shalt dance upon the tender spray.

For me, would the expected hour were nigh,
Delusive hour, to me thou dost not come;
Ah, erring grief! still must I crave thy aid,
To lull my sorrows in the silent tomb!

YERAD.

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN OLD AGE.

SLOW beats my pulse, and passion's fervid ray,
Cool'd with satiety, fades hour by hour;
Sure sign that life hastes swiftly to decay.
For waning suns each moment lose their pow'r.

Then hail, Mnemosyne! the task be thine,
Ere down life's rapid tide I sail no more,
T' examine well what precious jewels shine
Amid the freight my vessel waits to shore.

Ah no! mute Warner, hence!—for, taught by thee,
(Tho' long I've toil'd of cruel storms the sport,)
Gemless, alas, my lading seems to be,
Worthless the vessel I conduct to port.

Hold, hold! rash Muse—for still my cables bear
Hope's heavenly anchor, gem beyond compare!

CANTATA.

AS thro' smiling vallies I stray,
Remorse follows close on my trace;
Every flow'r that enamels the way,
But proves me unthankful and base.

The bounty of God I descry
In each varied production of earth;
Yet nor these, nor yon day-star on high,
In my bosom give thankfulness birth.

Pride whispers: "Such gifts are thy due;
As a tribute receive them from heav'n;
The talent of poesy too,
To heighten thy pleasures was giv'n."

Insensate!—Let shame dye my cheek!
Sweet poesy's harp I'll resign;
Or make the lov'd instrument speak
In praise of it's donor divine.

Hail, then, nymph with ardent eyes,
Fix'd ever on thy native skies!
Hail, seraphic Gratitude!
By thee inspir'd, these fingers rude
Shall boldly sweep the fervour-kindling string,
In praise of Heav'ns all-kind, all-bounteous King.
And while I chant his mercies here below,
While yet encumber'd with this mortal clod,
Shall my rapt soul the joy of angels know,
The bliss of holding converse with it's God.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

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usual mode. Whether the condensation be in a vessel of the kind or shape abovementioned, or by passing along in pipes or tubes, in trunks filled with cold sea-water, or in part under the surface of the sea, he considers it as his improvement or invention.

MR. ROBERT BOWMAN'S (LEITH), *for the Means of making Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, for Men and Women, of Whalebone; Harps, for harping or cleansing Corn or Grain; and also the bottoms of Sieves and Riddles; and Girths for Horses; and also Cloth for Webbing, fit for making into Hats, Caps, &c. and for the Backs and Seats of Chairs, Sofas, Gigs, and other similar Carriages and Things; and for the Bottoms of Beds; and also Whalebone Reeds for Weavers, &c.*

The process of making hats, caps, and bonnets of whalebone, for men and women, consists of making the whalebone soft and flexible, by means of heat, which may be produced either by steam, furnace, immersion in boiling water, or in any way the workman may find most convenient. And whilst the whalebone is in that state, it is to be cut into such breadths as may be necessary and proper for the purposes for which it is to be used. In making hats for military men, or other persons, the breadth of the whalebone should be such, that one breadth may answer for the sides, one for the crown, and one or more pieces for the brim. These, after being rasped, filed, and scraped, are brought into the form required, while the whalebone is in a soft and flexible state, by working them on a block of the exact shape or form wanted; but either the block or the whalebone must be warm before it be attempted to put the hat or other thing into the form wanted. When the whalebone becomes cold, it will retain the shape it received from the block; which last may either consist of wood, metal, or any other proper material. The joinings of the pieces of whalebone are to be fastened either by sewing, or by applying an adhesive gum, or cement, or by soldering with parts of itself, as is done in manufacturing articles of tortoiseshell. The adhesive gum or gluten is made by immersing picked isinglass in strong ardent spirits, and applying heat until it is dissolved, and rendered into a proper consistency fit for use, when it is afterwards applied to the joinings while warm; and which gum or gluten, when in a cold state, is not soluble in cold water. The soldering the joints of whalebone, like the joinings of tortoiseshell, is performed by having the edges fresh rasped, and placing between the joints part of these raspings, and afterwards applying a hot iron to both the inside and outside of the joints; but the heat of the iron must be such as will cause the raspings to run, or melt into a pulp. When that takes place, the joinings must be pressed together, and kept in that position till the whole is completely cold. The work may, after this, be polished and finished off with sand-paper, powdered charcoal, burnt cork, &c. by means of a woollen or flannel cloth, and varnished with copal, or any other elastic varnish, fine or coarse, as the quality of the article may require. Hats for military men, or other persons, manufactured as above, will prove to be very light and durable; and, besides, will be found to be incapable of being penetrated by the cut of a sword, or other weapon. They will also be impervious to water, be thereby comfortable to the soldier, and will free him from much labour and attention, he was formerly obliged to bestow. The hats may be made of such a quality, as to suit persons in the highest rank of life. The process of manufacturing hats, caps, and bonnets, similar to those made of straw and of chip, commonly called Leghorn hats, &c. consists in separating the whalebone, while in its soft and flexible state, produced by heat as before described, into such breadths as may be wished to have the plaiting in fineness. The splits are varied accordingly, as may be judged necessary to suit a fine or coarse plaiting or webbing; previous to which, the splits are to be reduced to a certain thinness and breadth, either by means of a knife by the hand, or by the aid of machinery, as may be deemed most prudent and convenient. They are then to be plaited, which plaiting is to be stitched or sewed up into the form of hats, caps, or bonnets, for men or women; to accomplish this, the same process is to be pursued as is usual in the manufacturing straw, chip, or Leghorn hats, caps, bonnets, &c. by sewing, or otherwise forming it; after which they may be dyed, stained, or varnished, so as to make them water-proof. They also may be lined with silk, leather, or other material, as fancy may direct. From these examples, the other parts of Mr. Bowman's invention may be easily understood.

R. R.

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN FORSYTH'S (ABERDEENSHIRE), *for a Method of discharging or giving Fire to Artillery, and all other Fire-Arms.*

Instead of permitting the touch-hole or vent of the pieces of artillery, fire-arms, mines, chambers, cavities, or places to communicate with the open air; and instead of giving fire to the charge by a lighted match, or by flint and steel, or by any other matter in a state of actual combustion, applied to a priming in an open pan; Mr. F. closes the touch-hole, or vent, by means of a plug or sliding-piece, or other fit piece of metal, or suitable material or materials, so as to exclude the open air, and to prevent any sensible escape of the blast, or explosive gas, or vapour outwards, or from the priming or charge, and as much as possible to force the said priming to go in the direction of the charge, and to set fire to the same, and not to be wasted in the open air. And, as a priming, he uses some or one of those chemical compounds, which are so easily inflammable as to be capable of taking fire, and exploding without any actual fire being applied thereto, and merely by a blow, or by any sudden or strong pressure, or friction given or applied thereto without extraordinary violence; that is to say, of some one of the compounds of combustible matter, such as sulphur, or sulphur and charcoal, with an oxymuriatic salt; for example, the salt formed of dephlogisticated marine acid and pot-ash, otherwise called oxymuriate of pot-ash; or of such of the fulminating metallic compounds as may be used with safety; for example, fulminating mercury, or of common gunpowder mixed in due quantity with any of the before-mentioned substances, and these compounds, or mixtures of compounds, he says, are much better for priming than gunpowder used alone, which cannot be made to explode without some sparks or actual fire applied thereto, or else without such a degree of extraordinary and violent percussion, as cannot conveniently be made use of in gunnery, or with any of the fire-arms or artillery that are in most general use. But it is to be observed, that Mr. F's invention is confined to the use and application of the compounds, to the purposes of artillery and fire-arms, as aforesaid. And the manner of priming and exploding used, is to introduce into the touch-hole, or vent, or into a small and strong chamber, or place between the said touch-hole and vent, and the plug or sliding piece, or other piece by which the communication with the external air is cut off, a small portion of some, or one of the chemical compounds before-mentioned, (for example, as for priming to a musket about the eighth part of a grain;) and when the required discharge is to be made, the said chemical compound or priming takes fire, and explodes by giving a stroke, or sudden and strong pressure to the same, communicated by and through the said plug or sliding-piece; in consequence of which, the fire of the priming is immediately communicated to the contents or charge placed within the said piece of artillery, fire-arm, mine, chamber, cavity, or place, and the discharge accordingly follows. To this specification is annexed, drawings, by which the invention is more completely illustrated.

Observation.—Knowing the dreadful nature of the fulminating powders, we much doubt of the propriety of bringing the invention into practice.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MRS. BARBAULD, has undertaken to superintend a Periodical work, to be entitled, The British Novelists, which will comprise a selection of English Novels, with Biographical Notices and Critical Remarks. This work will be printed uniformly, with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British Essayists, and will extend to about sixty volumes.

An interesting literary discovery of unpublished works of the late ROBERT BURNS, has been made by Mr. CROMEK, in a late tour through Scotland. The papers alluded to are numerous, and give a more particular account of the writings of the poet, and of his private life and concerns than have yet been laid before the public. In this collection is found a number of letters addressed to his friends, written with that enthusiasm and energy which so particularly characterised his genius. Several original poems have,

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in the same manner, been rescued from oblivion; and also some valuable observations on Scottish songs and music.

Mr. John Sadler, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, has announced the publication of an Encyclopædia of Manufactures, in which it is intended to trace every raw material from its growth, till it be delivered into the hands of the workman. The various modes of fabrication; the improvements which each art has received; and the history and progress of these improvements will be fully detailed, accompanied by hints for their farther extention and simplification.

A splendid edition of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor (to be comprised in four volumes, 4to.) is in the press, and the first Part will appear on the 1st of January.

The publication of Dr. Gregory's splendid Bible has been deferred till May or June next.

Mr. William Nicholson has just completed a New Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy, and the application of Chemistry to the useful Arts. It is rather a new work, containing the present state of our knowledge on these subjects than a new edition of his former Dictionary. The size too is more convenient, and the expence much less, at the same time that it will contain more matter than any other chemical Dictionary in the language. It will make its appearance with the new year, and in regard to typography, be a match book to Watkins's Biographical Dictionary.

An institution particularly adapted to persons in the middle class of Society, has just been established, called the Eclectic Library; to be composed of sterling works, on all subjects connected with Religion, History, and Science. It consists of proprietors and subscribers, and its concerns are conducted by a committee of nine proprietors. A select number of proprietors will also be formed into a distinct society, for the purpose of weekly lectures on various useful subjects. Proprietors are to pay one guinea on admission, and twelve shillings annually. Persons wishing to become proprietors or subscribers, may apply to Mr. Allan, No. 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Mr. Marriott, jun. No. 77, Old Broad-street; or Mr. Thomas Collinson, No. 34, Lombard-street.

A friend to the Union has in the press, Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order.

A volume of Sermons is in the press, by the Rev. W. Agutter, chaplain and secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans; several of them were preached before the University of Oxford.

Mr. John Sabiere, will speedily publish a work entitled, The Practical Mathematician, containing logarithms, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, algebra, navigation, spherics, and natural philosophy; illustrated by a number of engravings.

A translation of Meiners' History of the Female Sex, by Mr. Shoberl, will shortly make its appearance in four volumes, small octavo.

Mr. Wishart, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, has in the press a Translation of Professor Scarpa's splendid work on Aneurism, with Notes.

Dr. R. Robertson, intends to publish in two volumes octavo, A View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Influence in the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture, including an Essay on Contagion.

Mr. James Gartland has in the press, a work entitled, The Commercial Mirror, comprising a great number of highly interesting and useful subjects.

Mr. F. E. Ritchie, will shortly publish in one volume octavo, An Account of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon, Esq.

The same gentleman is preparing for the press, in two volumes octavo, An Account of the Life and Writings of Hugh Blair, D. D. in which will be inserted Biographical Notices of all the Scottish Literati, who were members of select and royal societies, and who died previously to the year 1804.

Mr. Henvey Monks, has in a state of great forwardness for the press, An Historical and Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, which will make two large volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated by Maps and Plates. This work will contain the history of cities, towns, manors, castles, and monasteries; of sieges and battles, biographical sketches; and an account of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ireland.

Dr. James Sanders of Edinburgh, has in the press, A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption; with an Enquiry concerning the Foxglove.

The same gentleman will shortly publish An Enquiry concerning the Accumulation of Water in the Brain, called Hydrocephalus; in which he will endeavour to prove, that it can be either prevented or cured with as much facility as any other of the more dangerous diseases.

A new work, under the title of a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary, is preparing for the press. It will comprise a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with their proper pronunciations, meanings, &c. The names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, with biographical and chronological notices; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which reference or allusion is made in the Scriptures; an account of the doctrines, &c. of the sacred writings; an account of ecclesiastical matters, appertaining to the state of the primitive church; a concise explanation of all ecclesiastical matters which belong to the present state of christianity; including an account of sects, &c. This work is intended to be comprised in four octavo volumes.

The Rev. William Huntington, proposes to publish by subscription a complete and uniform edition of his Works, which it is calculated will extend to twenty volumes in octavo.

Mr. Thomas Clarkson is preparing for publication, the History, Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. It will be comprized in two volumes octavo, and will contain some appropriate engravings.

The Cambridge press is at present employed in printing Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendatæ; cum Versione et Notis, Fragmentis, Lexicoque Sophocleo. Ex. Ed. ult. R. F. P. Brunck. Accedunt Præfatio, Varietas Lectionis et Index. Ed. prim.

A volume of Ancient Historic Ballads, containing Richard Plantagenet, the Cave of Morar, the Man of Sorrows, the Battle of Flodden, the Hermit of Sparkworth, and Hardyknute, will shortly make its appearance, illustrated with Notes.

An Essay, on the Pathology of the Human Eye, by Mr. James Wardrop, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, is in preparation. The various morbid appearances of the eye will be illustrated by coloured engravings, after drawings by Mr. Syme.

Mr. Davis, author of the History of Nice, has a work in the press which will be comprized in two volumes octavo, entitled, More Subjects than one concerning France and the French People.

Mr. W. Savage will publish in the course of this month, a small volume of Descriptive Poetry, selected from the best modern authors, and principally having reference to subjects in natural history.

Mr. Malkin has announced his intention of publishing a complete body of British Biography. It is proposed to arrange the articles to be contained in this work in chronological order, and so classed as to bring into one point of view the several descriptions of eminent persons who have lived at the same period, by which means it will comprise, in one regular and connected series, a literary and philosophical history of the country, as well as an interesting body of individual biography. Mr. Malkin proposes to take upon him the labour and responsibility of editorship, and, in the general execution of the work, to avail himself of the assistance of such literary men as may coincide with his views, and are willing to contribute towards carrying them into effect. It is also designed to introduce occasional chapters, characterizing and connecting the successive periods, as well as reviewing the state and progress of government, science, literature, and manners.

Lieutenant Andrew Wilson, of the royal navy, has in the press A Compilation of Naval Transactions, from the most early Records of Time, in three volumes octavo. It will comprehend the rise and progress of navigation, with the gradual improvements of the ancients in marine architecture.

Dr. Drake is preparing two volumes of Essays illustrative of the British Classic Essayists. They will, with three volumes already published, include a history of periodical compilation from the time of Steele, to the end of the last century.

Dr. Watkins, has in the press an octavo volume of Characteristic Sketches of Men celebrated for their Learning and Genius.

The Rev. Mr. Howes, of Norwich, will shortly publish A Continuation of his Critical Observations on Ancient and Modern Books, containing the true state of the history and chronology of the empire of the Medes, from the dissolution of the Assyrian empire, down to the Persian Kingdom founded by Cyrus, amount-

ing to two hundred and fifty-six years; and proving, from the contemporary existence, coincidence of date, reigns, and other circumstances, that the six Assyrian kings mentioned in Scripture were the very same persons with the first six kings of the Medes enumerated by Ctesias, although under different names, as given to them by the Persians on the East of Babylon, from those ascribed to them by the Syrians and Jews on the west of that country, agreeably to a hint given by Prideaux, as appears by the harmonious testimonies of Polyhistor, Herodotus, Æra of Nabonassar, Eusebius, and Scripture when compared with the Account of Ctesias as abridged by Diodorus.

Mr. James Templeman has a work in the press, entitled Alphonso and Clementina, or the Triumph of Reason, with a variety of other tales and ballads.

A satirical poem, in four cantos, under the title of Dei Larvati, or a Visit to the Terrestrials, will shortly make its appearance.

Mrs. Opie has nearly ready for publication a new volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

Colonel Crichton has invented a carriage for the safe removal of sick and wounded soldiers, which has received a public testimony of approbation from the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. The machine is stated to be perfect in its kind, simple in its construction, and well calculated to mitigate the sufferings of those requiring its application.

The West Lothian Agricultural Society has offered a premium of five guineas for the best Essay on a System of Husbandry adapted to the different Soils and Climates of Linlithgow.

The "Strabo" of the late Mr. Falconer is nearly ready for publication at Oxford. It forms two volumes in folio, with fine maps.

Mr. Elmsley is engaged in a critical edition of Sophocles, which is to contain collations of the best manuscripts and editions, with a text carefully corrected from both.

The first volume of Wyttenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch is in great forwardness at the Clarendon press.

The second volume of Mr. Jones's History of Brecknockshire is in the press, and will speedily be published. This volume will have a considerably greater number of plates and sheets of letter-press than the former.

The Report of a Deputation from the Hibernian Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge in Ireland, is in the press, and will speedily be published. This report will exhibit a correct view of the present state of religion in that country, and suggest the best probable means of effecting the object of the society.

Mr. Parkinson has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his work on the Organic Remains of the former World.

Mr. Prouss purposes to publish, in the course of the winter, Physiological Essays on Insanity, with Reflections and Analytical Researches relative to the Circumstances which predispose the Mind to that Disease, and which cause and continue it.

A Translation of Berthand's Art of managing and regulating Watches, may shortly be expected.

A new work on the Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to make its appearance.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs are in preparation, and will appear in the course of the winter.

The sixth part of Mr. Nichols's great and valuable History of Leicestershire is proposed to be published before Christmas.

The Rev. C. Wordsworth is preparing for publication a work, to be entitled Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Persons, connected with the History of Religion from the Reformation to the Revolution.

Mr. Britton has in the press a Catalogue Raisonée of the noble Collection of Pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, at Cleveland-house.

M. Caselli, a celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, accounts for the extraordinary heat of the past summer, which continued so intense throughout the whole month of September, by ascribing it to the extreme purity of the face of the sun, which this year was turned towards the earth. For near two months he observed none of the spots which are commonly perceived in it. Hence M. Caselli concludes, that the sun's rays having been emitted in greater abundance, and with less interruption, produced that violent degree of heat, which, though it scorched the fields, nevertheless increased their fertility.

The late considerable extension of inland navigation in Ireland has produced the happiest effects, not only in Dublin, but

but on the face of the country connected with those extensions. The turf trade alone, which was unknown a few years ago, has made fuel cheap, and at the same time afforded employment to thousands of industrious persons, and been the means of draining and otherwise improving the country. Dublin, which thirty years ago, was not more than half fed with corn from the interior of Ireland, and was forced to depend on foreign countries for bread, is now become a considerable mart for the export of corn, whilst the inland countries now rear an athletic and laborious peasantry, capable at once of enriching and defending their native country.

Mr. Boileau, of 6, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, continues to deliver his private Lectures on Statistics in general, and on the present State of Sweden, Russia, Denmark, and Prussia, in particular. He has also a Course of Lectures ready on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German, and another on the striking affinity of the German and English language, and on the facility which this affords to those English students who may have but little leisure to devote to the acquisition of foreign languages. Mr. B's public Lectures on these subjects will take place as soon as there are twenty subscribers to each course.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Company for promoting Discoveries in the North-west of America has taken possession of the island of Sachin, in the Sea of Oehosck. This island, which extends from 45° to 52° of north latitude, has been described by La Peyrouse. M. de Krusenstern examined it, and determined astronomically different points of it upon his return from Japan, so that it is now perfectly well laid down. M. de Krusenstern has made a very minute chart of it, and has also verified what was advanced by La Peyrouse, namely, that there was no passage for shipping between this island and the eastern coast of Tartary. The northern part of the island is inhabited by Tartars and the south-east part by Japanese.

SWEDEN.

The kingdom of Sweden, including Pomerania, contains 13,565 square miles, more than half of which is uncultivated. The population is estimated at 3,299,356 souls, which gives 243 persons to each square mile. Of this mass there are 12,063 gentlemen, 16,424 ecclesiastics, 7,126 students, 1,275 merchants, 17,233 shopkeepers, 2,605 manufacturers, 87,439 trades people, 2,572,996 peasants, 19,033 sailors, and 188,734 men fit for military service. The army in 1805, consisted of 47,165 men, which was afterwards augmented to 56,165. The fleet is divided into the grand fleet and the galley fleet. The first, in 1805, consisted of sixteen sail of the line fit for service, twelve frigates, and several other small vessels. The galley fleet amounted to 183 sail. These two fleets carried, 3,048 guns, and had 14,208 sailors. The revenues of the state are 11,500,000 florins, the expences 11,050,000, and the national debt eighteen millions.

DENMARK.

An Official Statement relating to the Danish colonies in Greenland for the year 1801, has lately been published at Copenhagen by the Danish government, by which it appears that there were caught in that year forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns, or sea-cows. There were seven ships employed in the trade, and the goods exported amounted to 69,105 rix-dollars, amongst which were provisions to the amount of 25,315 rix-dollars. The total population of all the colonies, ascertained to June, 1805, was 6,046 persons, being an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802.

FRANCE.

M. Griffel, clock-maker at Paris, has invented a clock without weights, of a globular form, of which the dial-plate is transparent, and by means of a reflecting lamp on Argand's construction, shews the figure to a great distance. By a particularity of formation, neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum cast any shadow. The light may be made stronger or weaker, and adapted to the sick chamber, or to clocks in the most public situations, where it answers the purpose of a time-piece, and of a lamp at the same time.

Bonaparte has presented the Imperial Library at Paris with two hundred and forty-eight scarce and valuable manuscripts, most of which are in the Oriental Languages, and with eighty typographic monuments of the 15th century, among which is a copy of Bamuer's Fables, the only one extant. In the collection of manuscripts is a copy of the Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinavian mythology, which is written on vellum in the Scandinavian language.

HOLLAND.

Holland at present boasts of a great number of literary societies the principal of which are: the Society of Arts and sciences

Sciences in Harlem; the Society of Sciences in Zealand; the Dutch Society of Belles-Lettres, divided into three sections, the principal of which holds its sittings in Amsterdam; the Economical Society, that of *Felix Meritis*; that of Agriculture; the Diligentia Society of Dutch Literature in Leyden. Amsterdam possesses many other literary societies, and one of medicine as well as the towns of Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Groningen.

NAPLES.

In the year 1254, Pope Innocent IV. died at Naples, and was interred in the chapel of St. Laurence, from whence his body was removed to the cathedral where a monument was erected for him. This monument requiring some repairs, it was found necessary to open the receptacle last September, and the state in which the remains of the pontiff were found, after a period of five hundred and fifty-three years was as follows: the body was sound and entire; the head, the hands, and the legs, were separated from the trunk, and the former wanted only two teeth. He was dressed according to the practice of the times, in a chasuble (a kind of cope) of snuff coloured silk, richly embroidered in several parts. After the lapse of five centuries and a half, the silk still retained its original lustre. The other garments, which appear to have been a Tunic and a Dalmatic, had been destroyed. His silk gloves, embroidered with gold at the wrist, were in perfect preservation.

SPAIN.

M. Bettancourt, chief engineer to the King of Spain, has communicated to the French Institute a new invention, which will render the construction of canals considerably more easy in future, in so far as it provides against all useless expenditure of water. M. A Pictet, who mentioned it in a report made to the legislative body respecting a law for imposing taxes, for repairing roads and bridges, gives the following account of this improvement: "Each lock is furnished with an adjoining reservoir communicating with it at bottom: the lock is destined to raise and lower the vessels as usual, but the vertical movement of the liquid which floats them is produced by the simple immersion of a box in the contiguous reservoir; the volume of this box is equal to that of the water to be displaced, and it is so happily and ingeniously balanced, that one man is sufficient for raising or lowering the largest vessel. Thus, in future, the more or less considerable supply of water, which formed one of the chief difficulties in the construction of canals, will be reduced to the quantity necessary for supplying the waste by filtration and evaporation."

The environs of Madrid exhibit a few vestiges of earth impregnated with bitumen, but no coal has been found, nor is there a city in Europe, at present, so much in want of it. There are a few coal pits in the province of Asturia; but the coal is, in general, in veins of little thickness, scarcely any so much as eighteen inches.

AMERICA.

The value of the trade with the Indian nations on the Missouri is 100,000*l.* a year, and nearly one-third of this appertains to the British merchants of Canada, and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the province of New Brunswick, in British America, a sawmill has been erected, to cut planks for the English market, which works fifteen saws in one frame, and is capable of cutting annually 6,000,000 feet of timber.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Philadelphia, is printing the Ornithology of America, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States.

The Missionary Society of the United States have sent their agents amongst the Indians: but, with the exception of the Quakers, few have succeeded in producing even a disposition to moral or intellectual improvement. In only one village had their labours been attended with any visible success. It is situated on the river Thames in the western district, and the Indians are of the Delaware nation. Several of the inhabitants read, and also write a little; they attend church regularly, where sermons in their own and in the English language are delivered on Sundays. The women sing the psalms and hymns with a respectable degree of skill, and drinking is almost universally abandoned; which is the grand previous step to furnishing the Indians with the means or the matter of knowledge.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sonata for the Piano forte, dedicated to the Queen. Composed for the Piano-forte by Pio Cianchettini. 3s.

IF this sonata is really composed by the reputed author, Pio Cianchettini, a child only six years old, we cannot but announce it as offering a most extraordinary instance of mental prematurity. We shall astonish our readers in saying, that it is not only free from puerilities, but possesses many passages that would not disgrace the pages of some well-noticed composers of the present day. The infantile author is styled Mozart Britannicus. We subscribe to the illustrious appellation; not doubting, should his diligence keep pace with his genius, that some future prodigy will be equally proud to be surnamed *Cianchettini*.

A favourite Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins, Flute, two Horns and Bass, in which is introduced the admired Air of Lewie Gordon. Composed and dedicated to Lady Frances Elizabeth Somerset, by Robert Brederip. 6s.

Mr. Broderip has displayed in this concerto a pleasing fancy, and cultivated taste. The passages succeed each other easily and naturally, and the movements afford, by their variety, a relief to the ear which cannot but recommend the composition to the favourable notice of piano-forte practitioners.

"My Laddie is gone far away," a favourite Scotch Air, harmonized for four Voices; by William Knyvett. 2s.

The harmonization of this air, which has been highly applauded at Messrs. Knyvett's annual concerts, does much credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. William Knyvett. The parts are so combined and distributed as to produce a striking effect, and to evince considerable familiarity with this species of vocal composition.

Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5, of a Collection of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven's Symphonies, in Score. Each Number, to Subscribers, 5s. to Non subscribers, 8s.

This work, two numbers of which appear every month, proceeds with the same *eclat* with which it started; and, from its neatness and correctness, cannot fail to form a useful and valuable body of symphonic music, and to do great credit to the judgment, spirit and liberality of the publishers, Messrs. Cianchettini and Sperati.

Two Duetts for two Performers on the Piano forte; taken from the favourite Airs in the Ballett of La Dansomanie. *Composed and arranged by T. Latour. 4s.*

These duetts are arranged with taste and ingenuity, and will be found both pleasing and improving to young practitioners. The movements are light in their style, and easy of execution, and greatly calculated to flatter the general taste.

"A Knight there came from the Field of Slain;" a glee for four Voices. Composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by T. Cooke. 3s.

This glee is upon the plan of Dr. Calcott's "Red-cross Knight," and though not qualified to rival that excellent production, is yet entitled to our commendation. The melody and distribution of the harmonious *parts* are greatly above mediocrity; and the composition, if well performed, will not fail to gratify the judicious auditor.

Four favourite Airs, arranged for the Harp, and dedicated to the Honourable Mrs. Pott. by S. Dussek. 2s. 6d.

The four airs here arranged are *Duranduric & Belerma, Grammachree Molly, Coolun*, and *God save the Emperor*. The digressive passages and embellishments are conceived with taste, and the whole forms an elegant and pleasing assemblage of harp-exercises.

Madame Catalani's celebrated Air, "Nel cor più non mi sento," with Variations in the Grotesque Style. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. Esq. 1s. 6d.

The taste and ingenuity of these variations will form for them no inconsiderable recommendation with judges of good piano-forte music. Well-wishers, however, as we are to real merit, we yet cannot entirely approve the idea of writing passages for execution by one finger only; and cannot but express our hope not to see the example followed.

"At Summer's Eve," a Song from Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, as sung by Mrs. Vaughan at Dr. Smith's Concert. Composed by Dr. Calcott.

We find in this song both science and fancy. The melody is pleasingly conceived, and the bass and accompaniments are busy and effective. The composition is through out truly ingenious, and it every where exhibits the real master.

"No Flow'r that blows," sung at the public and private Concerts, London and Dublin. Harmonized for four Voices by Thomas Augustine Geary. 1s. 6d.

This harmonization is judiciously conducted. The *parts* blend well, and the general effect is agreeable and interesting.

"Had I a Cave on some far distant Shore," a favourite Song, written by Robert Burns, and composed, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

A pleasing simplicity and expressive smoothness form the proper characteristics of this little air, and serve to distinguish it from the mass of modern ballads. The introductory and concluding symphonies are well conceived, and do credit to Mr. Whitaker's taste.

Flights of Fancy, or three Divertimentos for the Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Goding, by P. King, esq.

These pleasant little pieces, though they possess no distinguishing claim to the title under which they appear, are not without indications of a lively imagination, and a cultivated judgment, and will, we doubt not, attract respectful notice.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Catheart, Baron of Greenock, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle. Painted by John Hoppner, esq. R. A. engraved by Henry Meyn, and published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside.

IT has been the frequent practice of artists of great celebrity to make spirited and forcible sketches, but to take so much pains in the finishing that they worked away all the spirit. Stuart, the American painter, used to say of a great painter *from his own country*, that he made better sketches than any man in England; but by acting as the bear does by its cubs, and trying to lick them into shape, he polished away both force and spirit, and rendered them vapid. This print is not liable to such an objection; it is in a forcible and peculiarly fine style. It properly forms a part of a very fine series, which Messrs. Boydell have just published, representing the City of Copenhagen, with the disposition of the English Fleet before it; from drawings made on the spot, by Captain Cockburn of the royal artillery.

Plate I. represents a View of the Island of Amak, with the coast of Sweden, and the advanced squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, in the distance, &c. &c.

Plate II and III. Views of the City of Copenhagen, taken from the Palace of Frederickshurg, embracing the whole of the city, and shewing the situation of the British batteries, &c.

Plate IV. View of the whole British Fleet and Transports, &c.

Plate V. View of the Castle of Cronenburg, with the British Fleet before it; together with the Castle of Helsenburg, &c. shewing the entrance into the Sound, &c.

The prints are engraved in aqua-tinta, by M. R. Pollard, and finished in colours to imitate the drawings.

The size of each print 10½ by 21 inches long.

Price to subscribers, 3l. 13s. 6d. each set; and proofs, five guineas.

The Coast of Zealand, and indeed the whole scenery which these engravings represent, is universally admitted to rank among the most picturesque and beautiful marine views in Europe, and the prints are admirably executed.

Paul, preaching at Athens. Raphael pinxt. T. Holloway, historical engraver to his Majesty, sculpt. Published for T. Holloway, Hampton-Court.

We some time since announced, that Mr. Holloway had begun to engrave Raphael's Cartoons. This was a very arduous undertaking, and demanded talents of more than common magnitude to execute it in a proper manner. In this, which is the first plate of the series, this artist has displayed a proof that he possesses these talents. The engraving, is a very elaborate performance, and must be classed as a very fine plate, which will greatly tend to rescue the country from the disgrace of overwhelming the arts with such a multitude of garish, yet slovenly furniture prints, to the reproach of good taste and sound science. It is ardently to be hoped, and indeed from former experience may reasonably be expected, that the public will encourage these great undertakings: when engraven by artists

that

that have powers commensurate to the execution, such productions are at once honourable to the skill and genius which produce them, and to the country where they are produced. We have been told, that Mr. Holloway has several of the plates in great forwardness, and are happy to hear that he has a very liberal and noble subscription.

The Death of Lord Nelson. Painted by Samuel Drummond; Engraved by George Clint. Published for Drummond, Church-street, Soho.

Mr. Drummond's professional abilities we have always thought of with great respect. Many of his productions display great marks of ability; and this is worthy of the artist, and will hold a very respectable rank indeed among the numerous compositions on the same subject. The picture, which was of a large size, was exhibited at Mr. Drummond's, and at the Gallery of Arts, Pall-mall. In order to secure a certainty, that no faulty or worn-out impressions should be taken from the copper, the plate, after a given number were taken off, (I think three hundred,) was destroyed.

His Most Gracious Majesty George III. T. Stothard, R. A. pinxt. Engraved, published, and respectfully dedicated to his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, by C. Testolini, Cornhill.

It is a little singular that in this age of portraits, we have never yet had what could be called a capital portrait of his Majesty; but so it unquestionably is. Mr. Stothard's, from which this is engraven, was a good picture, and the print, which is a small whole length, in the chalk manner, is very fair; but it would perhaps have been entitled to a higher class, if it had been rather more delicately finished.

The Marquis of Stafford has displayed more taste and spirit in his exertions to promote, encourage, and patronize the fine arts, than any other nobleman in this country. His throwing open his splendid mansion in Cleveland-row, for four or five months in the year, to gratify the amateur, and exhibit to the nobility, connoisieurs, &c. the productions of English artists, many of which he has recently purchased at most liberal prices, is better calculated to excite a spirit of competition, promote the English school, and hold out a grand and patriotic example to other men of rank, than any plan that has been hitherto adopted.

Besides this, we learn that he is at present erecting a gallery at Trentham, in Staffordshire, to be entirely appropriated to the productions of English artists. For the decoration of this, the noble Marquis has purchased a number of the best selected paintings from the British Gallery at a considerable expense; these, together with several others, which his lordship has collected from other sources, are shortly to be sent down to enrich this new depository of the arts. The gallery is to be sixty feet long, and is to be constructed on the most magnificent and elegant style that the taste of Tatham the architect can devise.

Mr. Laurence has been peculiarly successful in his portrait of the late Mr. Pitt. It is an accurate likeness as could possibly be obtained, and admirably expresses the lofty character of the original. The picture, which has been purchased by Mr. Angerstein, is a very fine composition.

John Harris, of Sweetings Alley, Royal Exchange, proposes to publish by subscription, an engraving of the gallant action fought on the 1st of October, 1807, off Barbadoes, by his Majesty's Packet the Windsor Castle, with the French Schooner, Le Genie, from Guadaloupe, in which the French Schooner had fifty-seven men killed and wounded. The size of the plate is twenty-three inches by sixteen, and will be engraved in aqua-tinta by James Haraden, after a picture painted by Thomas Whitcombe, marine painter. Price of the print 7s. 6d. proof, or in colours, 15s. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside; Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-street; and Colnaghi and Co. Cockspur-street.

Randoin and Smith, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, have just imported from Paris, copies of the celebrated collection of paintings by Raphael, Guido, Corregio, Angelo, and other great masters of the Italian school, forming part of the paintings of the National Museum in the Louvre, at Paris. The above are elegantly printed, by Didot, in large folio, with a description, and historical and critical explanation of each painting, at 26s. per number.

The Empress Josephine is going to erect at a gallery at Malmaison, for the purpose of exhibiting all the works of art which she possesses. Among these are a beautiful collection of Etruscan vases, fine Greek armour, found at Pompeii, and a number of pictures by the first masters.

Dubourg's

Dubourg's Museum, with additions, is now open, at No. 68, Lower Grosvenor-street, with large cork models of temples, amphitheatres, mausoleums, &c. from the most admired remains of antiquity in Rome, Italy, and the South of France. Cork gives an admirable idea of ruins; the sponginess which it naturally exhibits, when cut in the proper manner, gives a something that resemble the ravages of the teeth of time, more than any art can produce. Mr. Dubourg's specimens are eminently curious.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 377.)

M. DE LA BILLARDIERE has completed twenty-two numbers of his Flora of New Holland.

Five new genera, we are informed, are therein described, one of which, in particular, termed by this Botanist *atherosperma*, and which he considers as belonging to the family of the *ranunculi*, is a tree likely to become very useful in France, as the kernel of its fruit possesses the taste and odour of the nutmeg, and as it appears very capable of supporting the temperature of that climate.

One of our most celebrated correspondents, M. Humboldt, continues to publish, in conjunction with his fellow traveller, M. Bompland, the plants they have discovered in South America. Two numbers of this interesting work have already appeared. We are likewise indebted to these indefatigable travellers for so many new species belonging to the family of the *melastoma* alone, that they might form a volume by themselves.

These learned naturalists, continues M. Cuvier, have been equally industrious, and successful in their researches into the natural history of animals.

The Condor, a bird so famous in the Cordilleras, had never been accurately described before their time, and its size had always been greatly exaggerated.

According to their description it scarcely exceeds one metre in height, or more than three or four metres in thickness. Its colour is commonly a blackish brown; and the lower part of the neck is furnished with a ring of white feathers. The male is discriminated by a fleshy crest on the crown of the head, and by a white spot upon the wing, marks which are not found in the female.

The observations of these two travellers upon the electrical eel of Surinam, *gymnotus electricus*, are in M. Cuvier's opinion, extremely curious. This fish, which is very common in several of the marshes of Guiana, gives such violent shocks as to stun horses, make them fall down, and expose them to be drowned. It is in this way, that we obtain possession of the gymnotus, because when the animal is exhausted by a quick repetition of these shocks, it may be seized with impunity. M. de Humboldt, in placing his feet on one of these electrical eels, after being drawn out of the water, experienced so severe a shock, that the impression left by it continued the whole day, and disqualified him from judging of its true nature; but when only slight shocks are communicated, they produce a particular tremulous motion, a species of subsultus tendinum, which occurs not in ordinary electrical shocks. The effects produced by those of the gymnotus more particularly resemble the pain which is occasioned on galvanizing a wound. The shocks depend on the will of the animal, which gives them without making any apparent motion, and directs them according to its pleasure. In proportion, as it is better fed, and the water more frequently renewed, in which it is kept, the shocks are more violent; but they cease to be communicated, on depriving the animal of its brain and heart. They may be propagated through the same media as those of electricity; it is not, however, sufficient to come into contact with the water, in which the animal is kept in order to receive a shock; but neither is it necessary to this effect to form a circle, or to touch the animal in two points.

M. Tenon, has given an important continuation of his Memoirs upon the Dentition of the Horse.

After briefly recapitulating the results he had presented to the Institute in former years, he dwells, at considerable length, on the three last molares, or grinders, in each jaw.

The lower teeth have two roots; these

in the upper jaw have three. The first of the former are thinner, and crooked from before backwards; those of the latter were crooked towards the palate. This curvature distinguishes them from the front grinders, whether they be milk-teeth, or those succeeding them, which are always straight.

The former of these back grinders are visible in the alveolus at the time of birth; they appear about the ninth month, and last during life; they are also longer in wearing down by mastication than the others. The first and second have behind a small longitudinal ridge, which assists them in cutting the alveolus, but which is speedily succeeded by a plane surface, intended to afford support to the tooth, which shoots behind. No other tooth, on the contrary, being to succeed the third back grinder, it preserves its ridge throughout its whole length; but it has a small swelling, which hinders it from opening the alveolus so quickly as the others. All these teeth, during their evolution, produce upon the jaw the same effect, as an expansive instrument, which dilates it unequally, and varies the form of it according to the age of the animal, and conformably to the wants of every period of its life.

This respectable anatomist has also recently published the first volume of his "*Recherches d' Anatomie et de Chirurgie.*" In this work he chiefly treats of the eyes, and the diseases to which they are subject, and of the exfoliation of the bones; he has inserted in it several of the memoirs noticed in former reports. But a work, like the present, intended for men of science cannot, it is justly observed, be properly analyzed in a report of this nature.

M. Cuvier, proceeds next to inform us, that he himself continues his researches respecting the remains of those animals, which the revolutions of our globe appear to have destroyed. Of these he has described five in the last six months.

The bones of the first have been long well known, and are found, in great abundance near different rivers in North America, where they have improperly given to them the appellation of *mammoth*, which belongs exclusively to the *fossile elephant* so common in Siberia. Of the four others, which belong to the same genus, but which were not hitherto known, two were found in Europe and two in North America.

These five animals are characterised by having tusks and a trunk, or proboscis, like the elephant, and having the lower jaw furnished with conical points disposed in pairs. It is from this last circumstance, that the generic name of *mastodonte*, or *animaux à dents mammelonées* has been applied to them by M. Cuvier.

The labours of this naturalist respecting the fossile bones, so frequently found in the plaster quarries near Paris, led to the discovery recently made at Montmartre, of a very perfect skeleton. It belongs to one of the eleven species supposed at present to be extinct, and which have been described by M. Cuvier. What had only been conjectured respecting the bones found separately is now fully confirmed by this skeleton, in which they still remain in their natural union.

M. de Beauvois has published the third part of his *Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amerique.*

The history of animals, though placed at the limits of the physical and moral sciences, does not employ alone, in its discussions, the theory of the action of bodies; that of the operations of mind is not foreign to this inquiry.

It is well known, that the nature and limits of the intelligence of the brute creation have, for a long period of time, occupied the attention of metaphysicians, though these are points that can only be determined by naturalists.

In this point of view, such subjects afford proper objects of inquiry to our class, and for this reason says the learned reporter, we heard with much interest a memoir upon instinct, or rather *against instinct*, by M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the historical class.

Considerations wholly foreign to the subject, formerly rendered such questions extremely complicated, while Descartes, on the contrary, ran into the opposite extreme, by regarding brutes as mere machines.

Did not experience teach us how far the spirit of system has sometimes led the greatest of men, we might be induced to believe, that they were not serious in their speculations, or that they had never attended to the habits and manners of animals. Be this, however, as it may, since philosophers have found it more advantageous to observe nature herself than to create an imaginary world around them, they have returned to a train of thinking on this subject similar to the vulgar.

No individual possessed of common understanding, can hesitate to believe, that animals are conscious of their sensations, and are determined in their actions

actions, by present pleasure or pain; but it must be also admitted, that they possess a strong memory; that they form, by repeated experience, general judgments, founded on analogy; and that they afterwards conduct themselves according to the pleasure, or pain felt in consequence of the decisions, and often in opposition to the attraction of present pleasure or pain; and, lastly, that this principle, well directed, may be employed by man in their education, and may sometimes lead animals to the habit of performing, with admirable precision, actions not only in themselves extremely difficult, but to which their conformation does not seem adapted.

None of these philosophers doubt, that animals have various ways of expressing their wants and their passions, and that those of the superior orders, whose organization approaches to that of the human species, are capable of learning the signification of many of our words, and obey our orders, without committing any mistakes.

But independently of these faculties, which in some respects resemble ours, and which vary in a considerable degree in the different classes of animals, naturalists conceive they have discovered in certain species other faculties, which appear to be essentially different, and to which they have given the name of instinct.

There are certain actions essential to the preservation of the species, but which are often entirely foreign to the apparent wants of the individuals; they are often also so very complicated, that were we to attribute them to intelligence, it would presuppose a degree of foresight and knowledge, which no one has yet ventured to ascribe to these species. Such actions cannot be attributed to a principle of imitation, since it should seem that the individuals, who perform them, had no opportunity of acquiring such knowledge, and yet that those of the same species uniformly practise them nearly in the same manner: lastly, what appears not less remarkable is, that actions, which have no reference whatever to the degree of ordinary intelligence, and which become more singular, more acute, and more disinterested, in proportion as the animals, which perform them, belong to classes less elevated and more stupid. Thus it is among the insects, the molluscæ, and the worms, that we observe the most astonishing instincts; hence, it should seem, that instinct and intelligence are two distinct faculties intended to compensate the want of each other, as, in some respects, fecundity supplies the place of strength or longevity; it is ever by the just proportion of intelligence, instinct, and physical qualities, such as the delicacy of the senses, or the strength of the body, that the species are preserved.

Naturalists have, therefore supposed, that animals endowed with instinct exert these particular actions, in consequence of an internal impulse, wholly independent of experience, foresight, education, and external agents, or, in other terms, that organization alone determines them to act in that peculiar manner. This conclusion has been adopted by most observers, who merely differ in explaining the mode, in which organization imparts this determination. The following account is given, by the reporter, of M. Dupont's opinions on this subject.

The necessity or the desire of performing a certain action can only proceed from sensations, or the recollection of sensations; in a word from images, but it is not requisite, that sensations should derive their origin from without, for all external sensations require internal motions of the nerves and brain, without which they could not occur. Now as these internal motions may originate in the organs themselves, exclusively of any action from without, as may be observed in dreams and different maladies, it seems therefore fair to infer, that certain animals are organized in such a manner, that internal motions may uniformly arise within themselves proper to produce sensations and images, and that these images irresistibly determine their will to certain actions.

This hypothesis appears not to possess any thing in common with that of innate ideas, which has only for its objects general or abstract notions; for those who deny, with reason, that the general ideas of man are innate, have never affirmed, what daily experience would contradict, that he may not experience sensations from the internal motions of his own organs, and that without the intervention of external bodies.

Neither does it appear to have any thing, in common, with the doctrine of materialism; for whatever idea we may entertain respecting the nature of the sentient principle, we are nevertheless constrained to allow, that it can only experience sensations through the intermedium of the brain and nervous system.

Lastly, this hypothesis does not approximate more nearly than any other to fatalism; for every action being determined, either by a present sensation, or

or by the recollection of a past sensation, or by the fear or hope of a future sensation, whether these sensations be external or internal, the state of the question is not changed.

It seems, however, that a dread of acquiescing in any of these three theories has operated on M. Dupont to reject indiscriminately every species of instinct.

He begins, by shewing, that the actions of animals belonging to the superior order as quadrupeds and birds, result merely from a combination of their experience and their physical faculties, in which opinion all naturalists concur.

He next endeavours to explain physically how these animals, and even children themselves, learn to suck; he shews that several species have the power of emitting sounds sufficiently numerous to form a very complicated language; and he assures us, from his own observation, that they employ some of these sounds under circumstances so extremely similar, that it is impossible to doubt but they attach to them a determinate and fixed signification. His observations on this part of his subject are extremely interesting, and well calculated, according to M. Cuvier, to enrich the natural history of these species.

He also endeavours to prove, that the species can bring their modes of operation to the greatest perfection, under certain circumstances; but here, perhaps, naturalists may accuse him of having made a comparison between the intelligence of species somewhat different. Thus, for example, the beaver of North America is not entirely similar to the beaver of the Rhone, nor is the social spider of Paraguay of the same species as our solitary spider.

We conceive, from the foregoing observations, that M. Dupont will find the greatest difficulty in explaining how insects have learned the astonishing precautions with which they prepare proper shelter and nourishment for the eggs which they and others are about to deposit, and the worms which are to proceed from them, though they have never seen either an egg or a similar worm, and though the wants of the worm have no relation with those of the insect that labours for its preservation.

Among a multitude of examples, which might be quoted, M. Dupont has confined himself to one. It relates to the sagacity of a species of wasp, termed by him *fausse guêpe solitaire*, of which he gives the following account:—

During the life of the perfect animal, it feeds on flowers; but when about to deposit its eggs, it digs in argillaceous sand a cylindrical hole, at the bottom of which it lays an egg, and afterwards searches on the common garden cabbage for a small green caterpillar, on which it never preys at any other period of its existence. The wasp punctures this caterpillar with its sting, in such a manner, as to weaken it, so that it cannot resist the attacks of the worm, which, in due time, escapes from the egg, and devours it: besides, were the wasp to employ such a force as to kill the reptile, it would corrupt, and thus be rendered unfit to serve as nourishment to the worm. This sagacious insect next proceeds to roll up its prey in a circular form, and place it carefully in the hole near the egg, after which it renews its search, until it has collected eleven other caterpillars, which it treats in the same manner: it then carefully closes the hole and dies.

Immediately on being hatched, and escaping from the egg, the little green worm devours successively the twelve caterpillars, prepared for its support, and afterwards becoming metamorphosed into a wasp deserts its subterranean dwelling, flying from flower to flower, and giving itself up to love, until the season arrives for depositing its eggs, when it performs precisely the same operations as the parent wasp, and on the very same species of caterpillar.

M. Dupont de Nemours, in order to explain this extraordinary fact, is obliged to suppose, that the wasp, or perfect insect, retains a recollection of the sensations it experienced during its continuance in the worm state, though the form of its organs be entirely changed. It is evident, however, that he must also suppose, though it be not expressly mentioned, that the wasp can recognize, by sight, the caterpillar, and sand, which it could only know by the touch, while in the worm state, since it is then blind: it besides never leaves its subterranean dwelling, until it has become changed into the insect state, and before this period the caterpillars are wholly devoured. In fine, as M. Dupont ventures not to suppose that the wasp can foresee that the egg, which it lays, will become a worm, and require the different operations which it performs on its account, he persuades himself, that all these are done merely to amuse itself, by imitating what it had seen during its first existence.

(To be continued.)

REPORT

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of November, 1807, present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

From the London Gazette of Saturday, November the 7th, 1807.

Whereas the King of Denmark has issued a Declaration of War against his Majesty, his subjects and people; and his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such Declaration, and to procure the restoration of peace, have proved ineffectual; his Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Denmark (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Denmark or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Denmark, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Denmark, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, except as aforesaid; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of admiralty, and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Denmark, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions, except as afore-said; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose abovementioned.

Supplement to the London Gazette of November 14, 1807.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the Government of France, by which "The British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her Colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize:"

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's Order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recal those orders, or of inducing Neutral Nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that Maritime Power which the exertions and valour of his people have, under the blessing of

Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such States as still retain their independence, and to the general interest and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to ordrr, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rizoruus manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce ur manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his Majefty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with tespect to all the countrirs aod colonirs of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty, being nevertheless desirous not tn subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) atill tu allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, fur the preseor, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his Allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned:

H s Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation, soy vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order tu be subjected tu the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the coontry to which she belongs, either in Europe ut Amerios, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free port is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, ur from these colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's Allies, and shall be proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place attually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, and other Vessels acting under his Majesty's Commission shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this Order, and shall be destined to any port of France or of her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British Flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is hereinbefore allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of his Majesty's Order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this Order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this Order, shall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the Captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those

prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves Commercial Agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being Certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's Order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons, by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of Foreign Countries cannot by law be imported into this Country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the Countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council specially authorizing the same:

His Majesty, taking into consideration the Order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any Country in alliance or at amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this Country articles of the produce or manufacture of Countries at war with his Majesty:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any State not at amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any State at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last-mentioned Act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this Country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any Country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid Order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said Order, subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said Order,) or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port at which they should so enter, (which certificate the said Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs are hereby authorized and required to give,) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said Order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity

formity and obedience to the said Order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last-mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his Majesty, by licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her Allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by transfers, or pretended transfers, to neutrals:

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this Country:

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels; and all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his Majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this his Majesty's order at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

We have been favoured with the following Analysis of the above important State Papers, which give a new character to the present war.

First Order of Council, 11th of November, 1807, for imposing the Restrictions of Blockade, and regulating the Navigation of the Sea in consequence of it.

VESSELS.	PORTS AND PLACES.
Vessels trading from or to ..... with all goods on board—*Prize.*	Ports and places subjected to restrictions of blockade, viz.
	Ports and places of France and her allies.
	....of any other country at war.
All Produce or Manufacture of—*Prize*	....In Europe, from which the British flag is excluded.
	....in colonies belonging to the enemy.
Except vessels trading directly from	Countries not subjected to the restrictions of blockade.

in Europe or America, to which such vessels belong, or from British free colonial ports to the enemy's colonies, or from such colonies to the countries to which such vessels belong, or to the British free colonial ports under the free-port act. *Except* vessels belonging to ..... Countries not at war. clearing out and proceeding directly from this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, under regulations hereafter to be prescribed, or from the port of an ally, to a port specified in the clearance.

Coming from any place in Europe subjected to the restrictions of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe, belonging to his Majesty, and on a voyage direct thereto.

Ports or places actually blockaded, enemy's property, and other causes of capture, not expressed in this order, to have their operation, as before.

Vessels commencing their voyage prior to notice of this Order, are to be warned by British commanders to discontinue their voyage, and proceed to this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta.

Vess

Vessels so warned; also
Vessels having had reasonable time for information at the place from whence they sailed; also
Vessels having had notice of this Order;
All these, found in prosecution of their voyage, contrary to the directions of the Order —*Prize.*
Vessels after reasonable time for receiving notice of this Order, at the port where they cleared out, found carrying certificates of origin, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same—*Prize.*

Second Order of Council, 11th of November, 1807, for permitting Importation and Exportation, in consequence of the Blockade.

VESSELS.	PORTS AND PLACES.
Goods included in the Schedule of stat. 43 Geo. III. ch. 68, may be imported into this kingdom from ..... in ships belonging to any state in amity, upon the same duties and drawbacks, as if in ships navigated according to law.	Ports or places belonging to any state not in amity.
Goods within the Warehouseing Act, stat. 43 Geo. III. ch. 132, are to be subject to the regulations of that Act.	
Goods prohibited, are to be reported for exportation to any country in amity.	

Vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of having been warned, or having received information of the First Order, subsequent to their having taken on board part of their cargo, (whether previous or subsequent to their sailing,) may report their cargoes for exportation, and proceed to their port of destination, (if not unlawful before the First Order,) or to a port in amity, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller testifying the above facts;—
Also, may import, in the same manner, as if the vessel had sailed after receiving notice of the First Order, and in conformity with it.
Vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in conformity to the First Order, may clear out to any port whatever.
Except, that sugars, wine, brandy, snuffs, and tobacco, must be exported by licence, to such ports, and under such conditions, as shall be therein directed.

Third Order of Council, 11th of November, 1807, respecting Enemy's Ships sold to Neutrals.

Transfers and sales of vessels to neutrals by an enemy, after hostilities, declared illegal.
Vessels now belonging or hereafter belonging to the enemy, notwithstanding sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time elapsed for receiving information of this Order at the place of sale, or pretended sale, may be made *Prize.*

DENMARK.

Patent relative to the Punishment of Persons in Sleswick and Holstein, carrying on any Trade or Commerce with the Enemies of the Country.

We, Christian VII. by God's grace, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that as all trade and commerce between our enemies and the subjects of this country has already been declared criminal, during the present war, by our decree of the 9th of september last, we have thought proper to enact the following penalties against persons who may be found offending.

I. Any connection or correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, though carried on by means of a third person or party, shall be punished with severe imprisonment: but if the said correspondence shall have been carried on immediately between our subjects and the enemies of the country, the former shall be punished with death.

II. Further, the goods, the objects of the said commerce, shall be confiscated, if found; but if not forthcoming, the criminal shall pay the value of them.

III. Any person giving information of any such trade or commerce, shall, upon conviction of the parties accused, receive a reward from our Royal Treasury of from 50 to 100 rix dollars for each offence, but which shall also be repaid by the party or parties convicted.

IV. Over and above the reward specified in Section III. the informer shall be entitled to half the value of the property confiscated.

All persons whom this may concern are hereby called upon to take notice.

Given officially under our hand and seal, in our town and fortress of Rendsburg, October 30, 1807.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of the 13th, contains a long article relative to England, dated Paris, November 12.

"England," it is said, "has within two years sent out four expeditions. The first against Constantinople, which was attended with considerable loss, and the confiscation of all English property; the second was against Egypt, and proved still more disgraceful and disastrous by the defeat at Rosetta; the third was against Buenos Ayres, in which they lost 5000 men; the fourth, against Copenhagen,

the most atrocious expedition of which history can preserve remembrance, and which has covered the English government with indelible shame. Why did the English evacuate Zealand and Copenhagen after the Prince Royal had refused to receive their envoy, and to ratify the capitulation? Because they were sensible of their feebleness by land, and feared the approach of winter, and of that season, when the approach of the Danish troops should be facilitated by the ice."

The article then proceeds thus:—"After these four expeditions, which so manifestly shew the moral and military decline of England, let us speak of the situation into which it has brought Portugal.

"The Prince Regent of Portugal loses his throne: he loses it, influenced by the intrigues of England! He loses it, because he would not seize the English merchandize which was at Lisbon.

"What then does England, that powerful ally?—She sees with indifference what passes in Portugal. What will she do when Portugal shall be taken? Will she go and seize upon Brazil? No; if the English make that attempt, the Catholics will drive them out. The fall of the house of Braganza will remain a new proof that the destruction of whosoever attaches himself to the English is inevitable."

The article thus concludes:

"The refusal of the mediation of the emperor Alexander, and the expedition to Copenhagen, sufficiently reveal the sentiments of the English ministry, and their system of perpetual war.—The first consequence of these events has therefore been to determine the nations of the continent which were still at peace with England, to break off in future all connection with her. Austria did not hesitate: scarcely had the emperor Francis II. received information of the events at Copenhagen, and the refusal of the English to accept the mediation of Russia, when he declared war against England. Already the blockade is close on every side. Lord Pembroke, when he left Vienna, in order to return to London, was forced to embark at Trieste. The correspondence from Vienna can no longer arrive at London. The correspondence of England with every part of the continent is intercepted. We have in our hands, in consequence of the blockade, more than 100,000 English letters and bills of exchange to the amount of several millions sterling. These measures must reduce the English nation to a desperate situation. But what does this signify to the men who govern that nation? What have they in common with the English people?—Happily, on the day when these ministers shall be overthrown, they will become nothing. They may, for some time, continue to act on their maxims, but a catastrophe is inevitable. Peace, the first of benefits to a nation, ought to be the principal end of all the actions of those who govern.

"A ministry which professes perpetual war, betrays the dearest interests of its country. It has lost its confidence. Its inevitable and quickly approaching fall will satisfy the interest of the nation, and of public morals."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

MORBI Infantiles	23
Catarrus	9
Diarrhœa	6
Dysenteria	5
Typhus	6
Scarlatina	3
Paralysis	1
Amentia	1
Hysteria	7
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Cutanei	11
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhœa	5
Amenorrhœa	4

A singular excess of infantile diseases has occurred during the last month, partly from medicinal, but in a still greater degree from maternal, mismanagement.

It is a case more rare, than it is generally imagined, for a child to die what may perhaps be strictly regarded as a *natural* death.*

The case of paralysis inserted in the list, was peculiarly melancholy and interesting. It was that of a young man, who, in consequence of having caught cold under a mercurial course, to which he had frequently before been under the necessity of submitting, was attacked with a palsy of the left side, which soon became universal, except in the muscles about the face. He presented the spectacle of a living head, moving upon a deceased and motionless body. Death soon, however, completed his task, and liberated the sufferer

* For a further illustration of this subject, the reporter recommends the reader to Dr. Herdman's Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases.

sufferer from the horrors of consciousness.

In the painful family of disease, there is no member more dreadful than palsy, unless it extend its influence to the power of feeling, as well as to that of muscular exertion.

Idiocy is a mournful object of contemplation. But the second childhood of the mind is better than that of the body, where the faculties of memory and reflection remain comparatively unimpaired.

The case of idiocy, referred to in the catalogue, had been of many years duration. The reporter was particularly anxious and minute, with regard to the habits of living, professional employment, and original character of the patient; from which it appeared that he had been accurately abstemious, and had spent the former period of his life in an official situation, which required no unwholesome degree or unseasonable intemperance of exertion, or any extraordinary anxiety, perturbation, or restlessness of mind.

The paralysis, in this instance, seemed not to originate from its usual and natural sources. Upon farther scrutiny, however, it came out that the patient had been in the habit for many years, of taking "patent drops," which induced a gradually progressive imbecility, and ultimately an entire destruction of the intellectual and active powers.

Nov. 26, 1807. JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ABBOT Robert, Horsleydown, spirit merchant. (Sheffield, Great Prescot street
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury
Beck William, Bishopsgate street, dealer and chapman. (Willis, Warnford court
Beetens Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money-scrivener. (Lloyd, Princess street
Bullock Elizabeth, Birmingham, milliner. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, tallow chandler. (Jenkins and Co. New inn
Bowen Thomas, Rhoidad, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Brunn Samuel, Charing Cross, sword cutler. (Luard, Lincoln's inn
Bruton John Luxton, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Oakley, Crutched Friars
Carr Edward, Whitstable, carpenter. (Nethersole and Co. Essex street
Cowperthwaite William, Old Fish street, grocer. (Meymott, Charlotte street
Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunslet, merchants. (Wilson, Gresville street
Carruther John, Bristol, grocer. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court
Cunnington George, Webber street, baker. (Cruckshank, Great St. Helens
Coleman Harry, Mere, butcher. (Seymour, Mere
Cuthbert Alexander, Thomas Brook, and George Robert Cuthbert Gutter lane, merchants. (Scott, St. Mildreds court
Clegg, Elizabeth, Stafford, shopkeeper. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn
Eglestone William, Hayes, taylor. (Popkin, Dean street
Etherington Thomas, Lawrence Paultney lane, broker. (Parnell and son, London street
Ellis Thomas Ratcliffe, broker (Birkitt, Bond court
Ellis Charles Jermyn street, tallow chandler. (Courteen, College hill
Enefield John, the younger, Langham, merchant. (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's inn
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Frodsham Henry Elliton, Liverpool, baker. (Windle, John street
Francis Frederick, Chiswick, smith. (Fream, Great Queen street
Foster James, Sunderland, linen draper. (Bell and Co. Raw lane
Foss Christopher, Catherine court, merchant. (Rivingtons', Feochurch street
Fortnam William, Ball alley, stationer. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court
Guest Joseph, Mason, Birmingham, merchant. (Burtish Temple row
Gibson Thomas, Aberfeld, carpenter. (Crosby, Gray's inn
Griffiths William, Llenuelly, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Hawkins James, the younger, Bermondsey, boat builder. (Seward, Rotherhithe
Holton Robert, Woburn, maltster. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Headen Samuel, Threadneedle street, insurance broker. (Pasmore, Warnford court
Hessel George, Birmingham, perfumer. (Alexander, Bedford row
Hare Moses, Exeter, cabinet maker. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Horner John, Durham, tanner. (Pringle, Greville street
Hulse Richard, Bowton, miller. (Turrant, Chancery lane
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames street, oil man. (Buvill, Bridge street
Johnson Joseph, and John Stratham, Twickett's mill, and Thomas Johnson, Hyde street, millers. (Swains and Co. Old Jewry
Isaacs Atakam, George street, money scrivener. (Poole, Dowgate hill
Jones John, Limehouse, baker. (Richines, Ely place.
Jackson Gervas, Swithin's lane, merchant. (Gurle, Cloak lane
Jones John, Enstone, victualler. (Aplin, Charlbury
Kemp John, and Benjamin Hoyt, Mark lane, wine merchants. (Gregson and Co. Angel court
Kent Edward, White Lyon street, ironmonger. (Flaeman, Ely place
Kirkman Fenware, Portsmouth, linen draper. (Berry and James, Bucklersbury
Little William, Waltham abbey, calico printer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Livermore Thomas, the elder, Chelmsford, grocer. (Maxwane and Co. Crown street
Levy Jones, New Lisle street, oilman. (Keye, Somerset street
Lewton Hugh, Bosslingthorpe, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Lavin Esdaile Barnard, Great Alie street, merchant. Earle, Cloak lane.
Magee John, and Daniel M'Nulty, Oxford street, linen drapers. (Bourdillon and Co. Friday street
Martin William Markham, Gosport, bookseller. (Gregory, St. Clement's inn
Myer's Joseph, Whittle, cotton spinner. (Miller and Co. Old Jewry
Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper. (Earle, Cloak lane
Marr Alexander, Gravel lane, baker. (Sherwood, Canterbury square
Norden Benjamin, Exeter street, grocer. (Isaacs, Mitre court
Owen John, Earith, victualler. (Alexander, Bedford row
Potter William, Kenton, taylor. (Darke, Bedford row
Pope Humphrey, Ratcliffe cross, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Parrock John, Birmingham, jeweller. (Poole, Dowgate hill
Parry Charles, Liverpool, currier. (Windle, John street
Peake Samuel, Bread street, warehouseman. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Pearson John, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn dealers. (Blakelock, Elm court
Reynes, Henry, Liverpool, druggist. (Windle, John street
Ramsey Thomas, the elder, of Crosby row, Brown maker.
Redfern William, Nottingham, hosier. (Baxters' and Co. Furnival's inn
Richardson Thomas, Stepney, dealer and chapman. Weal, Charter-house street

Rudd

Rudd John, High Holborn, cheesemonger. (Nye, Allucing lane
Reeve James, Holborn, umbrella maker. (Swann, Fore street
Riley John, Sheffield, grocer. (Wilson, Greville street
Warrer and [illegible] Bread street hill
Rattery William Deptford, cheesemonger. (Howard, Jewry street
Sharp Robert Stratford, builder. (Wilde, Castle street
Stanley John, Newtown, Isle of Wight, chandler. (Sing, Hatton garden
Spital John, Darlaston, victualler. (Turner, Bloomsbury square
Swaine Robert Halifax, John Swaine, Shercourt, Edward Swaine London, Hannah Swaine, Halifax, Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, Bradford, merchants. (Hunt and Bowman Old Jewry
Smith Ray Aldermanbury street, wine merchant. (Hegarth, Temple inn
Shirliff Alexander, Penchurch street, merchant. (Unwin, Shadwell
Scales William Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Exley and Co. Furnival's inn
Todd William, Cross lane, merchant. (Wilde, Castle street
Taylor James, Newgate market, salesman. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row
Tolson Peter, and Richard Tolson, Leeds, merchants. (Lambert, Hatton garden
Taylor Ann Newent, shopkeeper. (Whitcome and Co. Gloucester
Thompson Robert, Branscroft parks, dealer and chapman. (Blakeston, Symond's inn
Underhill John, Birmingham, merchant. (Surrith, Temple row
Woodman Richard, Vere street, oilman. (Mills, Vine street
Woodman John, Topsham, master. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn
Webster John, Manchester, painter. (Shephard and Co. Bedford row
Winter William Clapton, Albion place, stationer. (Flashman, Ely place
Watson John the younger, and Paul Catterall, Preston, cotton spinners. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Watson John, John Watson the younger, Joseph Watson, and David Ainsworth Preston, cotton spinners. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
White, William Southampton row, baker. (Gregory, Clement's inn
Watmarge Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap boilers. (Bardewell and Co. Drury lane
Wagstaff James, Joseph Wagstaff, and Robert Wagstaff, Gossop, cotton spinners. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Wood Richard, and Thomas Liddall, Barnsley, linen manufacturers. (Bartlett, Bartholomew close

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews Charles Burnham, butcher, December 1
Andrade Joaquim and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, merchants, December 19
Aberdeen Alexander, Lisle street, merchant, December 5
Armstrong John, Southwark, linen draper, December 19
Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, January 30
Buckhurst Stephen, Hammersmith, carpenter, December 8
Brumfield Thomas Vickers, Barking, grazier, December 1
Burgess James Coventry street, hatter, November 24
Bower Edward, New mills cotton spinner, December 3
Briggs John, Yarmouth, shopkeeper, December 19, final
Bishop William, Swinehead, grocer, December 5
Blease John, Manchester, innholder, December 9
Cowperthwaite and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, November 27
Dalton Godfrey, Sheffield, linen draper, November 29, final
Carter Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, November 27, final
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, November 27
Cramer John Nelmes, dyer, victualler, December 8
Christie Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants November 14
Cartwright, Charles, Compton street, leather seller, November 30
Chamberlain Robert, Isle of Ely, grocer, December 4
Creighton Anthony, Drypoolin, Yorkshire, December 4
Collard Henry Richard, Scotland yard, coal merchant, December 17
Clerk John, and Henry Hall Market Harborough, carpet manufacturers December 15
Ditchfield James, Newgate street, victualler, November 24, final
Dixon John Wood, Manchester merchant, November 27
Dodd James, Newington butts, jeweller, December 1
Davis Peter, Manchester linen merchant, November 30
Dowland William Denison, draper, December 8
Dennington Nathaniel, the younger, London, December 9, final
Dartnell William, George yard, stationer, December 7
Elsam Richard Newington, carpenter, December 5
Foster Samuel, Rimpton, timber merchant, November 18
Greenwood Samuel, Newman street, coachmaker, December 1
Gray William, West Houghton, fustain manufacturer, December 19, final
Gulley James, Frome Selwood, innholder, November 23, final
Garnett John, Orford mariner, December 5
Hanson Joseph, market gardener, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, linendrapers, December 8
Huddleston James Leicester victualler, December 18, final
Holloway William Bursley clothier, and Thomas Greening, Cam, clothier, December 7
Hollip Thomas, Kirby Stephen, grocer, January 6, final
James Richard, and William Wilson, Greenwich, grocers, November 30
Johnson William Catlin, and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, December 1
Jones [illegible], Cow lane cheesemonger, December 1
Jones Mary, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, drapers, December 30, final
Johnstone Andrew, and John Nainby, Fineb lane, perfumers, December 19
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, December 5
Jameson Robert, Ironmonger lane, linen factor, December 12
Kelland William, Exeter, currier, November 17
King Joseph, and William Edward King, Covent garden, silk mercers, December 5
Lindsay Peter, Greenwich baker, December 12
Leach Thomas Green's alley, haberdasher, December 5
Langshaw Roger Chester, linen drapers, December 1
Lloyd John, Woolwich, victualler, December 1
Lewis John, the younger, Spilsby, linen draper, December 3 final
Meredith Edward, Blackmore street, linen draper, November 27
Martin Thomas, King street, wine merchant, December 1
Macnamara Richard, Pentonville, merchant, December 8, final
Morley John, Stewardstone millee, December 15
Mullett Thomas, St. Pancras, victualler, December 8, final
Norman John Fletcher, Bristol, baker, November 26, final
Nuttall James, Kingston upon-Hull, hatter, December 4
Owen Joseph, Holborn, watchmaker, November 24
Pritchard John Surrey, Wigmore street, grocer, November 28
Pringle Selby Clement, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, November 25
Page John William, Wood-street, merchant, December 15
Powell William Beeson, liquor merchant, December 12
Phillips Benjamin and William Bacon, Ewer street, drug grinders December 19, final
Prescot John, Plymouth dock, mercer, December 12
Richards Robert, Mill lane, cydee merchant, December 22
Reid Andrew, Lower Zoar Smithfield, victualler, November 30
Ruit Thomas, Dalston, stockbroker, December 19
Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, saddler, December 7
Shaw Thomas, Cheltenham, chinaman, December 1
Senior John, Drury lane, money scrivener, December 19
Sibbald Alexander, Wapping street, slopseller, December 26
Stacy Francis, Windsor, grocer, December 5
Shakeshaft James, the younger, Widegate street, ebinaman, December 5
Suter John, East Retford, mercer, November 28
Smith Robert, Wilmton, draper, December 2
Swan John, Wapping wall block maker, November 28
Sayles Matthew, Joseph Hancock, and William Sales, Sheffield, factors, December 4
Savby [illegible] nry, Charlton, market gardener, December 14, final
Slater Thomas, Leicester, grocer, December 19
Smith Henry, Birmingham, victualler, December 1
Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, December 5
Spearing John Brightholmestone, cabinet maker, December 19
Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, dealer and chapman, December 8
Thomas John, Manchester, cotton spinner, November 16
Tuke John Barty, Beverley, banker, December 18
Walton Thomas, Bardwell, biscuit baker November 18
Warden George, Mansell street, mariner, February 6
Whitehead James, Church street, hat manufacturer, November 10
Wicks William Oxford street, taylor, December 8
Wilkins Thomas, the younger, St. Albans, horse dealer, November 24, final
Walters Joseph, Sturminster Newton, grazier, November 27 final
Wasse Joseph Mardley, and Michael Waller, Highgate, merchants, December 15 final
Whitelock Edward Pentonville, insurance broker, December 2
Williams Mary, Mile street, victualler, December 15

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

AT Hampstead, J. W. Warren, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Frances Steers, daughter of Charles S. esq.

John Foster, esq. of Cheapside, to Mrs. Martin.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. James Ottaway, solicitor, of Staplehurst, Kent, to Miss E. Chiles, niece of Jonathan Gillet, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-sqoare.

At Bushy-park, Ponsunby Shaw, esq. to Miss Alice Eade, daughter of Jonathan E. esq. of Stoke Newingtun.

By special licence, at her Ladyship's house, in Grafton-street, William Holmes, esq. to Lady Strange.

At Allhallows Barking, Mr. Wm. Crew, of Highgate, to Miss Thistlewood, daughter of John T. esq. of Muscovy court, Tower-hill.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Monson, to Lady Sarah Savile, only daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Tho. French, esq. of Holborn, to Miss H. Newby, daughter of William N. esq. of Liverpool.

At St. Olave's, Hart-street, Mr. W. Alcock, of Bermondsey New Road, to Miss Jay, daughter of Mr. J. of the Old Jewry.

At St Martin's, Ludgate, Mr. Hen. Penny, of Yeovil, Somersetshire, to Miss Elizabeth Gould, daughter of Mr. Morgan G. of Ludgate-hill.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Richard Birt, esq. of South Warmborough, Hants, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Joseph E. esq. formerly our minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

At Pancras church, the Rev. C. Rawlins, of Bernard-street, Russel-square, to Mrs. Thomas, of Woburn-place.

At Lambeth, Thomas Cary Hawkes, esq. of Oakhampton, Devon, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Hay, of Durham-place, Lambeth.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. C. Bayley, of York-street, to Miss Thomas, of Store-street, Bedford square

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, A. G. Davidson, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Devenish, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. Bell, of Clerkenwell, printer, to Miss Sarah Newman, second daughter of the late George N. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Tatham, esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Jones, daughter of William J. esq. of Charles-street, Grosvenor square.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Thomas Crawley Boevey, esq. son of Sir Thomas C. B. bart. of Flaaley-abbey, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Albiona Page, daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde P. knt. of the royal engineers.

P. Malim, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Mary Anne Smith, daughter of Haskett S. esq. of America-square.

L. W. Dampierre, esq. captain in the 40th regiment, to Miss Street, daughter of John S. esq. of Brunswick square.

At Kensington, Edward Harrold, esq. of Cheshunt, to Miss Baillie, of Brompton.

Mr. Hughes, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Bish, daughter of Thomas B. esq. Cornhill.

At Mary le-bonne church, Thomas Hawkshaw, esq. colonel of the 22d regiment of native infantry of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Perceval, of Knightsbrook, Meathshire, Ireland.

At St. Bride's, Mr. Woodward, of Basinglane, to Miss Hulliday, of Fleet-street.

Mr. W. Townshend, of Cheapside, to Miss Clarke, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DIED.

At his house, Highbury-place, Islington, aged 77, *Abraham Newland*, esq. late chief cashier of the Bank of England. This worthy and respectable character was the son of a baker in King-street, Southwark, and was nominated a clerk in the Bank in February 1748. Distinguishing himself by that regularity and ordea so necessary in money concerns, he rose through the various gradations of service until January 19, 1775, when he attained the respectable and confidential office of chief cashier to the first commercial company in Europe. His deportment was genteel, his manners affable, and his activity and attention at all times a pattern for the imitation of the junior clerks. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline, and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by his first assistant, Henry Hase, esq. Ever since his resignation he became every day more exhausted, and was thoroughly prepared for his approaching dissolution; nature being gradually worn out, and not suffering even in his last moments any apparent pain. The piece of plate, which had been voted to him by the Directors of the Bank, as an honourable mark of their esteem and respect for a faithful servant, who had diligently and truly discharged an important duty, was not finished at the time of his decease, and will consequently go as directed by his will. Mr. Newland's relations are very distant, and the property he has died possessed of is said to amount to about 7000l per annum. As a private character he stood very high, and in his social hours was an excellent companion, enjoying the pleasures of the table in moderation with peculiar good humour.

At his house on Stepney-causeway, *Captain David Watt*, and a few days after *Mrs. Watt*, his wife.

Mr.

Mr. Stephen Willoby, aged 42, landing-waiter in the Customs in the port of London.

In Beaufort-buildings, aged 65, *Samuel Edwards*, esq.

Mr. Fenwick, many years keeper of Tothill-fields Bridewell.

In Queen-square, Westminster, *Mrs. Frances Reynolds*, sister of the late Sir Joshua R. knt.

Mr. George Pepper, surveyor, of Park-prospect, Westminster.

In Chancery-lane, *Mr. John Harry Bateman*, of the Six Clerks' Office.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Martha Dicey*, relict of the late Rev. Edward D.

In Stamford street, *Mrs. Chandler*, wife of George C. esq.

In Guwer-street, aged 24, *Miss Marian Chitty*, daughter of the late Joseph C. esq.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. Samuel P. King's road, Bedford row.

In York-street, Covent Garden, *Mr. Sotheby*, an eminent bookseller and auctioneer.

In Queen Anne-street, *R. Hurrey*, esq only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu, K. G.

In Rutland-court, Charterhouse-square, aged 79, the *Rev. Matthew Raine*, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirkby Wiske, in the county of York.

In Hanover-square, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Pitchell*. This lady was so great a favourite with her Majesty, that during her illness, the most constant and anxious enquiries about the state of her health was sent from the Queen's house.

At his house, in South Audley-street, aged 80, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God, *William Markham*, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's-college, Oxford.—*A further account will be given in our next.*

In Trinity-square, aged 64, *Thomas Fothergill*, esq.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Samuel Long*, esq one of the vice-presidents of the Marine Society, and brother of Beeston L. esq. governor of the Bank of England.

In Covent Garden, *Mrs. Macklin*, widow of the late Charles M. comedian.

In Walcot-place, aged 33, *Mr. Thomas Medan*, of the Transfer Accountant's Office, East India House.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Thomas Hibbert*, jun. esq.

In St. James's-square, *Nathaniel Middleton*, esq. of Townhill, Hants.

In Brompton Barracks, aged 46, *William Mackreth*, esq. formerly of Northfleet, and commissary of stores of the ordnance. His father was an eminent merchant, and the intimate friend of Churchill and Hogarth. Several of the works of that celebrated poet were written at his house, and there are still some remains there of the consummate arts of that inimitable painter. Mr. Mackreth was a man of retired habits of life, much esteemed in the small circle of friends with whom he lived, for his private virtues and modest and unassuming demeanour.

In Ratcliffe-place, aged 80, *James Brooke*, esq well known to the chief wits of his time, and particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. as well as with most of the bon vivants of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exercised in numerous political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues &c. It is to be regretted that he did not collect these poetical effusions, as they were characterized by spirit and humour. Mr. Brooke conducted The North Briton, after it was relinquished by Mr. Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work. He was thoroughly acquainted with mankind, and abounded in anecdote, which he related in an easy, lively, and entertaining manner. Mr. B. retained his faculties, as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the close of life, and died after a short illness. His daughter married the late Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. king's proctor, and formerly M. P. for Sudbury and Aldborough; she died in the prime of life, and was a most amiable and accomplished lady.

Mr. James Stokes, office-keeper to the board of trade and plantations. He was a native of London, and having lost his father (who was a page to the late Princess Amelia) while yet a boy, he was brought up as a cook in the family of the late Earl of Hertford. His good behaviour during his apprenticeship recommended him to the notice of Field-marshal Conway, with whom he lived in that capacity for some years. On the death of that gallant officer, he was engaged as head cook to the late Duke of Cumberland; and on the demise of his royal highness, he was appointed, without any solicitation, to the same situation in the household of the Duke of Clarence. At a very early period of his life, he seems to have been sensible of the want of education; for, notwithstanding he had made the best use of his time at school, yet it was not sufficient to lay in any stock of reading to gratify a mind ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. Field-marshal Conway was the first that took notice of this laudable propensity, and indulged it. His well-chosen library was thrown open to him, who devoted every moment he could spare from his culinary duties to the perusal of the best English writers. It was in this intellectual treasure, that he first alighted on the works of Shakespeare. He was so enamoured with the flights of this immortal poet, that in a short time he could repeat them by rote, and dwell on their beauties with that pleasure which minds that are attuned only by the finger of nature can

esn relish. His passion for reading increased with his years; and with the hopes of indulging it in a wider circle, he took a tavern in Brentford, and committed the care of it to his servants; and as he had been a faithful one himself, the generosity of his nature led him to entertain the same opinion of others in that line; but a short time convinced him that his confidence was misplaced; his affairs became deranged. This circumstance reached the Earl of Liverpool, who procured him the place of office-keeper to the board of trade, which he filled for the space of fifteen years, with the utmost gratitude for his patron, and satisfaction to all that had any intercourse with the board, for he had nothing of the "insolence of office" about him. This situation gave him an opportunity of reading his favourite authors, and conversing with a few men of congenial minds. The late Mr. Barry, the historical painter, used to pass whole evenings in his conversation, and would listen to some of his remarks on the justly-admired productions of the pencil. Mr. Stokes employed some of his time in studying the French language, even so as to be able to relish the beauties of Moliere. His passion for the drama was unbounded; his remarks on plays were judicious, without the least tincture of ill-nature, though no man could lament more the degeneracy of the stage. He was attacked with a dropsical complaint, which terminated his dissolution in the 49th year of his age. He was buried in St. Margaret's church.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lane*, relict of William L. esq. surgeon and apothecary, late of Hammersmith, 88. Her maiden name was Pynsent, and she was near of kin to Sir William Pynsent, who, from political bias, and to the prejudice of his own relatives, bequeathed the estate of Burton Pynsent to that great and distinguished statesman, the late Earl of Chatham.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. E. Tymewell Brydges, whose death was announced at p.* 405. He was the eldest brother of Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. and the claimant of the barony of Chandos. Had he obtained his birthright he would have enjoyed the elevated rank to which he knew himself entitled, of which, the suspension did not in the smallest degree alter his claim, and of which he was so far from being discouraged at the assertion, that he only insisted on his right with the more dignity. The case, simple in itself, became a most extraordinary one from the mode in which the opposition to it was conducted. The discussion lasted more than thirteen years, from October, 1789, to June, 1803. Mr. Brydges claimed the barony in right of descent, from a third son of the first peer, in 1554. He had a large field of prior branches to clear away, and he had six or seven generations in his own line to establish, and thinking it unnecessary to satisfy all the nonsense of extra-judicial misconception and false rumour, was advised to rest his case on the basis of having fulfilled the proofs required by law. His opponents, by thirteen years of unexampled industry, and equally unexampled modes of proceeding, did every thing to create prejudices, and then pleaded these prejudices as reasons for abandoning all the general rules of evidence. Mr. B. married the daughter of the late Richard Fairfield, esq. of Berner's-street, but has left no issue. He was maternally descended from the noble families of Egerton, Cavendish, Stanley, Clifford, Brandon, &c. &c.]

[*Further particulars of the late Sir William Staines, an account of whose death was given at page* 294.—He was born in the year 1731, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, where his father carried on the business of a stone-mason, in a small way. At an early age he made a voyage to Portugal as a common sailor, but unfortunately in returning to England, the ship was captured by a French privateer, and he, with the rest of the ship's company, were conducted to a prison in France. After six months confinement, he was exchanged, and came home in a cartel; but so much altered from the hardships he had undergone, that his mother was only able to identify him by a mark on his person. Soon after his return, he was bound apprentice to a stone-mason in Cannon-street, and on the expiration of his time became a journeyman to Mr. Pinder, the city mason. While in the employment of Mr. Pinder, he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed in Philip-lane, London-wall, where, after the conclusion of his day's labour abroad, he used to carry out coals to his customers. When Oxford-street was paved, Mr. Staines was foreman to the stone-mason who had the contract for laying the foot-way. Owing to unfortunate circumstances, the master became incapable of fulfilling his engagement; but one of the trustees, who had noticed the foreman's attention and assiduity, got him employed to complete the job, and advanced him money to purchase materials; and this was probably his first introduction to business on his own account. About 1760, the steeple of Bow church standing in need of repair, he was encouraged by a friend, who offered to become security for the fulfilment of the contract, to apply for the job. His proposals were preferred, and the manner in which he executed this business, laid, in his own opinion, the foundation of his future good fortune; for which reason, when he became sheriff, that church was represented in perspective in the back ground of one of the pannels of his state carriage. In 1763, he was employed in the repair of St. Bride's steeple, which had been damaged by lightning. On the

the introduction of the Scotch paving-stone into London, he entered extensively into that business, and some time afterwards was so fortunate as to be appointed mason to the city of London. His wealth and consequence now rapidly increased. He was elected into the common-council for the ward of Cripplegate in 1783, and in 1791 was appointed one of the deputies of that extensive ward. He was elected an alderman in 1793, and in 1796 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1797 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1801 was promoted to the civic chair. Sir William did not, when his wealth increased, venture upon a country-house, &c. but continued, like an old fashioned tradesman, to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, near which he had resided many years. Benevolence appears to have been the ruling principle of Sir William's mind. About 1786, he erected nine almshouses in Jacob's Well Passage, the tenants of which are either his own aged workmen, or reduced tradesmen, and the houses cannot be distinguished from other dwelling-houses, for no ostentatious inscription in the front proclaims the generosity of the founder, or the poverty of the inhabitants. The almshouses, though he belonged to the carpenters' company, he put into the gift of the parish of Cripplegate. He also built almshouses of a similar description at his quarries in Yorkshire, for the residence of such of his workmen as through age or infirmity had become incapable of labour. After the victory obtained by Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, which occurred during Sir William's mayoralty, he signified to the citizens, with characteristic humanity, his particular desire that such who intended to expend money in illuminations, would rather add it to the subscription then opened for the benefit of the widows and children of those who had fallen in that bloody engagement. This suggestion, though it excited symptoms of displeasure among some people, yet was highly approved of by the more sober and rational part of his fellow-citizens; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that on this, as on all other occasions, he did not fail to give weight to his precepts by his example. Soon after the expiration of his mayoralty, Sir William quitted his house in Barbican, and resided principally at a country-house at Clapham, where he passed his concluding years in the enjoyment of that tranquillity and self-satisfaction arising from the consciousness of a well-spent life.]

[*Further particulars of Dr. Hulme, whose death was announced at page 493 of Vol. 23.* He was born at Holmethorp in Yorkshire, on the 27th of June, 1732, and was the youngest of eleven children. He was taught the rudiments of medical science by his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, an eminent physician at Halifax, and afterwards became a pupil at Guy's Hospital in London, and in 1755 entered into the British Navy in a medical capacity. In 1765, he received the degree of doctor of physic at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled as a physician in London. He published, in 1768, "Libellus de Natura causa curationeque Scorbuti;" to which is annexed, a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy; his employment in the navy having afforded him opportunities of observing that disease in all its stages. In 1768, he was elected physician in ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital, which office he resigned in 1794. His next publication was, "A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever," wherein the nature and cause of that disease, so fatal to lying-in women, are represented in a new point of view; illustrated by dissections, and a rational method of cure, proposed and confirmed by experience. Dr. Hulme was the first person who considered the puerperal fever as a disease arising from peritoneal inflammation, that is, chiefly from an inflammation of the intestines and omentum. His views on this subject, on which the conjectures of physicians from the time of Hippocrates to his own had been wasted, are received as just and complete. He was next appointed sole physician to a new charity, denominated the General Dispensary, situated in Aldersgate-street, and instituted in the year 1770. This was the first institution of the kind established in this country, which from its extensive utility has given rise to others in most of the principal towns of Great Britain. He was admitted a member in the royal college of physicians of London in the year 1774, and in the same year had the honour of being elected physician to the Charterhouse. He delivered an oration before the Medical Society of London, in 1774, which he was a primary member. He published it in the same year, under the title of "Oratio de se Medica cognoscendo et promovendâ cui accessit via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesicâ avinaria inhærentem ab historiâ Calculosi hominee confirmata." In the year 1787, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for his treatise on the following prize question:—"Rechercer quelles sont les Causes de l'Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire auquel plusieurs Enfans nouveaux-nés sont sujets, et quel doit en être le traitement soit preservatif soit curatif?"—His account of the disease, which at that time was almost unknown to physicians in general, and only slightly noticed by a few medical writers, is inserted in the Histoire de la Societe Royal de Medecine, années 1787 and 1788. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1794, and the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1800 contains his "Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted with some Degree of Permanency from various Bodies." In the year 1801, he

commanded

communicated to the Royal Society another paper, being "A Continuation of the Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted from various Bodies, with some Experiments and Observations on Solar Light, when imbibed by Canton's Phosphorus. The Society of Antiquaries of London elected him a fellow in the year 1795, and in the 14th volume of the Archæologia, he has given an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. The solid judgment, and the talent for careful observation which he possessed, are best evidenced by his works. Those who were happy in a personal knowledge of him, can bear testimony to the unwearied industry which he employed in the cultivation of an honourable profession, to his severe integrity as a public man, to his warmth and constancy as a friend, and to his humanity and skill as a medical adviser. Dr. Hulme died in consequence of falling from the top of his stairs, whilst attempting to fasten a door during some repairs. The following inscription, composed by himself, is engraved on a marble tablet over his grave:—"Here lie the remains of Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. who was born on the 17th of June, 1732, and died on the 28th of March, 1807. He was elected physician to the Charterhouse on the 17th of March, 1774, and continued so to the time of his death. He practised during a long course of years with advantage to his patients and honour to himself."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At the late meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, held at Ovingham, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. Thos. Jobling Styford, for the best crop of turnips, 5l. 5s. To Messrs. Geo. and John Angas, of Broomley, for the best crop of turnips, grown on land, which, in the opinion of the judges, was not worth more than 20s. per acre, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thomas Bates, of Halton, for the best crop of Swedish turnips, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Thos. Jobling, of Styford, for the best crop, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Wm. Jobling, of Styford, for the next best, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Anthony Wailes, of Bearl, for the next best, 2l. 2s. To Mr. Geo. Angas, of Broomley, for the best heifer, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Geo. Bierley, of Dilston, for the next best, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Wm. Donkin, of Sandhue, for the next best, 2l. 2s. To Mr. Wm. Hunter, of Halton Shields, for the best mare for breeding coach horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thos. Bates, of Halton, for the best mare for breeding hunters or road horses, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Wm. Hunter, of Halton Shields, for the best mare for breeding draught horses, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Thos. Bates, of Halton, for the best sow of the large kind, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Anthony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best sow of the small kind, 3l. 3s. To Thos. Stokoe, of Broomley, for having brought up the greatest number of children to above 7 years of age, by his own industry, without assistance from the parish, 5l. 5s.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, William Williamson, esq. of Gringley, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Sanderson, eldest daughter of Thos. S. esq.

At Bamburgh, Lieut. Hall, of the royal navy, to Miss Noble, of Belford.

At Tynemouth, Wm. Robinson, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Isabella Liddell, daughter of the late John L. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. B. Dodd, engineer, of London, to Miss Bulmer, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Lishman.—Mr. Thomas Gardner, ship owner.—Mr. James Fairles.—Mr. George Adams, 79.—Mr. Woodman.—The Rev. Wm. Warriluw, much esteemed for his urbanity of manners and erudition, 69.—Miss Frances Carr, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Staley Wood Foot.—Mr. Henry Smith, 69.—Thomas Frank, esq. major of the North Shields and Tynemouth Volunteers.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ridley, many years keeper of the assembly room of that place.—Mrs. Eliz. Metrington, wife of Mr. Peter M. jun. 49.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Nicholson, 91.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. Robert M. jun. 25.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Margaret Eden.

At Durham, Miss Mary Johnson Spencer, 23.

At Amerside Law, Mr George Swan, 74.

At Berwick, Mrs. Margaret Landless, wife of Wm. L. esq. captain in the royal navy.—

Mr.

Mr. George Ord, formerly for many years pilot under Lord Delaval at Hartley Pans, 72.

At Bolam, Mr. Matthew Bolam, 75

At Wooler, the Rev. James Kennedy, thirty-six years minister of that place, 60.—Mr Maddocks, master of the Tankerville Arms.

At Wellington, Henry Mills, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham, 69.

At Hexham, Mr. James Ivison, of Chollerton, 63.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Carruthers, many years master of the workhouse in that town.

At Blagdon, Mr. Dobson, of Plessey Hall.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. Wm. Reed, 21.—Mr. James Murray

At Blyth, Mr. John Milburn, many years agent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. 56.

At Willington Quay, Mrs. Lawson, 66.

At Wolsingham, Miss Mary Emerson, 18.

At Whitaton, Mrs. Mary Hunter, 93.

Mr. John Smith, traveller for the Wear Flint-Glass Company.

At Berwick, Captain John Macdonell, many years commandant of the invalid corps of that garrison, aged 85 years, sixty of which were dedicated to the service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an acting aid-de-camp to the late Lord Loudon, at the memorable siege of Bergen op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaign; particularly in the affair of the Green Hill, where he received one of his wounds, and highly distinguished himself in the command of the advanced guard of the army. He was one of the few surviving heroes, who, with the immortal Wolfe, dyed the heights of Abraham with their blood, and was the officer who rescued the French commander in chief, Malcolm, when sinking under his wounds, by the interposition of his own body between him and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery, roused to madness by the loss of their beloved general. The plans and papers which he had the good fortune to secure in the French general's port folio, were essentially important to the reduction of the invaluable province of Canada. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the island of Newfoundland, and was afterwards actively employed during the unfortunate American war, though he never rose higher than the rank of captain. He married late in life, but has left a numerous family, and lived to see four of his sons attain the rank of captain in the army.—It is but a small tribute to his memory to state, that no officer of his rank was ever more honoured with the friendship of all classes of society, more esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, or more universally beloved and regretted.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the present race course at Penrith must, under the provisions of the recent inclosure act, be soon partitioned, a subscription was entered into, at the races held there last October, to purchase a plot of ground to be appropriated for a new course: 1500l. were within 24 hours subscribed by the members for the purpose; and a parcel of land on the wastes near Penrith was purchased of the commissioners for the inclosure, which will be immediately formed into a race-course, uniting every advantage possessed by the old one, without its inconveniences.

Married.] At Carlisle, Capt. Bulman, of the ship Theodosia, to Mrs. Lowby, relict of Mr. John L.

At Ravensworth, Mr. John Sewell, of Thames Street, London, to Miss Gibson, daughter of George G. esq.

At Kepp, W. Breconridge, esq. of Mayfield, to Miss Crosbie.

At Bolton, Westmoreland, Mr. Isaac Thompson, to Miss Jane Mason, daughter of Capt. M.

At Appleby, Mr. W. H. Reynell, surveyor of taxes in Kendal, to Miss E. Thwaites.

Died.] At Besver Hall, Mrs. Ann Henderson, 72.

At Armathwaite, Mrs. Grace Parker, 57.

At Keswick, Mrs. Mary Grave, 84.

At Kentmere, near Kendal, Mr. Jos. Airey, 28.

At Whitehaven, Miss Thomson, daughter of Capt. Wm. T.—Capt. Edward Parkin, of Workington, 39.—Mr. David Welsh, 62.—Mrs. Eliz. Lowther, 87.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Backhouse Addison.—Cuthbert Backhouse, esq. 73.

At Ennerdale, Mr. Joseph Crossthwaite.

At Cornhow, Mr. John Sumpton, 79.

At Butterdales, Mr. Jos. Harrison, 49.

At Lambfield, Mr. Wm. Hatter.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Joseph Robinson, 19.

At Cockon, in Lamplugh, Miss Jane Dickenson, 27.

At Winscales, Miss Sarah Simon, youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac S. 15.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 73.—Mr. Adam Anderson, 90.—Mr. Samuel Nixon, 70.—Mrs. Cambell, 92. She was attended to the grave by above thirty of her lineal descendants.—Mr. Thos. Johnston. He was suddenly taken ill, on his road to this city, in the London mail, and expired a few minutes after he had entered his own house.

At Wigton, Mr. Thos. Hudson, formerly a bookseller in that town.

At Thornthwaite, near Keswick, Mr. John Lancaster, 71.

At Penrith, Mrs. Sanderson, 70.

At Kendal, Miss Susanna Braithwaite, 19.

At Firney Green, Windermere, Mrs. Ann Zuill, sister to the late John Z. esq. of Liverpool, 73.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coram church, in Coverdale, Mr. A. Dodsworth, aged 85, to Miss Cumberland,

Cumberland, 20, both of Carlton, near Middleham.

James Iveson, esq. of Hedon, to Miss Bell, of Ruos in Holderness.

At Little Ouseburn, George Vandeput Drury, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Henry T. esq. of Kirby Hall.

At Kirkleavington, W. Hebrow, esq of Westerdale, to Miss Sanderson, of Appleton on Wisk.

At Hull, ——— Walker, esq. late lieutenant in the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Bennison.—Mr. Henry Ross, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Ford, daughter of the late Humphrey F. esq

Died.] At York, Miss E. Ashurst, second daughter of Mr. A. of Puddington, Cheshire, 16.—Mrs. Pegge, relict of Samuel P. esq. of London, 80.—Mrs. E. Smelt —Mrs. Erskine, wife of Mr. Richmond E. 41.—Mrs. Rebecca Clark, 96.

At Bridlington, the Rev. T. Plummer, of that place.

At Winterburn, in Craven, Mrs. Parkinson.

At Rippon, Mr. Geo. Snowdon, merchant.

At New Malton, Mr. Timothy Bentley, of London, merchant, youngest son of Mr. T. B. ship-owner, late of Scarborough, 20.

At Newton House, near Dedale, John Burrel Harrison, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Otton, 85.—Mrs. Leedham, 56.—Mrs. Robson, wife of Lieut. R. of the 2d Surry militia.—Miss Eliz. Mannin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. M. vicar of Orby, Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Fea —Mrs. Eliz. Porter, 68.—Very suddenly, Mr. James Burnett, 46.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Craven, merchant, 28.

At Leeds, Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. B. W. merchant.—Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Slee.—Mrs. Sarah Gregory —Mr. Wm. Leathley.

At Halifax, Mr. Miles Thompson, 53.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, 76.

At Doncaster, Cornwall, the seventh son of the late T. B. Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester, 24.—Miss H Chapman, 29.

At Sunnington House, near Kirby Moorside, Richard Dawson, esq. only surviving son of the Rev. Rich. D. rector of Bolton, near Gisburn.

At Acaster, near York, Mrs. Dawson.

At Beverley, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Aske Hall, near Richmond, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bailey, housekeeper to Lord Dundas, 53.

At Knaresbro', Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Ormskirk, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, to Miss Eccleston, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Scarbrick, Cumberland.

At Manchester, Mr. John Siddall, of Slade-hall, Rusholme, to Miss Lees, daughter of Mr. Isaac L. of Cringlebrook.

At Oldham, Mr. Joseph Jackson, aged 73, to Mrs Patience Bardsley, of Greenacres-Moor, 64; being her fifth marriage.

At Childwall, Mr. Thomas Hesketh, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Ashcroft.

At Poulton-in-the-Filde, Mr. Richard Harrison, attorney, of London, to Miss Hannah Briggs.

At Liverpool, Captain Keen, to Miss Tounson.—Thomas S. Moulson, esq. to Miss Miller —Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Warrington, to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late Ralph F. esq.

At Preston, the Rev. Thomas Moss, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Shuttleworth.

At Leyland, George Watkin Kenrick, esq. to Miss Farrington, sister of William F. esq. of Shaw-hall.

Mr. Thomas Croft, printer of the Preston Journal, to Miss Hannah Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. William S. of Samlesbury.

Died.] At Lancaster, Thomas Brayshay, esq. 76 —Mr. John Addison, 63.

At Liverpool, Arthur Onslow, esq collector of the customs at that port, aged 80. Bred up in the service of the revenue, his active and intelligent mind had acquired the most perfect knowledge of all its various interests; his merit alone raised him to the office of collector, the arduous duties of which he discharged with an ability and an integrity to be equalled by few, to be surpassed by none.

Miss Eleanor Robinson, of Flookburgh, 16. —Mr. John Fletcher, of Hanley green, Staffordshire, 21.—Mr. Samuel Kaye.—Mr. William Moore, third son of the late captain Daniel M. of Whitehaven, 28.—Mr. John Dorlin, 52.—On his way to Ireland, Major William Grey, late of the second or queen's own regiment of foot, 78 —Mrs. Grierson, relict of Mr. Alexander G. merchant.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mrs North.

At his seat at Huntroid, La Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. a justice of the peace and vice-lieutenant, late colonel of the fourth regiment of royal Lancashire militia, and high sheriff for the county. His death was owing to the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was in the 38th year of his age, and has left three sons and one daughter, the surviving issue by Charlotte his wife, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Prerdy, late rector of Erington, Northamptonshire.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Roper, relict of captain James R.

At Preston, Mr. Brady.—Mrs. James Norris.—Miss Hankinson, sister of the late Mr. H. attorney.—Mr. Henry Aspinall, of the Mitre tavern, 56.

At Manchester, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S —Mr. John Barton, of the firm of Barton, Vickers, and Hobson.

At Gledwicke, near Oldham, Mr. John Heap.

At Padiham, Miss Fishwick, daughter of the late Rev. James F. 58.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Hadley, to Miss Mary Ann Rickitts, daughter of Mr. Thomas R. of London.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Clay, of Northwingfield, to Miss Elizabeth Greatorex.

At Brailsford, Mr. Irwin, of Leicester, to Miss Crossley, of Hollington.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Finnie, of Moneyash, in this county, to Miss H. Fernell, of Spring-house.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs Hope, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.—Mr. William Mason, 72.—Mr. Thomas Rowson, 82.

At Quarndon, Miss Mary Buchanan, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Burton on Trent, 35.

At Eckington, Mrs. Core, wife of Mr. C.

At Harehill, near Sudbury, Mr. George Chawner, high-constable for the hundred of Appletree.

At Caldon, Sampson Wheildon, esq. 90.

At Stanton by Dale, William Walters, gent. 83.

At Chesterfield, M. Meant, a French prisoner of war. This gentleman had been taken prisoner with Colonel Rochemont, a member of the legion of honour, and they were both sent on their parole, to reside at Chesterfield. At Atherstone, in Warwickshire, where they slept, the colonel had been robbed of property to the amount of nearly seventeen hundred pounds, which was not missed by him till his arrival in Chesterfield. He then gave information of the robbery to the commissary, who wrote to the transport board, and the board made application to the innkeeper, at Atherstone, as it was supposed that some of his servants must have committed the depredation. The innkeeper, after searching his premises and his people; from certain circumstances suspected that the colonel's companion, was the thief. Accordingly he immediately set off post, with an attorney, for Chesterfield. Having procured constables to assist them, the innkeeper and the attorney went to the house where M Meant lodged. A constable knocked at his room door; he opened it; the constable told him the commissary wanted him; he appeared startled and attempted to retire, but was prevented by the rest rushing in upon him. They informed him of their business, and began to search his apartment. While they were doing this, he swallowed a prepared dose of poison so deliberately, that they thought he was taking a cordial. In a few minutes afterwards he got hold of a penknife, unnoticed, and desperately stabbed himself. They then seized and threw him on the bed, but the force of four men could not hold him down; with excessive difficulty he was at length bound down with strong cords, after he had broken the bed to pieces with struggling. He refused to take any thing to counteract the poison, and though his mouth was forced open, and an emetic poured in it, he held his breath and spurted it out again. He continued to cry out, "No live! No live! Die! Die!" He afterwards made a form of a will, confessed the robbery, and desiring to be commended to his family, (a wife and six children) in France, he expired. His savage determination to die was dreadful beyond all description. When his hands were fettered, he rested with his teeth, and bit the frame of a chair quite in two. He was a man of considerable property, and had upwards of a thousand pounds worth of gold dust and other valuables in his possession.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. Rayner, to Miss Sketchley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Stephen Weston, jun. to Miss Ann Loggit, niece to James Green, esq. of Lenton Abbey.

Died.] At Southwell, Mrs. Maltby, and next day her husband, Mr. M. of the Black Bull.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Brettle, wife of John B. gent.

At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Morley.

Mrs. Brough, relict of the Rev. George Staunton B. rector of Staunton and Wollaton.

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, Henry Brigg, gent.

At Bramcote Hall, the infant son of John Longden, esq.

At Newark, Mr. Dickenson, jun.

At Bilborough, Mrs. Hazard.

At Newark, Mr. William Lupton.—Mr. Thomas Urry, 65.

At Brent Broughton, Mrs. Gauntley, wife of Mr. Joseph G. She went to bed in perfect in health, and the next morning was found a corpse.

At North Collingham, near Newark, Mr. Henry Hett, late of Lincoln, attorney, 45.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A few days ago a person ploughing in a field of George Tennyson, esq. at Tealby, turned up at one end of a considerable tumulus (which promises to reward the labour of a thorough examination) a coarse glazed earthen pot, which contained about five thousand silver pennies, of Henry I. and II. of various mints, and some of them in excellent preservation.

Mr. Calthorpe has obtained the gold medal from the Society of Arts, &c. for the cultivation of spring wheat on eighty-two acres fourteen perches of land in Gosberton fen, in this county. The wheat, which was the horned or roughheaded sort, was sown broad cast, eight pecks per acre, between the 1st and 14th of April.—Mr. Calthorpe has known wheat sown with great success as late as the 20th of May. Part of the land in question is moor upon clay, and the rest moor upon sand, and is in a state of high cultivation. The produce was 440 quarters 1 cwt. 1 stone, which sold for 1068l. 5s. 6d. the expences, exclusive of allowance

allowance for rent and tithes, amounted to 202l. 15s.—The grain weighed 57lb. per Winchester bushel.

By the resolutions of a public meeting lately held at Spalding, it appears that a ferry-boat is about to be established at Fosdike Inn, by which travellers in this county will be enabled to avoid the uncertain and sometimes dangerous passage which has hitherto been used across the Wash.

Married.] At Misterton, near Gainsborough, J. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss C. Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Stockwith.

At Grantham, Mr. Maddock, surgeon, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Thompson.

At Northcoates, near Grimsby, Mr. Barton, surgeon and apothecary, of Market-Raisen, to Miss Borman.

At Epworth, Mr. Addy, attorney, to Miss Eyre, of Ferry, near Gainsborough.

Died.] At Holbeach, Mr. John Holliday.

At Holbeach Marsh, Mr. George Cartwright.

At Lincoln, Mr. Joel Andrews, schoolmaster, 30.

At Alford, Mr. T. Andrews.—Miss Bellamy.

At Wainfleet, All Saints, Miss Wright, 23.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Fishwick, 26.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Ann Smith, 78.—Mrs Osbourn, 85.

At Grantham, Mr. George Gray, serjeant-major of the volunteer infantry of that place.—Mrs. Groves.

At Horncastle, Mr. Darby.

At Brigg, Mr. Jonathan Goodwin, many years a respectable merchant, 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Rice, to Miss Stanton.

At Loughborough, Mr. Benjamin Hames, of Leicester, to Miss Young.

At Leir, Mr. Wallin, of Ashby Parva, to Miss Mary Higginson, second daughter of Nicholas H. esq.

Died.] At Earl Shilton, Mr. Joseph Thorneloe, 73.

At Leicester, Mr. Edward Storland.—Miss Mary Lomax, daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer L. of Bingham, Nottinghamshire.—Miss Bradsworth.

At Keythorpe, Mr. Pallett.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Major Burrowes of Stradone, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, to Miss Seward.—A. Blandy, esq. of Kingston-house, Berks, to Miss S. Mott, youngest daughter of William M. esq. of the Close.

At Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Lowe, attorney of Birmingham, to Miss Heaton.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Lish, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Crayston.

At Wolverhampton, J. Pounteney, esq. to Miss Faulkner, of Tettenhall.

At Stoke upon-Trent, Mr. John Procter, aged 20, to Mrs Hulton, aged 71.

Died.] At Penkridge, Miss Ann Devie.

At Walsal, Mr. John Hobbins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Cox, of the Hill-Top, to Frances, only daughter of William Gabb, esq. of Aston, Worcestershire.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Rodgers, of Sheffield, solicitor to Miss Maria Eboral, daughter of the late William E. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. John Cattell, to Miss Elizabeth Bradford, second daughter of the late Mr. B.

Died.] At Kingswinford, Mrs. Ann Bissell, relict of Mr. Nathaniel B.

At Kenilworth, the infant son of Richard Gresley, esq

At Solihull, Robert Bree, esq. 84.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas White, 72.—Miss Mary Juxon.—Mrs. Stokes, wife of Mr. B. S. merchant, 40.—Mr. Crompton of the Marble yard, Warwick.—Mr. James Healey, for the last nineteen years clerk of St. Philip's parish, 72.—Mrs Barns, relict of Mr. Henry B. 67.—Mr. Charles Porter.—Mr. Thomas Evetts, 46.—Mrs. Cooper, 64.

At Coventry, Mr. Joseph Baker, 59.—Mr. John Ault, schoolmaster.

At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Robert Spencer Ward, son of Mr. Henry W.

At Measham, Mr Moses Mammatt, formerly a druggist and grocer of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Boddington, late of Coventry, 37.

At Alcester, Mr. Brandon Whitsell, 60.

At Bowdesley, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Edward A.

At Ashted, Mrs. Hutton.

At Barford, Mrs. Mills, relict of the Rev. John M. 80.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Muxton, Mr. Richard Owen of Nantwich, to Miss Latham, niece to John L. esq. of Woore.

At Shrewsbury, Joseph Carless, esq. banker, to Miss Rowlands, of the Abbey Foregate.—Mr. E. Botevyle, engraver, to Miss Jones.

At Diddlebury, Mr. Fewtrell, of Holdgate-hall, to Miss Ann Pearce, of Field hall.

Died.] At Ellesmere, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Welshpool, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. David L.

At Eaton, near Stoke, Miss Ann Skitt.

At Withington, the Rev. Corbet Browne, who had been rector of Withington and Upton fifty-six years, aged 80.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Mr. Davies, dissenting minister.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Baxter.—Mrs. E. Lloyd, 81.—Mrs Evans.

At Blaeco, near Whitchurch, Mr. Arthur Davies.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham canal navigation, held for the purpose of tak-

ing into consideration the expediency of applying for an act to enable them to raise money for the completion of that canal to Worcester, it was unanimously resolved that application should be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to raise the sum of 163,000l., by creating 4200 new shares at 40l. each.

Married.] Mr. S. Roe, of Bernard's Green, to Mrs. Kerby, of the Unicorn, Malvern.

At Knighton-upon-Team, Mr. John Dench, of Longdun, to Miss Good, of Aston.

At Northfield, Mr. T. Stobbs, of Hopwood, to Miss E. Summers, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel S., of the Bell Inn, Northfield.

At Ripple, Captain J. T. Baines, of the 89th regiment, to Miss Mary Lucas, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. rector of Ripple.

At Worcester, Lieut. Sockett, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miss Blew, daughter of Mr. William B.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Morgan, baker.—Mrs. Kinsey, relict of William K., esq.—Mrs. Chamberlain, 70.—Mr. Haddock.

At Bengworth, Mrs. Dingley.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, Miss C. Biggs, eldest daughter of Thomas B. esq.

At the Hill House, Yardley, Mrs. Biddle.

At Dudley, Mr. Drum, of the Swan.—Mrs. Wright, of the Hen and Chickens.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Michael Cullwick, of the Crown Inn.

Miss Cooksey, eldest daughter of the late Holland C. esq. of Bracc's Leigh.

At Great Witley, Mr. W. Cresswell, youngest son of Mr. Joseph C.

At Clifton, near Worcester, Miss J. Stone.

At Inkbarrow, Mr. Thomas Randle.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was more fully attended than on any former occasion. Mr. Hudson, of Home Lacey, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best pen of fine woolled ewes, wool and carcases both considered. A pen exhibited by the president, Mr. Scudamore, were particularly admired for the fineness of their fleeces. Mr. T. A. Knight gained the preference for the best three-years old heifer, and also for the best two-years old ditto, but returned the amount to the funds of the society. In making the latter award, the committee announced the intention of the society not to encourage the exhibition of animals fattened beyond all useful purpose. The heifers of Mr. Martin, of Wistaston, and Mr. E. Jefferies, of Pembridge, attracted much notice. The premium for the best new variety of the apple was also adjudged to Mr. Knight, and returned to the society by that gentleman. Nearly twenty specimens of new varieties were produced on this occasion: next to Mr. Knight's those of Mr. Westwood and Dr. Symonds were most approved of; and this exhibition was rendered more than usually interesting, by beautiful drawing of the Foxwhelp apple, exquisitely coloured from nature, and most obligingly submitted to the inspection of the society by a young lady, who has expressed her intentions to make similar drawings of all the old provincial fruits; the idea was highly agreeable to the meeting, and the fair artist has shewn that she is fully competent to the very able execution of the task. Before the society adjourned, a new premium was ordered to be given at the next Candlemas meeting, to the person who shall exhibit any new implement in husbandry, which shall be most approved of at such meeting. Amongst the animals seen on this occasion, a yearling wether of Mr. Kedward's, being a cross between the Ryeland and Spanish breeds, was particularly admired; being afterwards slaughtered, it was found to contain more than twelve pounds of loose fat, and it weighed twenty-two pounds per quarter. An ox, the property of Mr. Turberville, could not fail, from its size and make, to obtain much notice. It was the opinion of many eminent breeders, that this animal, when completely fat, may even exceed the weight of the famous Durham ox, so long exhibited throughout England.

Died.] The Rev. Mr Gilbert, of Kent-Church. He was out a shooting with some friends, near the Grittre, Monmouthshire; on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced, his friend's gun went off, and lodged the charge in the side of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered for three days and expired.

At Shobdon Court, W. Hanbury, esq. who succeeded to the estates of the late Lord Bateman. To the manners of the gentleman, he joined the acquirements of the scholar, and will be long lamented by the tenantry and the poor of his neighbourhood.

At Hereford, Mrs. Tully.—Mrs. Rogers, 31.—Mr. E. Warings, many years a subdivision clerk in the militia.

At Kington, the Rev. S. Philipps, rector of Little Marcle, and perpetual curate of the chapelries of Stanford Bishop, and Wacton, in this county.

At Leominster, Mrs. Jane Taylor.

At Bromyard, Mrs. Anne Wynne, relict of William W. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Guest, many years vicar of that town.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Elmore, Mr. T. Martin, of Standish, to Miss Hannah Vick.

At Gloucester, Mr. Whalley, to Miss Morse.

At Cirencester, Mr. Francis Lamb, of Witney, Oxfordshire, to Miss Radway.

At North Ashton, Edward Golding, jun. esq. eldest son of Edward G. esq. of Maiden Early, Berks, to Miss Frances Bowles, eighth daughter of Oldfield B.

At Minsterworth, Mr. W. Vizer Ellis, to

Miss Barry, eldest daughter of the Rev. Martin B. of Gloucester.

Died.] At Horton, Mrs. May.

At Yate, Mr. Bennett.

At Leckhampton, of the small-pox, Mr. John Davis.

At Newnham, Mrs. Pick, relict of Mr. Francis P. 69.

At Cirencester, Mr. D. Masters, 66.

At Down Ampney, Mr. Allsep, 44, and the same morning his wife, Mrs. A. 45. Grief for the loss of her husband is ascertained to have been the cause of the premature dissolution of the latter.

At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Hill.

OXFORD.

Married.] J. C. Field, esq. of Adderbury, to Miss Charlotte Ford, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas F. of Calcutta, in the East Indies.

At Fringford, near Bicester, Mr. John Scrivener, of Stretton Audley, to Miss Slatter, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Tidmington.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Guest, to Miss Eliz. Love.

Died.] At Kennington, near Oxford, Mr. John Huckle, master of the Fisher public-house.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Davis, printer. He had been for some time in a declining state, and was found dead in his bed, though he had been in his business the preceding afternoon.—Mr. T. Whiting, many years cook at Baliol college.

At Waterstock, in his 83d year, Sir W. Henry Ashhurst, late one of the justices of the court of King's Bench.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Brickhill, on his way from Liverpool, where he lately arrived from America, Mr. Robert Murray, merchant, of New York, fifth son of the late Doctor John Murray, of Norwich, 40. He had been absent more than 16 years, and revisited this country in the hope of alleviating the symptoms of a pulmonary complaint. To native worth and great mercantile abilities, were united in him principles of the strictest integrity.

The Rev. N. Gilbert, rector of Bledlow, to which living he succeeded on the death of Dr. Davie, master of Baliol College, in 1798. He was a native of Antigua, and related to some of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British settlement at Sierra Leone, and on his return to this country, was presented by Mr. Whitbread to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his care, as well as an able and successful minister of that gospel which was his own support through various trials of life, and happily in his experience proved an unfailing source of consolation under the struggles of dissolving nature.

At Huntingdon, Captain Cross of the Northampton militia, and eldest son of the late William C. Esq of Bath.—Miss Maule, only daughter of Mr. M. attorney.

At Hartford, near Huntingdon, John Wye, esq. 71.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Philips, jun. of Blakesley, to Miss Alice Pittam, of Woodend.

At Northampton, Mr. Wykes, of London, to Miss Shelton.

Died.] At Thrapston, Mr. John Barber.

At Maxey, Mrs. Sisson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Charles James Hoare, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Poem on The Shipwreck of St. Paul.

Married.] Mr. Sanxter, of Horseheath, to Mrs. Mason, of Waterbeach.

At Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Stuart, to Mrs. Elizabeth Eversden.

Mr. Henry Thurnal, of Whittlesford. to Miss Grain, only daughter of Mr. Peter G of Shelford.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of William A. esq. At the age of 14 he weighed upwards of 15 stone, and at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, upwards of 22 stone. Though of extraordinary size, and a gross habit, he enjoyed very good health till within a few hours of his death, which was the result of a mortification, caused by the fall of a piece of timber against him, a few weeks since, of which he took no notice till surgical assistance could no longer be of any avail.—Mr. George Read, of the Club inn.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Wilson, saddler.—Mrs Ann Bowlett.—At the house of his father, Mr. W. Beales, surgeon, Mrs. Wynter, relict of the Rev. Philip W. rector of Exhall-cum-Wexford, Warwickshire, 37.—Mr. Hazard, of the Eagle and Child inn.

At Guilden Murden, Mr. Simeon Leete.

At Cottenham, the Rev. Thomas Baron, 28 years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place, 53.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the commissioners under the Paving act at Norwich, it was proposed to widen the approach of the Castle-hill by taking down some houses in the Golden Ball lane; it was also proposed, that the sum of 10,000l. or 15000l. should be borrowed, under the authority of an act, in order to enable the Commissioners to contract for paving the principal streets in the course of two or three years.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Mann, of Denver, to Miss Susan M'Dougall, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral M'D. of Calton.

At Swaffham, Lieut. Thornton, of the West Middlesex militia, to Miss Whitby.

At Norwich, Mr. Richard Barnham, officer of excise, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Holmes.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Oxley, merchant, to Miss Sarah Store.

At

At New Buckenham, John Briten, gent. of Winfarthing, to Miss Dodd, daughter of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary.

The Rev. Castres Mutt Donne, rector of Barningham, and vicar of Hempnall, to Frances, third daughter of the Rev. H. C. Manning, of Thetford.

Died.] At Melton, Mrs. Tuttle 55.

At Heywood-hall, in Diss, Mr. Rix, 38.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. R. H. Minns.—Mrs. Larke, wife of Lieutenant L. governor of the naval hospital at Yarmouth.—Miss Lambert, daughter of the late Mr. B. L.

At Lynn, Mrs. Brindley, wife of Mr. B. ship-builder, 37.—Mr. Clarke.

At Caister St. Edmund, near Norwich, Mr. Benjamin Hawkes, 75.

At Stoke Ferry, Mr. Hawse Henson, 21.—Mr. John Pooley, 71.

At Weasenham, Mrs. Whitby, 34.

At Colney, Mrs. Lindoe, 70.

At Norwich, aged 52, the Rev. John Walker, one of the minor canons of the cathedral. He was perpetual curate of St. Peter per Mountergate, and of St. John Timberhill, in that city, vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and vicar of Bawdsey, in Suffolk. The three first are in the gift of the dean and chapter, the last in the gift of the crown. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was an excellent scholar, and possessed a very brilliant imagination, and a most refined taste. He had for many years been a martyr to the gout, which had latterly obliged him to retire from the world, which had long been charmed with his eloquence, and benefited by his discourses; for of this once pupular preacher it may almost be said, "that truths divine came mended from his tongue."—Miss Elizabeth Roe, 19.—Mrs. Bell, 84.—Mrs. Gibson, 45.—Mr. James Storey, son of the late Rev. W. Armine S. of Carleton, 42.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rackham, 54.—Mr. Cooper, who by industry in early life, acquired a competent fortune in trade, from which he had retired for a considerable time.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, 63.—Mr. T. Anstead, 40.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Sylett, of Finningham, to Miss Moon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Thwaite and Becingham.

Mr. E. Arnold, of Beccles, to Miss Fuller, of Tiswell.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Banks, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Lankester.

At Fornham St. Martin, the Rev. Henry Hasted, preacher of St. Mary's, Bury, and rector of Ickworth, to Miss Ord, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. O.

Died.] At Horningsheath, Mrs. Bayley, relict of Mr. B. schoolmaster of Whepstead.

At Lellenheath, Mrs. Mortlock, 84.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Muttock, 34.

At Yoxford, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. John P. 31.

At Ipswich, Sarah Lyons, 105.—Mr. E. Hayward, one of the common council, 64.

At Netherhall, in Thurston, George Chinery, esq. many years an eminent attorney of Bury, 61.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Chevallier, relict of the Rev. Temple C. of Aspall-hall.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Gestingthorpe, Mr. Jeffery Carter, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Rayner.

At Danbury, Mr. Thomas Belcher, to Mrs. Ellis.

At Dunmow, Mr Benjamin Evans, of Coggershall, to Rebecca Harrison, of Felsted.

At Hadleigh, Mr. George Fitch, of Leadenhall street, London, to Miss Higgs.

The Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss H. Keningale, of Great Horksley.

Died.] At Chigwell, Mrs. Clarance, wife of Mr Edward C. 65.

At Colchester, Mr. William Hunt, 82.

At Maldon, Mrs Wells, wife of Mr. Henry W. late of the White Hart inn

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Staples, 80. Many years since he was master of a respectable grocer's shop at Moulsham, and was at the same time a studious professor of the occult sciences but has for some years subsisted on the benevolence of friends.

At Aberton, Mrs. Luff.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Dowsing, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of the Ipswich Arms, 62.

At Flogringhoe, Mrs. Hines.

At Lexdon-lodge farm, Mr. James Marchant, 65.

KENT.

Married.] At Sherry, near Canterbury, John Brent, jun. of Greenland-dock, Rotherhithe, to Miss Susannah Kingsford, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson K.

At Plumstead, the Rev. Charles Graham, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth Cairnes, second daughter of the late Lieutenant Col. C.

At Benenden, the Rev Daniel Boys, vicar of that place, to Miss Sarah Rider Richardson, youngest daughter of the late William R. esq of Bermondsey.

At Canterbury, W Smith, esq. of Chartham place, to Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of Joseph Sladden, esq of Folkstone.

At Maidstone, Mr. Robert Brisleden, aged 75, to Mrs. Burvill, 77.

At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, John Hopkins, esq. of Rochester, to Miss E. Freud, daughter of Mr. John F. shipbuilder, Ramsgate.

At Minster, in Sheppy, Capt. Morris, of the royal navy, to Miss Bentham, of Danley, near Sheerness.

Died.] At Ditton-place, near Maidstone, Mr. John Golding, 80

At Hythe, Mrs. Gipps, mother of Mr. G. banker, of Canterbury, 76.—John Lott Eaton, esq.

At

At Deal, George Lawrence, esq. naval store-keeper, 82.—Mrs. Hayman, wife of Mr. Richard H. sen. Mr. George Sturgeas.—Mr. Hubbard, jun.

At Maidstone, Miss Elizabeth Halshed.—Mr. Robert Harris.

At Dover, Mrs. Pascall, wife of Mr. P. pilot.—Mrs. Jeken, 58.—Mrs. Styles, 78.—Mrs. Lane, wife of T. B. Lane, esq. 72.—Mr. Phineas Kennett, attorney and magistrate, 50.

At St. Botolph's-bridge, Mrs. Horton, 52.

At Rainham, Mr. John Fineh.

At Tunbridge-wells, Miss Garnar, only daughter of the late J. G. esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire, 18.

At Canterbury, the Rev. J. B. Price, vicar of Littlebourn.—Mr George Hammond, 39.—Mrs. Inment, wife of Mr. John I. 82.

At Cranbrook, Henry Troughton, esq. formerly of Fenchurch street, London, but for upwards of fifty years a resident at Cranbrook, 77.—Mrs. Mott, wife of Mr. John M. 46.

At Rochester, Mrs. Prudence Lambreeht, 86.

SURRY.

Married.] At Richmond, John Harrison, esq. of Mansion House street, London, banker, to Miss Lucy Henrietta Price, second daughter of Sir Charles P. of Spring grove.

At Sutton, John Botham, esq. of Park lane, to Miss A. Davies, of Epsom.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Winchelsea, H E. Allen, esq. of Bath-hampton, to Miss Fanny Lloyd, daughter of Thomas L. etq.

At Petworth, Thomas Chrippes. esq. to Miss S. J Knight, second daughter of the late J K esq.

Died.] At Chichester, while drinking a glass of wine, Mrs. Poole, a widow lady, of a most charitable disposition, and who retained all her faculties unimpaired to the advanced age of 99 years.—Miss Charge, 17.—William, son of Mr. William Milhurst, 15.

At Harrington, Charles Cartwright, esq.

At Thakeham, the Rev. Joseph Williamson, rector of that place, and formerly vicar of St Dunstan's Fleet street, London, near forty years, aged 82.

At Northiam, Mrs. Padgham, wife of Mr. John P.

At Water-gate-house, the lady of George Thomas, esq. M. P.

At Brighton, Mrs. Rolfe.—Miss Caroline Lucy Price, daughter of —— P. esq. of London.

At Lewes, William Tapsfield, 80.—Mr. E. Scott, second son of Mr. S. of Brighton, miniature painter.

At Henfield, Mrs. Phillips.

At Ailbourne, Mr. N. Bartenshaw. He fell down suddenly in a fit in his garden, and instantly expired.

HAMPSHIRE.

Twenty lots of land have been sold by the corporation of Chichester on which the intended street mentioned in our last is to be constructed. It will be called Bridge-street, will be twenty feet broad, and lead from the centre of High-street across the canal to Orchard-street Cross house.

Married.] At Milbrook, —— Fry, esq. to Miss Le Feuvre, eldest daughter of P. Le F. esq. of Southampton.

Died.] At Christchurch, sincerely and universally regretted, Mrs. Clapham, the wife of the Rev. Samoel C. A. M vicar of Christchurch, and of Great Ousbourn, in Yorkshire.

At Portsmouth, Captain Claringbold, of the East Kent militia, and of Goodnestone, near Wingham, in that county, 25.—Mrs. Stephens.—Mrs. Good.—Mrs. Marsh. Being sent for at night to attend a woman in labour, she was taken so violently ill by the way, that she fell, and afterwards rolled into a ditch, where she lay till four o'clock next morning. Being then discovered she was taken home, but survived only thirty-six hours.—Mr. Bush, father of Lieutenant B. of the royal navy.—Mrs. Lucas.—Miss Allen.—Mrs. Lye, 82.

At Southampton, Mrs. Durrell, wife of T. D. esq. banker.—Major Barclay, an old and good officer. He was aid-de-camp to General Crosbie.

At Cowes, Mr. George Parke, son of Lieutenant P. agent for transports at that place.

At Purbrook, Captain T. Hawker, of the royal navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Fonthill house, the furniture of which was a short time ago sold, is about to be pulled down and the materials disposed of. It was built, at a great expence, and with much magnificence, by the celebrated Mr. Beckford. This seems to be not uncommonly the fate of splendid structures of a modern date, notwithstanding they so greatly ornament the country. Thus it happened with Bubb Doddington's mansion, in Dorsetshire, with the superb house built at Cannons by the Duke of Chandos, and, since then, with the beautiful residence of Sir Gregory Page, at Blackheath, to say nothing of Gunnersbury, and many other places in the vicinity of London. At Fonthill, however, the deprivation is less, since the immense works of the costly edifice, in the form of a Gothic abbey, are carrying forward, and which is to be the successor of Fonthill house, by the name of Fonthill abbey. For the completion of this latter building, both within and without, the preparations of art, of every kind, are on the grandest scale.

Married.] J. Humphreys, esq. of Westbury, to Miss Dredge, of Frome.

At Weston, Robert Haynes, esq. of Westbury-under-the-Plain, to Miss Jane Bayly, daughter

daughter of Zachary B. esq. of Belle Vue, near Bath.

At Ruwde, Mr. Henry Griffith, jun. of Bath, to Miss Green.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of Richard C. esq.

At Bratton, J. Whitaker, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Richard Clark, serjeant major of the volunteers of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Pope, of the Crown and Thistle inn, Abingdon, to Miss Linders, daughter of Mr. L. of the Royal Oak, Tetsworth.

Died.] At Newbury, in St. Bartholomew's hospital, aged 85, Mr. John Brown, who many years kept a preparatory school at that place, and had to boast that the most learned of Newbury had been his pupils.—Mr. Rolfe, sen.—Mr. Thomas Stephens, late of the Red Lion inn, Newbury. He was thrown from the top of one of the Bath coaches, and killed on the spot.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, John Eld, esq. of Seigleford, Staffordshire, to the Hon. Louisa S. Sidney Smithe, daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Viscount Strangford, and sister to his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon.

At Sodbury, the Rev. H. Wintle, of Culham, near Abingdon, rector of Somerton, to Miss Ann Drayton, of Gloucester.

At Bristol, Richard Helps, esq. of Gloucester, to Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry.

At Bath, Mr. T. Edwards, of Bristol, to Miss Bull, niece to George Poole, esq.—Mr. James Langby, surgeon, to Miss Packer.

Died.] At Bath, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 62, the Reverend Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Swindon, Wilts, and brother to the Dean of Rochester. He was an active and valuable magistrate for the county of Oxford, during his former residence at Broughton Poges, and was not less so for the county of Wilts after his removal to Swindon. He was deservedly respected and esteemed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, as possessing in an eminent degree the most gentlemanly and prepossessing manners, united with the more solid virtues of unaffected piety and universal benevolence.—Mrs. Priddey.—Mrs. Hasey.—Lieutenant Colonel Romney.—Miss Royle, late of Warminster.

At Chard, Mr. Charles Edwards.

At Combhay, Mrs. Gale.

At Cranmore Hall, Mrs. Puget, relict of Richard P. esq 76.

At Claverton Farm, Mrs. Macarmick wife of Lieutenaot General M. and youngest daughter of Lady Jane Buller.

At Bristol, Mrs. Power, wife of Captain Edward P.—Mrs. M. Donoghue, 59.

Thomas Davis, esq. who, for more than forty years, was a diligent and faithful agent and land steward to the late and present Marquisses of Bath. As a well informed agriculturist, his numerous and very valuable communications to the Board of Agriculture, and the Bath and West of England Society, bear ample testimony. As an arbitrator of questions of right, between man and man, his judgment and integrity were always unquestionable. As a faithful subject, to the interests of his country, none was more zealous. As a husband and father, he was truly faithful and affectionate. As a friend of the social virtues, his chearful disposition and suavity of manners rendered him a pleasing companion; and his integrity and honour claimed the steady friendship of all who knew him. As a christian, his regular and steady observance of the great duties of religion was eminently conspicuous. In brief, in the general tenor of his life, he acted up to the standard of rectitude; and was one of the fairest ornaments of human society. His remains were entombed in the parish church of Horningsham, on the 16th. His noble patron, and his brothers (Lords George and John Thynne,) accompanied the family of the deceased, as mourners. A numerous train of tenantry and others, who also attended the solemn obsequies, testified, by their deportment, how much their departed friend was beloved in life, and lamented in death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. George King, to Miss Bruce, of Blandford.

At Amsty, Mr. William Dodge, junior, of Sherborne, to Miss Priscilla Hall.

Died.] At Sydling, Sir John Smyth, bart. 63.

At Blandford, Mrs. Jones, relict of John J. esq. and mother of the wife of Admiral Brine, 95.—Mrs. Waters, relict of Mr. F. W. junior, solicitor.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the evening of the 10th of November the middle arch of Honiton bridge, on the road from Exeter to Honiton, was carried away by the flood of water, and in the course of the night the whole of the bridge was destroyed. It was of considerable extent, 200 feet long by 99 wide, lately built at a considerable expence, and has not been completed more than six months.

Married.] At Holsworthy, Lieutenant Colonel Lachlan M'Quarie, of the 73d regiment, to Miss E. Henrietta Campbell, third daughter of the late John C. esq. of Airds, Argyleshire.

At Ipplepen, the Rev. H. Carne, curate of Crediton, to Miss Eliz. Lyde, third daughter of Philip L. esq.

Died.] At Little Fulford, Mrs. Tuckfield, sister to the late John T. esq 92.—R. Perring, esq. of Modbury. He was returning from Mempland, when his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence, that his shoulder was dislocated, his skull fractured, and he was otherwise so much bruised, as to occasion

occasion his death in two days. He was brother to Alderman Perring.

At Elcot, the infant son of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Heavitree, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Edward P. esq. of St. Kevern, Cornwall, 16.

At Exeter, Mr. William Sercombe.—Mr. Abraham Merrifield.—Mr Barnaby Lloyd.—Mrs. Marshall, relict of the Reverend John M. many years master of the free grammar school in this city —At the New London Inn, the lady of Sir William Langham, bart.

At Huntsham, William Troyte, esq. many years a magistrate for the county, 74.

At Totnes, Mr. Richard Brown, near forty years parish-clerk of that place, 82.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Mr. Thomas Snell, to Miss Grace Snell.

At St. Hilary, James Borlase, esq. solicitor, of Camborne, to Miss Moyle, daughter of Richard M. esq. surgeon, of Marazion.

Died.] At Launceston, Mrs. Cowlard, wife of the Reverend William C. 92.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. William Cutly.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Barnhill, Captain John Eckford, of the Hon. East India Company's naval service, to Miss Robina Scott Moncrieff, only daughter of Alexander M. of Barnhill, esq.

At Edinburgh, John Ferguson, esq. of Stronvar, to Miss Anne Geddes, daughter of Robert G. esq. of Cupar, Fife.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs Charteris, who had been in the Edinburgh theatre for more than thirty years. She succeeded the much-admired Mrs. Webb; and for many years after that actress left this city, was an excellent substitute, in Lady Dove, Juliet's Nurse, Deborah Woodcock, Dorcas, Mrs. Bundle, &c. &c.

At Old Aberdeen, in the 89d year of his age, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer. Possessed of the strictest principles of integrity, a good understanding, a warm friendly heart, and the most social disposition, his loss will be long and sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he had gone into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing, and, it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strong at the time, awful to relate, fell into it headlong! Before assistance came to him he had recovered himself, and was standing upright, although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours, and these in the most excruciating tortures, which prevented him giving any account how the dreadful accident happened.

At Kingston, near Forfar, John Maxwell, at the advanced age of 107. He retained his senses to the last; and, only a few hours before his death, gave directions as to his funeral. He was four times married.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Pleasant View, near Dublin, Mrs. Duquery, widow of Henry D. esq. and only sister of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state, and mother to the late Counsellor Duquery, one of the brightest ornaments of the Irish bar.

At Clonburrow, county of Dublin, William Fitzgerald, esq. father of Major F. of the Repository, in Stephen's-green. The remains of this respectable old gentleman were conveyed from Clonburrow to Kilkenny, the place of his birth. The great popularity the major acquired by his conciliating conduct in the years 1797 and 1798, is still gratefully remembered by all ranks, which was testified by the crowded attendance at his father's funeral to the place of interment. When leaving Carlow, the procession was composed of more than ten thousand persons; at Kilkenny, it was met by most of the respectable inhabitants.

In Queen's County, James Bradford, esq. agent to the late and present Marquis of Lansdown. He had accumulated 100,000*l.* and was remarkable for his penurious way of living. He used to come to London every year, and his first visit in town was to the Marchioness of Donegal. Mr. Bradford was very remarkable for his simplicity of dress, which was like a country farmer. He was in his 81st year.

At Dublin, in the 73d year of his age, much regretted, James Bradfield, esq. of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. Mr. B. although not born to affluence, was of that active and industrious disposition, that by great exertions in business, in this country as well as Ireland, (where he was the faithful steward upwards of 25 years to the late Earl of Mountrath and many other noblemen,) he acquired a very fine landed estate and considerable fortune with great credit and distinguished reputation. As a mark of affection for his native place, he has by will endowed a school at Stoke Ferry for the education of 25 poor children.—Mrs. Susannah Carter, relict of Henry Boyle C. esq. of Castlemartin, in the county of Kildare, and daughter of the late Sir Arthur Sheen, bart 93. She was mother of Henry Carter, esq. of Belgrave-house, in Leicestershire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St Petersburgh, Mrs. Angerstein, mother of John Julius A. esq. 93.

O. S. Matthew Guthrie, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of London and Edinburgh, physician to the first and second imperial corps of Noble Cadets in St. Petersburgh, and counsellor of state to his imperial majesty of all the Russias.

At Mutturah, East Indies, Lieutenant Francis Lodge Morres, of his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, 23. He was third son of the late Reverend Richard Morres, rector of Clonmeen, in the county of Cork, by Mary Role, daughter of Edw. Dalton, of Deer Park, in the county of Clare, esq. and niece of the late John Lord Eyre, nephew of Lord Frankfort,

fort, Baron Galmoye, of the kingdom of Ireland; and on the father's side also nearly related to Lord Viscount Mountmorres, Sir William and Sir John Mories, fine young men. He promised to be a bright ornament to his profession and country at large; as a friend, faithful, affectionate, and generous; as an officer, brave, humane, and resolute; most studiously attentive to his duty; ever mindful to the comforts, and attentive to the just complaints, of those under his command; ever seeking into, and always anxious to alleviate, the sufferings of the distressed. Such a character could not fail of being beloved and of being most sincerely regretted by society in general, and by the noble family, in particular, on whom he reflected such credit as a relative.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE herring fishery on the Sussex coast has had a favourable commencement, and great numbers have been taken.

Immense shoals of herrings have already appeared in Loch Toriden, and along the neighbouring coast, which promise a most successful fishing. During the fishing on the coast of Cathness, it is understood that upwards of 80,000 barrels of herrings have been taken and cured.

The French have begun to encourage the introduction of Italian manufactured silks into that country. Cheese is an article with which Italy supplies France at present. France has allowed the exportation of hops to Holland by the ports of Anvers and Weel, on the Meuse; as also freestone from the quarries at Andernaeh and of osiers, on the payment on the latter articles of a duty of 5 per cent.

The French Government has placed the Island of Capri under their Custom-house regulations in the same manner as that of Corsica. They have also subjected the Tunny fishery on the coasts of Sardinia to the same duties as the other French fisheries are liable to.

A treaty has lately been concluded between the regency of Algiers and the British, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cala, and Il bol, has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7,500 sanaques of wheat annually. The Day of Algiers has also ceded to the English the coral fishery on the coast belonging to that regency.

The Culeraine market is the most extensive and flourishing in Ireland for fine seven-eights wide Irish linen.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the different presidencies in the East Indies, to implore an additional duty of ten per cent. on neutral vessels trading to all parts of that country within the British jurisdiction. This is particularly aimed at the trade carried on by American ships between the East Indies and America, and eventually with Europe. The English East India Company finding it of immediate advantage to suffer the natives of Bengal to dispose of their cottons, muslins, and silks, to strangers, whose ready money might go to the government for taxes, encouraged the merchants of the American States to carry on a brisk trade to that country. It had its advantage, both to the Company and to the Americans, but it has at last exceeded the moderate bounds which the Company originally gave way to, and has created, in some degree, a rivalship with the company in supplying the European market. It is supposed that were it not for this trade to India, all Scotland would be insufficient to furnish the manufactured cotton wanted in America. The American ships in this trade are from 200 to 500 tons burden each. They sail in ballast and take cash to the amount of from 150,000 to 300,000 dollars each.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. 10 October, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars London:—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 174l. per share, ex-dividend of 4l. for the last half year;—Monmouthshire, 90l.—Grand Junction, 90l. to 91l. 10s. including a half yearly dividend of 1l. 10s. per share;—Ellesmere, 55l. to 56l.;—Croydon, 55l.;—Basingstoke, 28l. 7s.—Lancaster, 18l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription, 10s. premium to par;—West India Dock Stock, 149l. to 150l.—London Dock, 111l. to 112l.—Globe Insurance, 112l.

An Account *of the* Imports *and* Exports *to and from the Island of* Jamaica, *from the 30th of September*, 1805, *to the 30th of September*, 1806; *extracted from the Official Return laid before the Honourable House of Assembly.*

IMPORTS.

	To Kingston.	*To the Out-Ports.*	*Total.*
Horses	1281	66	1347
Mules	2890	192	3082
Asses	221	9	230
Horned Cattle	471	327	798
Barrels of Herrings from Great Britain and Ireland	12,827	34,264	47,091

Provisions

Provisions and Lumber from the British Plantations, viz.			
Flour, Barrels of	43	105	148
Bread, Hhds. of	5,630	635	6,265
——— Barrels of	15,421	6,491	22,362
——— Boxes of	917	1,009	1,926
——— Kegs of	523	316	839
Fish, Quintals of	104	166	270
Beef, Barrels of	164	462	626
Pork, Ditto	13	28	41
Butter, Firkins of	117	56	173
Lumber, Feet of	471,851	298,851	770,709
Staves and Heading	175,260	58,700	233,960
Shingles	89,456	84,000	173,456
Corn, Bushels of	156	772	928
Provisions and Lumber from the United States in American Vessels.			
Corn, Meal, and Flour, Barrels of	36,962	9,015	45,977
——— Hhds. of	86	34	120
——— Bags of	8,548	———	8,548
Bread, Barrels of	2,489	1,842	4,331
——— Kegs of	2,667	1,072	3,739
Rice, Tierces of	1,252	387	1,639
——— Hhds. of	1,141	600	1,741
——— Barrels of	11,188	14,115	25,303
——— Kegs of	367	247	614
——— Boxes of	3,359	2,305	5,664
Fish, Quintals of	419	———	419
——— Casks of	300	120	420
Corn and Peas, Bushels of	45,035	44,956	89,989
Lumber, in Feet	5,731,413	4,364,618	10,096,031
Staves and Heading	6,099,975	8,956,491	15,056 466
Shingles	10,533 411	5,896,220	16,426,631
Provisions and Lumber from the United States in British Vessels.			
Corn, Meal, and Flour, Barrels of	5,864	70	5,934
——— Bags of	———	75	75
Bread, Barrels of	140	77	217
——— Kegs of	210	100	310
Rice, Tierces of	444	45	489
——— Barrels of	50	162	212
Fish, Quintals of	80	———	80
Corn and Peas, Barrels of	120	———	120
Lumber, in Feet	240,629	28,000	268,629
Staves and Heading	326,190	19,000	345,190
Shingles	396,000	8,200	404,200
EXPORTS.			
SUGAR.			
To Great Britain, Hhds. of	53,830	75,331	129,161
——— Tierces of	6,031	11,305	17,336
——— Barrels of	851	994	1,845
To Ireland, Hhds. of	4,213	———	4,213
——— Tierces of	38	———	38
——— Barrels of	9,904	———	9,904
To British Plantations, Hhds. of	107	73	180
——— Tierces of	29	24	53
——— Barrels of	458	77	535
To the United States, Hhds. of	348	69	417
——— Tierces of	37	427	464
——— Barrels of	96	113	209
RUM.			
To Great Britain, Puncheons of	7,572	21,051	28,623
——— Hhds. of	352	291	643
To Ireland, Puncheons of	471	———	471
——— Hhds. of	219	———	219
To British Plantations, Puncheons of	2,538	1,828	4,366
——— Hhds. of	141	34	175
To the United States, Puncheons of	4,609	19,539	24,148
——— Hhds. of	2	6	8
To the Spanish Main, Puncheons of	485	38	523
——— Hhds. of	———	3	3

MOLASSES.			
To British Plantations, Casks of	69	24	93
To the United States, Casks of	29	377	406
GINGER.			
To Great Britain, Bags of	483	1,180	1,663
——— Casks of	479	101	580
To Ireland, Bags of	118	—	118
——— Casks of	105	—	105
To British Plantations, Bags of	1	12	13
To the United States, Bags of	24	957	981
PIMENTO.			
To Great Britain, Bags of	5,126	13,064	18,190
——— Casks of	319	338	657
To Ireland, Bags of	131	—	131
——— Casks of	16	—	16
To British Plantations, Bags of	—	8	8
——— Casks of	2	3	5
To the United States, Bags of	248	—	248
——— Casks of	358	58	416
COFFEE.			
To Great Britain, pounds of	21,094,536	7,355,906	28,450,442
To Ireland, pounds of	79,856	—	79,856
To British Plantations, pounds of	58,323	10,215	68,538
To the United States, pounds of	644,171	55,020	699,191

The Tonnage of Vessels trading to and within the Island of Jamaica for the same Period, was as follows, viz.

	TONS.
From Great Britain and Ireland to Kingston	56,131
From do. do. to the Out-ports	61,301
From America to Kingston	42,651
——— to the Out-ports	29,482
From the Spanish Main to Kingston	6,618
——— to the Out-ports	173
Droggers to Kingston	3,402
——— to the Out-ports	387
Vessels trading under the Free-port Act.	
To Kingston	6,483
To the Out-ports	1,113
Total of Tonnage.	
Great Britain and Ireland	117,432
America	77,133
Spanish Main	6,791
Droggers	3,789
Vessels under the Free-port Act	7,603
Grand Total of Tonnage	212,748

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing is nearly finished in most situations; and the favourable rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month, made the strong tilths and clover leys work well. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 65s. 9d.; Oats, 28s. 1d.; Barley, 38s. 11d.

The winter grain already up, covers the ground well with an healthy strong blade.

The young and store cattle continue to do well in the after maths and pastures, and by keeping out of the yards save much fodder.

Such feeding beasts as were not finished at grass, have been taken to the stalls, and put to turnips, ground corn, hay, and oil cake, or such provender the farmer can procure. Sheep have also been put to turnips, and, in the fen countries coleseed; and thrive and do well.

On wet commons and low wet pastures, many rotten sheep have been found.

There is but little variation in the prices of lean stock, which are in great abundance in jobber's hands. Stores and porking pigs sell well. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per stone of 8lb; Mutton, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

AFTER an intermission of a year, we are happy to announce another number of the Exotic Botany, in which Dr. Smith favours us with, 1. Amomum *grandiflorum*, a new species introduced by Professor Afzelius from Sierra-Leone, where this learned botanist sojourned some time under the auspices of the company. It is so like to the Amomum *exscapum* of Dr. Sims in the first volume of the Annals of Botany, that at first we thought it must be the same, it seems however to be very distinct, having a much greater number of spathaceous braetes, and the termination of the filament being quite entire and obtuse, which in *exscapum* is cleft into two sharp pointed teeth. 2. Zingiber *Zerumbet*. Mr. Roscoe has judiciously separated the Gingers from the genus Amomum; see his very learned paper on the Scitamineæ, published in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. This natural order was very imperfectly known to Linnæus, who had an opportunity of seeing very few living plants belonging to it; on this account we are very glad to see Dr. Smith so readily embrace every occasion of bringing us acquainted with them. 3. Andromeda *rotundifolia*, a near relation to Cortusa *Gmelini*, which in reality, it is here observed, belongs to this genus and not to Cortusa. This is one of Dr. Buchanan's plants gathered in Nepal: as is also, 4 Primula *denticulata* which seems to approach P. glutinosa, but is a much larger plant. 5. Colebrookea *oppositifolia*. A genus named in honor of Thomas Colebrooke, esq. chief judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts for the natives of Bengal, eminent for the pains he has taken respecting the plants of that country. Another plant under the same generic name occurs in Donn's Catalogue, but this Dr. Smith finds to be the Globba of Linnæus. The striking essential character of Colebrookea consists in the teeth of the calyx, which grow out after flowering into long feathery awns; a still more singular particularity is a single solitary seed in a Didynamious plant. This shrub was also gathered by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal.

The Botanical Magazine for the last month contains: 1. Wachendorfia *thyrsiflora*. The very species from which Professor Burman formed his generic character, and one of the most stately plants among the Cape bulbs, when in full vigour. It is remarked here to be now common in our greenhouses, and to thrive there with very little care. We have however very rarely seen it in flower, and never in that perfection, as described by Burman. This may perhaps be owing to its not being sufficiently supplied with water, during the growth of the flowering stem, of which Burman remarks it is so greedy, as to induce him to believe that it must naturally grow in wet places. 2. Moræa *ciliata* β. a blue flowered variety of one before published No. 1012. 3. Helonias *lutea*, the Veratrum luteum of Linnæus. The flowers however are white, and only like many others, turn yellow when dried. 4. Ophiopogon *japonicus*; the Convallaria japonica of former botanists. We have no doubt but that this plant forms a genus totally different from Convallaria. Why the Japanese call it snakes-beard, or what sort of beards the serpents of Japan wear, Kæmpfer has not informed us, or we might have been enabled to judge with how much propriety Mr. Gawler has adopted so whimsical a name. 5. Echites *suberecta* β. We suspect, but have not the means of determining, that this is a different species from E. *suberecta* of Jacquin. 6 Polygonum *crispulum*; supposed by Dr. Sims to be a mere variety of Atraphaxis *spinosa* of Linnæus, but has all the characters of a Polygonum, and is the same perhaps as *frutescens*, but Dr. Sims thinks more than one species have been confounded under this title, and therefore gives this a new specific name, leaving that of frutescens for the one described by l'Heretier. 7. A quarto plate, a beautiful figure of Melia Azedarach. Dr. Sims, contrary to the opinion of Professor Swartz, believes this and the *sempervirens* to be the same. Perhaps the Syrian plant may be different, but if so, this seems to have been the species described by Linnæus in his Flora Zeylanica, under the name here given.

In the Botanist's Repository, we find: 1. Broussonnetia *papyrefa* or the Paper Mulberry, a plant long known in our gardens, but which has not till of late years begun to bear fruit. The writer in this work remarks, that it neither belongs to the same class or order as Morus. Both, however, do belong to the same order (tetrandria); and many plants, naturally congeners, cannot in the artificial system be properly arranged under the same class: an imperfection in the system, which no one was more sensible of than Linnæus himself, and in such cases for the most part made his system give way to nature. The single circumstance of the male and female flowers being on distinct trees would not have induced the French botanists to have separated this genus from Morus: there is the greatest affinity between the two; indeed the only generic differences we can perceive are that Broussonetia has the segments of the calyx subulate and only one style and a single seed, whereas Morus has the former ovate and obtuse, a double style, and the rudiments of two seeds, one of which however always proves abortive. These differences are perhaps sufficient to separate the genera in a natural system, where no inconvenience would arise from it, as they would still stand close together, but it would have been much better to have kept them in the same genus, than to have thus forcibly dirtied them into different classes. "*Prævidendum est, ne plantæ congeneres et congeneres separentur.*" 2. Gnaphalium *grandiflorum*. It appears to us that there has been a good deal of confusion made between *grandiflorum* and *fruticans*; if we mistake not, the plant

here given was the original *fruticans* of Linnæus, and so Thunberg understood it, but Willdenow has judged otherwise, and has made this the *grandiflorum* and the *grandiflorum* of Thunberg his *fruticans*. We wish some one who has access to the Linnean herbarium would determine these plants. 3. Pontederia *dilatata*; first described and figured in Symes's Embassy to Ava, if it be really distinct from *hastata*. 4 Gardenia *radicans*, with a double flower. 5. Oxylobium *cordifolium* A new genus among the numerous race of papilionaceous plants of New Holland. It comes nearest to Gompholobium, but the legumen is sharp pointed, from which circumstance its name has been given (ὀξὺς λοβός). It is a pretty little shrub, almost constantly in flower, and ripens its seeds very readily with us, but has rather a rigid rough aspect.

In Paradisus Londinensis we have, 1. Pancratium *zeylanicum* of Linnæus here called *tiaræflorum*, a very apposite name, but we have repeatedly borne our testimony against changing established names. This rare plant is from the collection of Thomas Evans, esq. of Stepney. 2. Magnolia *gracilis*, the *tomentosa* of Thunberg, Kobus of Kæmpfer, according to Mr. Salisbury; but Thunberg describes this plant as having white flowers, whereas it is represented here with purple, and does not strike us as materially different from the Magnolia *purpurea* of Curtis's Magazine. 3. Bouvardia *triphylla*: the Houstonia *coccinea* of our nurserymen, but which Mr. Salisbury has very satisfactorily shown not to belong either to Houstonia or Ixora, to which last it had been referred by Jacquin and Cavanilles. It is named in honour of Dr. Charles Bouvard, superintendant of the Jardin Royal, at Paris, in the infancy of that establishment.

The English Botany for last month, except Lichens and Confervas, contains nothing but four species of willow. 1. *Salix fragilis*. 2. *Russelliana*. 3. *arenaria*. 4. *glauca*; of which the second is a new species. Nothing can be more grateful to the botanist, than to receive a satisfactory explanation of such large and difficult genera: when Dr. Smith shall have gone through the English species, we apprehend that it will be no very difficult task to complete the description of the genus, as far, at least, as respects the European species.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

See Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train;
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

BETWIXT the 18th of October and the 18th of November, the weather has been very variable. For some days at first it was unusually hot It then became cloudy and damp. In the night of Monday, the 26th of October, we had a heavy storm of wind and rain, from the south west. On Tuesday, the 2d of November, we had another from the south, which lasted for three or four hours: during this time the wind was higher than I have almost ever remembered it; and the rain poured down in torrents. On the 12th and 13th we had a very severe frost, and, on the latter day, a considerable fall of snow: the wind was in the east, from which quarter it continued to blow till the 17th, when it veered to the south-west and and the weather became milder and more pleasant.

In my last Report I remarked that I believed all the Hirundines had then left us, as at the time of writing the report, I had not seen any of the species for several days past. On the 24th of the same month, however, I saw three swallows; but these were the last that I observed.

October 24. The white jasmine (*jasminum officinale* of Linnæus), the whore-flowered sage (*salvia verticillata*), officinal comfrey (*symphytum officinale*), and meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), continue still in flower. Several of the woodbines are now in flower for the second time.

October 30. This was a warm and delightful day. The bees were flying about in great numbers; and, in the gardens, I remarked two or three different species of moths, in considerable abundance, flitting round and alighting upon the arbutus trees, which were full in bloom. Flies of different kinds were also very numerous upon the flowers of the Michaelmas daisies.

The holly is a shrub that usually flowers in or about the month of May. But a variegated holly which was removed in the spring, had its flowering checked, and is now in great beauty. The ivy is also now in full flower. It seldom indeed happens that these two shrubs are in bloom at the same time, although the berries are always (about Christmas) ripe together.

November 1. The leaves of the oak and elm are turned dry and brown, and a great many of them, but particularly of the elm, are shed. The ash, lime, hazel, and sycamore trees are nearly all stripped of their foliage.

Primroses and polyanthuses have for some days been in flower in the gardens.

Snipes are returned to the marshes. The Royston crows are also returned, and occasionally to be seen about the sea sands in considerable numbers.

November

November 10. The Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), is in flowet.

November 13. Herrings have been this day caught for the first time the present season. The quantity however, has not been such as to give any favourable hope of a very succesful season. The wind was in the east at the time of their arrival on the coast.

November 15. The severely cold weather that we have had for the last few days has brought several species of wild fowl to our rivers, which would not otherwise have been so early seen.

November 18. A large elm tree immediately opposite to my window has not yet entirely lost its foliage.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of October, to the 24th of November, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.05. Nov. 14. Wind W.
Lowest 28 90. Nov. 19. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 56 hundredths of an inch. } On the 10th the barometer stood at 29.5, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was no higher than 28.94.

Thermometer.

Highest 54°. Oct. 25 and 26. Wind S. W.
Lowest 28°. Nov. 13, 22, and 23. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } The mercury was as high as 38°. in the morning of the 20th, and at the same hour on the 21st it was at only 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report, is equal to 5.2 inches in depth. In this neighbourhood the rains have been frequent, and on the 12th and 19th there were falls of snow. Here, indeed, the snow has been trifling; but in many parts of the country, deeper falls of snow were scarcely ever remembered at so early a period of winter. Three or four times the frost has been severe, but it lasted a few hours only. On five days the fogs have been thick, but not equal to one or two experienced the last month. Many days during the month have been attended with violent winds, and on the coast much damage has been done to shipping; several vessels have gone to the bottom, and a great number of valuable lives have been lost.

The comet is still visible, and may be seen in the constellation Lyra. The average height of the thermometer for the month is rather more than 40°, and that of the barometer 29.51 inches.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WROTE to say that from the proximity of the moon, and the quantity of clouds and vapour, I have not seen the comet since Sunday the 15th, when I found it with difficulty, till this evening.

I have now found it without any difficulty (8 P. M.) about 2° nearly perpendicularly below β Lyra. Train clear, and of a silver brightness, nearly pointed to the zenith: about 1° ½ in length, and about 30′ broad; denser than I have seen it any time since this month began, and brighter. As it borders so nearly on the milky way, it will be for two or three days somewhat obscured in passing it, by the resemblance of the light.

It is just in the position which above three weeks back I had marked on the celestial globe; and I flatter myself it will confirm my conjecture, and be considerably longer, and yet more conspicuous.

Greatly too much was allowed, by some inadvertence, for its progress in right ascension and declination in forty-eight hours.

It is almost needless to observe, that the perihelion above noted will give nearly the right ascension and declination. I expect the declination is now nearly at its maximum.

It is also obvious that the comet, being within about 2° of the circle of perpetual apparition, only sets for a very short time, and rises with very little difference of azimuth from its setting. Before sun-rise it must now be very beautiful. Your's, &c.

Truro, Friday night, Nov. 20, 1807. C. LOFFT.

ERRATA.

No. 164, page 364, for *Elves*, read *Ellis*.

End of the fifth line from the bottom of page 317, read *Roman writer*.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 165.] JANUARY 1, 1808. [6 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS OF POPE.

[The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has much Satisfaction in presenting to his Readers the following elegant Letters of Mr. Pope, none of which have appeared in any of his printed works. The four first were addressed to John Caryll, jun. Esq. of Ladyholt, in Sussex; the fifth to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; and the sixth to the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, in Gerard-street, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.]

London,
March 1, 1712.

DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity of a fitt of the headake, which confines me to my chamber, to enjoy some pleasure at least, that of writing to you. Most men in this towne are every where but at their own houses, mind every thing but their own business, kiss every thing but their own wives, and so forth. Infected with this humour, I here saunter my time away in ev'ry thing but just what I should think of, and be employed in; I am talking whole days to men I have no value for, and neglect writing to those for whom I have the greatest; I am carrying on the ceremonials of civility, and forget the essentials of friendship. But sickness, which often makes us regard our duty when nothing else will, has now that good effect upon me, and 'tis literally in sober sadness I assure you how truly I love you. This alone is a sufficient reason to me, not to wonder in the least that you have so long denied me the pleasure of a line, that you are in company you like; while I would have you take it for a reason for my silence, that I am in company I do not like (generally speaking). Were it not for the hours I pass with Mr. Curyll every day, I should be wishing for my shades and solitude again; and 'tis no compliment to tell you that the greatest pleasure I have is in the same place where I feel the greatest concern, the one in his conversation, and the other in his confinement. I heartily wish him in health, tho' it be at the expence of losing him, and tho' rather than lose him, I would lose my own health.

Being conscious that I have nothing to say worth your hearing (besides the truth I have just now told you), I hope this epistle will find you in the properest place, at a vacant hour, and at your full ease, in the castle; you may there open it instantly, and opportunely; but I should be much concerned if at the arrival of it you should leave off a game at shittlecocke, or any such important employments as I hear you are taken up with. Indeed, should the bell be just ringing to prayers, I might hope you would not only prefer the perusal hereof to any such foreign avocation, but even read it twice, or perhaps thrice over, leisurely and patiently.

I was in hopes of seeing you some time this winter in towne, and am sorry you persist so obstinately bent to defraud it of your company. There are many dozens more of melancholy ladies this winter here than there were the last, when they had your regards. Since you will needs be in the right before your time, and be so wise at five-and-twenty as to love your lady, I beg it of your humanity to recommend me to one or two dozen of them, which will serve my ordinary occasions well enough: but if you know one particular nymph that can carry herself and me, better than usually, whom you can give upon your word, pray acquaint me, that I may wear her chain forthwith; I fancy my size and abilities may qualify me to match her monkey very well. But let me know this, I beg you, by the very first post, for fear my ardour and amorous inclination should be quite gone beforehand.

To be serious, dear Sir, I very much desire to hear from you, upon any subject whatever, nor let it be an excuse that you have little to say, after such stuff as I have sent you. The most welcome thing you can possibly say, is that you are so good as to be a friend to me, and to take in good part the freedoms I

use with you, as well as the profession I shall ever be proud to make, of my being, with all real affection and sincerity, and without all punctillio or compliment,

Dear Sir,
Your most faithfull
and obedient humble Servant,
A Pope.

To John Caryll, *jun. Esq.*
at Ladyholt, in Sussex.

Binfield,
Oct. 14, 1712.

DEAR SIR,

Tho' I writ to you but the last post, I shall not pretend I am asham'd or concern'd to trouble you so soon agen, as the common phrase is, since (to speak fairly) no man, not you yourself, can be at ev'ry hour so well imployed, but that you may look over a letter without much loss of time, tho' of never so small moment. And indeed the making of apologies is only an art people have found out to be impertinent twice, under pretence of understanding that they have been so once. How soon Mr. Caryll may return from abroad I cannot tell, and send the inclosed now that he may not be the last man that knows how grateful his two most kind letters were to me. Methinks I may be admitted to talk to him upon paper now, tho' possibly he may not hear me these three weeks; as well as I talk and converse with you all, almost every night in my sleeping dreams, no less than every day in my waking ones. As the prospect and scenes of Ladyholt have something visionary in them, even when I really see them, so methinks my very ideas, and traces of memory, in what relates to your family, have something so like reallity, that the bare remembrance is more lively and agreeable than the present fruition of all other conversation.

But what particularly moves me to accost you so presently a second time, is a period or two of your most pleasing letter, which demands another sort of reply than was any way of a piece with the idle raillery and frank impertinence of my last. 'Tis no affectation to say, that when I write to some few in the world, whom I love too well to be always telling 'em so, my soul flows out in every word, without the least shadow of art or thought, my natural humor takes its course, and whether I am gay, or uneasy, I write myself out to the end of the paper, just as I then am. In my last, I had a whimsical fitt upon me, which might proceed from the good humor two letters from Mr. Caryll, and one just arrived from you, had spread over me; and I was so pleas'd with your kind expressions of friendship, as to forget even to thank you for 'em. 'Tis not very natural for a man to make a fine bow to a fair mistress, just after she has granted him the highest favour: there's an abruptness in true gratitude; we swallow the kindness whole that we greedily receive, and express our sense of it at leisure afterwards. Be then assured, Sir, in one word, that I really value you, and heartily love you: that you was not mistaken in what you are pleas'd to say you observ'd of my manner of taking leave of your family, which indeed was not void of some confusion, as well as concern. For in truth, I can't but feel some confusion when I am sensible of an obligation which I know I can no way return; and 'tis in those moments only that I could curse my narrow fortune, and repine at Providence. All things else I am pretty easie under, even under injuries or calumnies (some of which kind I have been lately a sufferer by, and from a certain lady you and I talk'd of). But two lines of that admirable master of human life, Horace, are sufficient (well considered) at any time to comfort a man in those circumstances:—

Falsus Honor juvat, & mendax Infamia terret,
Quem? nisi mendosum, & mendacem.

As I shall ever wish for what may be pleasing to you, so I hope you have by this time the company of Mr. Stafford, for whom the extreme friendship you profess'd, together with a certain *je ne sçay quoi* in the looks of that gentleman, which bespoke an unusual benevolence in me at first sight towards him, have imprinted in me a strange desire to be happy in his acquaintance. As 'tis natural for men who enjoy but little present happiness, to let their thoughts run forwards to some other in reversion, so I cannot but hope it may not be impossible for us to meet some time this winter in London, and (if you'l be so kind to give me notice) your time shall be mine, since I never go thither for any other business than to find those I love—of which number I beg you to think none has a greater share than yourself in the sincere affection and esteem of,

Dear Sir,
Your most faithfull
and obedient Servant,
A. Pope.

My

My most humble service to the good family—and also make commemoration of Mr. Browne.

For John Caryll, jun. Esq. at Ladyholt, in Sussex.

DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 8, 1712.

THERE is a passage in your last letter which I may reasonably say makes it the kindest I ever received; but as people are never more apt to take little exceptions than when they love most, so there are two things in yours which I'll blame no farther than in barely mentioning them. That compliment you pass upon my wit, as if I writt rather to sooth my own vanity than to prove my affection; and the excuse you seem to make for not writing sooner: as if I pretended to so ridiculous a dominion over your time, or expected you to be very punctual, where you are not in debt. One might as well be displeas'd at the sun for not shining out ev'ry day we would wish him to do so, tho' he be always serviceable to us when most he seems retir'd; as at a friend, who is ever in a kind disposition towards us, for not manifesting it every day by writing. But if the inclination of a friend towards us, and his bare good will and benevolence, be ever to be acknowledged; how much more that convincing rhetoric of action; and protection! which you so gallantly slurr over with the gay term of *wrestling for a friend?* But consider, Sir, your person and limbs are not absolutely your owne, there's a lady has her part in them, who would lament much more, if but a nerve of yours were sprain'd, than all the friends I have would ever do, tho' my brains were beat out. For (to tell you the plain truth) this is the opinion I entertain of almost all those who generally are styl'd such in the world; our minimal, unperforming friends! As for my own part, whom have I been ever able to oblige? whom have I ever serv'd to that degree? by what right or meritt can I pretend to expect a signal service from any man? I am seriously far from imagining, that because people have twice or thrice been civill to me, they are bound always to serve me; the prior obligation was mine, not theirs. Or (if they like my poetry) that because they *laugh with me*, they will therefore *cry for me*. But I must be content to take my fortune, with all my own sins upon my own head. Sir Plume blusters, I hear; nay, the celebrated lady herself is offended, and which is stranger, not at herself but me; Mr. W. (they say) is gloomy upon the matter, the tyrant meditates revenge, nay the distressed dame herself has been taught to suspect I serv'd her but by halves, and without prudence. Is not this enough to make a man for the future neither presume to blame injustice, or pity innocence; as in Mr. W's. case to make a writer never be tender of another's character or fame? as in Belinda's. To act with more reserve, and write with less? I have another storm too rising from the bigottes, the most violent of animalls, on the score of not having altered some true lines in the second edition of the Essay on Criticisme. Yet (as to the two first quarrels) I can be satisfy'd in my conscience of having acted with honour, and (as to the last) I dare stand to posterity in the character of an un-bigotted Roman Catholick and impartial critick: I dare trust future times, and lye down contented under the impotence of my present censurers, which, like other impotence, would naturally vex and seize one more, the less it can do. As to my writings, I pray God they may never have other enemies than those they have yet met with; which are, first priests, secondly women, (who are the fools of priests) and thirdly beaus and fops (who are the fools of women).

You see, I write in some heat; but I would not do so, if I had not a great opinion of the friendship of him to whom I write. This frankness, the more indiscreet it is, is the more an act of trust in me to you. My temper is really a little sower'd by all this, and yet more by a piece of surprizing news Mr. Southcote yesterday sent me, that the rascally scribbler of the Flying Post has maliciously reflected upon Mr. Caryll, on account of his crossing the seas at this time. Whether he is yet returned I know not, but if he be, I begg you to offer him my utmost service (if he can think me capable of any) with the only weapon I have, my pen, in reply to, or raillery upon, that scoundrell: and in whatever method he thinks most proper. I am on fire to snatch the first opportunity I ever had of doing something (at least endeavouring to do something) for your father, and my friend. I hope he is not now to be told with what ardour I love, and with what esteem I honour him, any more than you how sincerely and affectionately I shall ever be,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithfull, obedient,
and obliged humble Servant,
A. POPE.

The verses you inquire about were never written upon you any where else than in the letter

letter I sent you: 'Twas a meer piece of raillery, as you'll see (if you have not yet done justice upon them,) being only Mrs. N—'s verses on your lady, alter'd in a whimsical way and applied to yourself.

My most humble service attends the whole family.

I have given order to Lewis to send two of the Essays to Ladyholt.

To John Caryll, jun. Esq. at Ladyholt, in Sussex.

Binfield,

DEAR SIR, *December* 5, 1712.

WHILE you are pursuing the sprightly delights of the field, springing up with activity at the dawning day, rouzing a whole country with shouts and horns, and inspiring animalls and rationalls with like fury and ardour: while your blood boils in every vein, your heart bounds in your breast, and as vigorous a confluence of spirits rushes to it at the sight of a fox as cou'd be stirred up by that of an army of invaders; while the zeal of the chace devours the whole man, and moves him no less than the love of our country or the defence of our altars could do:—While, I say, (and I think I say it like a modern orator, considering the length of my period and the little sence that is to follow it)—while you are thus imployed, I am just in the reverse of all this spirit and life, confin'd to a narrow closet, lolling on an arm chair, nodding away my days over a fire, like the picture of January in an old Salisbury Primer. I believe no mortal ever liv'd in such indolence and inactivity of body, tho' my mind be perpetually rambling, (it no more knows whither than poor Adrian's did when he lay a dying). Like a witch whose carcass lyes motionless on the floor, while she keeps her airy sabbaths, and enjoys a thousand imaginery entertainments abroad, in this world, and in others, I seem to sleep in the midst of the hurry, even as you wou'd swear a top stands still when 'tis in the whirle of its giddy motion. 'Tis no figure, but a serious truth I tell you, when I say that my days and nights are so much alike, so equally insensible of any moving power but fancy, that I have sometimes spoke of things in our family as truths and real accidents, which I only dreamt of; and again when some things that actually happen'd came into my head, have thought (till I enquired) that I had only dream'd of them. This will show you how little I feel in this state either of pleasure or pain: I am fixt in a stupid settled medium between both.

But possibly some of my good friends whom we have lately spoke of in our last letters may give me a more lively sence of things in a short time, and awaken my intellects to a perfect feeling of myself and them. Dull fellows that want witt, (like those very dull fellows that want lechery) may, by well-apply'd stroaks and scourges, be fetch'd up into a little of either. I therefore have some reason to hope, no man that calls himself my friend (except it be such an obstinate, refractory person as yourself) will do me the injury to hinder these well-meaning gentlemen from beating up my understanding. Whipt wits, like whipt creams, afford a most sweet and delectable syllabub to the taste of the towne, and often please them better with the dessert, than all the meal they had before. So if Sir Plume should take the pains to dress me, I might possibly make the last course better than the first. When a stale cold fool is well heated, and hash'd by a satyrical cooke, he may be tost up into a kickshaw not disagreeable.

What you mention of the satisfaction I may take in seeing an enemy punish himself and become ridiculous by attacking me, I must honestly tell you is, and can be, none to me. I can hate no man so much as to feel a pleasure in what can possibly do my person no good, his exposing himself. I am no way the wiser for another's being a fool, and receive no addition of credit from another's loss of it.—As to the other case which you own would give a man the spleen, (the being misconstrued by the very people we indeavour to serve), I have ever made it my fixt maxime never to seek for any thing from a good action but the action itself, and the conscious pleasure of a sincere intention. As some proof that this is my real thought, I was not ignorant of such misconstruction even during the time I press'd the most to serve that lady. It may perhaps be often a blessing of God that a man wants the fortune and power he wishes for; which if he had, he wou'd imploy, possibly, in some sort of services to others, which might be fatall to himself.

I beg you to believe I am very sensible of your good will towards me, which you express so much in taking notice of every thing which I seem concern'd about. I cou'd be very glad to be with you and Mr. Stafford at Finden, tho' I verily believe you would run away from me as fast as your horses cou'd carry you. Besides two accidental reasons that make me very desirous of knowing Mr. Stafford,

(one,

(one, that he is much your friend, and the other that I have particular obligations to his father) I have a generall one, which is likewise a very strong inducement; that universal good character which I find he has, even among people that scarce commend any man. I make him no compliment when I say, that I have heard the vain commend him for his modesty, and the drunkard for his temperance. And a man in these days must have excellent qualities indeed, who gains the esteem of the world, without complying with its vices and follies.—I am, with all truth, most heartily, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged Servant,

A Pope.

My humble service to Mr. Richard Caryll, who, I hear, is with you at Finden.

To Mr. Caryll, jun. at Finden.

Tuesday.

If your ladyship shall be at home this evening, I shall take it as a favor to bring my mother to wait on you. If not, I could be very glad to wait on you myself in the morning. Methinks I have less of your company than any body else; and I have besides, a favour to beg of you for Mr. Vernon and myself. I am truly, Madam, Your most faithful and most humble Servant,

A. Pope.

To the Right Honourable the Lady Mary Wortley.

DEAR SIR, *Sunday.*

My Lord Bishop* was much concern'd at missing you yesterday; he desir'd me to ingage you and myself to dine with him this day, but I was unluckily præingag'd. And (upon my telling him I shou'd carry you out of town to morrow, and hop'd to keep you till the end of the week) he has desir'd that we will not fail to dine with him the next Sunday, when he will have no other company.

I write you this to intreat you will provide yourself of linnen and other necessaries sufficient for the week: for, as I take you to be the only friend I have, that is above the little vanities of the town, I expect you may be able to renounce it for one week, and to make trial how you like my Tusculum, because I can assure you it is in no less yours, and hope yo'ul use it as your own country villa, the ensuing season. I am faithfully yours,

To the Rev. Mr. Berkley, Gerard-street, A. Pope.

* Atterbury.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you a few observations on the short Statistical Statement of the Kingdom of Sweden, inserted in your last Magazine, page 481.

The extent of that country which is there stated to be 13,565 square miles, without mentioning whether they be English, German, or Swedish miles, happens to be incorrect every way. The best Swedish writers on this subject, as Swen Lagerbring, in his *Swea Rikes Statskunskap*, Stockholm, 1764; and E. Tuneld, in his *Geographie öfwer Konungariket Sverige samt därunder hörande Länder*, fifth edition, Stockholm, 1793, state the extent of Sweden at from 6,200 to 7,000 Swedish square miles; and more recent authorities have fixed it at 6,900 which is probably nearest the truth. Now 6,900 Swedish square miles in the proportion of $10\frac{33}{50}$ Swedish, to sixty-nine English geographical miles, gives 45,732 English square miles, and in the same proportion to fifteen German geographical miles, only 9,938 German square miles. The greatest length of Sweden is about 160 Swedish miles, and its greatest breadth seventy, which in English miles gives about 1,060 miles for its greatest length, and 418 for its greatest breadth.

With regard to the population of Sweden, it cannot be rated higher than three millions. In the year 1751, it amounted to 2,229,661. In 1772, to 2,584,261. In 1781, according to Mr. Coxe, in his Travels, fifth edition, vol. iv. p. 119, to 2,767,000; consequently within the space of thirty years, the number of its inhabitants had increased 551,361, or a fifth part of the whole population. Supposing, therefore, that the population of Sweden had continued to increase in the same proportion during the last twenty-six years, it would give us nearly the numbers stated by your correspondent, or rather 3,244,816. But as the war with Russia in 1789, and many epidemic diseases, particularly the small-pox, have caused great havoc among the inhabitants of Sweden, and as that kingdom has lately lost the province of Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen, with a population of about 120,000 individuals, the present population of Sweden cannot be rated higher than 3,050,000, of which number there are,

For Lapland	7,000
Finland	898,000
Sweden Proper . .	2,145,000
	3,050,000

Thus

Thus the average population of an English square mile would be about sixty-five individuals, and not 243, as stated by your Correspondent. But in some provinces the inhabitants are so thinly scattered, that Herjedalen, for instance, has only four, Jämteland 10, and Westbothnia 24 persons, on the English square mile. The governments of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmoe, are the most populous.

Mr. Gustavus Hedin, rector of the parish of Kräklinge, near Strengnäs, in Sweden, has kept his parish registers from 1739 to 1776, in a manner worthy to be imitated by all country clergymen. He has taken particular and accurate notice of the ages of the persons whom he joined in wedlock, and found that, in the course of thirty-seven years, the age at which the parties that were married at his church had entered into matrimony, was as follows:—

Yrs. of Age.	Males.	Females.
15	0	2
16	0	2
17	0	10
18	2	17
19	3	17
20	8	26
21	10	18
22	20	23
23	11	25
24	34	24
25	29	24
26	29	26
27	27	23
28	20	20
29	25	12
30	21	15
31	24	14
32	15	11
33	10	9
34	11	12
35	3	5
36	6	7
37	4	3
38	7	5
39	1	8
40	1	7
41	3	2
42	3	1
43	1	3
44	0	1
45	0	2
46	0	1
47	0	1
48	0	1
49	1	1
50	0	2
51	1	0

It appears from this enumeration, that spinsters need not despond before thirty-four, or even forty years of age, and that their situation, if not voluntary, is not absolutely hopeless, before the fiftieth year; but old batchelors date from the thirty-fourth year, and seem perfectly reconciled with celibacy at forty-four. This inference, however, bears only upon a country where great simplicity of manners prevails, and upon a period half a century distant from our times. How interesting would such statements of modern large cities be to the moral philosopher, and the politician!

The registers of the same Swedish parish state, that out of three-hundred and four married women, thirty-four were childless; twenty-eight had each one child only; thirty-three had two children each; forty, three; twenty-nine, four; thirty-two, five; thirty-four, six; twenty-eight, seven; twenty-two, eight; eight, nine; eleven, ten; three, eleven; one, thirteen; and one, sixteen; making in all 1310 children, to 270 mothers. Twenty-seven of them had only sons; thirty-three, only daughters; fifty, as many sons as daughters; eighty-eight, more sons than daughters; and seventy-two, more daughters than sons.

Hardly the tenth part of the population of Sweden is collected in towns. All Sweden contains only 105 market towns, nine of which count 4,000 inhabitants, and more; the other ninety-six reckon scarcely 300 inhabitants upon an average, very few of whom exercise any town trades or handicrafts. The towns lie scattered about at very great distances from each other. In the whole province of Herjedalen, which is nearly 120 English miles broad, there is not a single town; neither is there any in the still more extensive province of Jämteland. Stockholm, in 1802, reckoned upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. The laxity of morals which prevails in that capital, seems to be clearly deducible from the two following circumstances. The proportion of illegitimate children to children born in wedlock, from 1789 to 1798, was one in three, whilst at Berlin it is only one in eight, and in all the great towns of France one in nine. At Munich, it is one in four. The second circumstance is, that out of 1,460 diseased persons, who were admitted into the infirmaries at Stockholm, during the year 1806, not less than 261 had the venereal complaint. This disease is said to commit dreadful ravages even in the country, and is, no doubt, one of the causes why the progress of population is not

not very rapid, but rather stationary, and nearly the same as it was fifty years ago, namely, an average increase of about 23,000 individuals annually. In Finland, however, the population has been more than doubled within sixty-five years. The number of its inhabitants in 1741 was 408,839, and in 1806, 898,463, which still gives only thirty individuals for the English square mile.

Inoculating for the cow-pock has met with very great success in Sweden. To encourage it still more, the king, by a rescript, dated the 6th of December, 1806, has granted permission to the Board of Health, or *Collegium Medicum* at Stockholm, to expend 900 dollars, or 150*l.* sterling, annually, in rewards to those physicians who have most contributed to the success of the vaccine inoculation. Small as these rewards must be, they are in strict proportion with the opulence of the country, for the wealth of Sweden has been pretty nearly ascertained in the year 1800, when all kinds of property in landed estates, houses, buildings, forges, mines, capitals, &c. were valued, and has been found to amount to 176,060,774 dollars, bank currency, or

nbout . . .	£40,825,637
And adding to this sum household furniture at .	15,000,000
And the coin in circulation at	174,313
The whole wealth of Sweden may be estimated at .	56,000,000
Taking the interest of the productive capital of forty millions at ten per cent. gives . .	4,000,000
And the profits of trade at	1,700,000
We find the sum of .	£5,700,000

Which divided among three millions of individuals, averages an annual income of 1*l.* 18*s.* for each. But admitting that the valuation of property had been much too low, still it remains indubitable that the average annual income of a Swede is below 3*l.* The same reasoning applied to the capital of each individual, makes it 13*l.* 7*s.* according to the valuation; and allowing that valuation to have been 50 per cent. too low, does not raise it to 30*l.*

These calculations, though not strictly true, tend at least to prove that Sweden is still what it has always been reputed to be, a very poor country, and this conclusion is fully supported by the manner of existence of the Swedish labourer.

It was certainly over-magnanimous in the King of Sweden to provoke the aggression of the French in Swedish Pomerania: but if he should now be driven into a hostile confederacy against England, his country will be a still greater sufferer. Commerce will be nearly annihilated, and the principal sources of Swedish industry, fisheries and mines, will receive a check which must spread additional misery over a country, whose agriculture has to contend with a severe climate, and an unproductive soil. The southern countries alone, and Finland, raise in good years as much corn as they want for their consumption. The inhabitants of the northern provinces must be supplied from abroad. When this supply fails, they are forced to mix with their flower straw, roots, or the bark of the beech and the pine, in order to make what they call *stampebread*. Sometimes even they make it of nothing but bark. Could it then for a moment be wondered at, if the inhabitants of Sweden had expressed their disapprobation of an administration which has wantonly increased their misery, by an injudicious interference in the political broils of Europe?

But I shall delay the statement of the probable effects of a war with England on the industry and commerce of Sweden, till her unwilling hostility be no longer doubtful. In the mean time, I beg leave to add, that the fanciful explanation of the proverb to *lead apes in hell*, in the 469th page of your last interesting publication, is built upon an erroneous supposition. The English word *lead* is not collateral with the German *leiden*, to suffer, but with the German *leiten*, to *lead*.

And if I am not trespassing on the space allotted to statistical facts, in your valuable Magazine, I shall beg leave to mention a letter lately published *on the expediency of regulating the practice of variolous inoculation*, which strongly recommends the interference of Parliament on the subject, that the government of Piombino and Lucca has issued an order, on the 25th of December, 1806, by virtue of which every inhabitant is obliged under the penalty of 100 livres, to declare immediately whenever there is a person attacked with the small-pox in his family. The informer who reveals the existence of any concealed patient is to have fifty livres. Any house infected with the natural small pox is to be blocked up, surrounded with guards, and all communication with those within is to be interrupted. Any person endeavouring

to

to escape from such a house, is to be imprisoned for forty days. Fourteen days after the publication of this regulation, every one who never had the natural small-pox was to be inoculated for the cow-pock, and every new born child in future is to be vaccinated in the first two months after its birth. The inoculation is performed gratis by the physicians of the government, and any person who, after having undergone the vaccine inoculation takes the small-pox naturally, is to receive one hundred livres.

Whether it be possible to apply such severe regulations to a free and populous country, is doubtful; but that they are calculated to extirpate the loathsome and mortal variolous disease, cannot be denied. One part at least of those regulations, that which relates to rewards granted to persons who after having been vaccinated, still take the small-pox, might be easily adopted, and would, in the course of thirty years, prove, beyond contradiction, how far the vaccine inoculation may be trusted as a preservative against the small-pox. Your's, &c.

Pimlico, D. Boileau.
No. 6, Upper Eaton-street,
Dec. 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. BONE wishes to prove the propriety and the good resulting from the consolidation of farms, and brings forward the *plans* of a Caithness baronet to corroborate his assertions!

By his consolidation of farms, not for agricultural purposes, but for the introduction of sheep; this baronet, it appears, has ejected a great number of families, and has "built a town that the ejected farmers might be ready on the spot to eat the produce of his farm, and also built each ejected farmer a cottage and garden, with two Scotch acres of land that he might have the use of them."

If Mr. Bone calls building *one house*, building a town, he is right; for only *one* house of this said town is yet built, for which the baronet is well paid, having engaged it to Government, as an excise-office.

A shrubbery, planted to ornament this town, at an expence of one or two hundred pounds, has been cut down and let out for the annual rent of three pounds, to plant potatoes in; and those lots not built upon are let out for the same purpose, at the annual rent of five shillings each; so that one has to walk knee deep in mud before one can get to the few houses now building. I have not heard of any cottages built, but by this *plan* each comfortable farmer is reduced from a happy situation, to what in Caithness is called a *cotter*. Now, even to this day, a cotter *here* is obliged to work three or four days in the week for his landlord, and send him so many dozen of fowls and eggs, a few pigs, some wool, cheese, &c. &c. so that he can hardly be said to live; and this Mr. Bone calls an advantage!

In short, these ejected farmers are so distressed, that last year a vessel sailed from this place for America, having on board one hundred and thirty of them; and this very month another vessel sailed from hence with one hundred and fifty more of them!

A Highlander is partial to the spot on which he was born, and at home is content, if allowed to possess the small farm his father held; and there he is sluggish, indolent, careless, and happy. When abroad, he is enterprising, bold, and courageous; witness in our army at America, on the Continent, in Egypt, in India, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Maida, and Zealand: yet this brave race of men, from a blind policy, are driven from their homes!

I shall conclude with a northern toast —May they who prefer a sheep to a Highlander never want a *horn!*

Caithness, Your's, &c.
Sept. 30, 1807. John O'Groat.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations lately made in your Magazine concerning the use of the adverb *than* after the word *other*, have induced me to ask, what reason can be assigned, why this adverb is never admitted after the two adjectives, *inferior* and *superior*. These adjectives, like their Latin originals of the same orthography, are evidently of the comparative degree; it seems to me, therefore, somewhat remarkable, that the preposition *to* should be adopted and invariably made use of after these, and, I believe, after no other comparatives, to the entire exclusion of *than*, which notwithstanding has always been considered, as the only legitimate attendant of the comparative degree.

Your's, &c.

Hanslope, W. Singleton.
December 9, 1807.

BERWICKSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Abbey St. Bathan's	29	29	69	69	132	6	138
Ayton	244	325	679	774	218	185	1,453
Bunkle and Preston	127	133	315	359	98	40	674
Channelkirk	134	134	316	324	233	24	640
Chirnside	232	291	558	589	1,038	101	1,147
Cockburnspath	195	195	434	496	200	67	930
Coldingham	469	493	1,114	1,277	288	189	2,391
Coldstream	390	541	1,034	1,235	224	304	2,269
Cranshaws	32	32	77	89	30	6	166
Dunse	449	712	1,490	1,667	233	499	3,157
Earlstown	326	337	705	773	197	187	1,478
Eccles	390	390	795	887	389	70	1,682
Edrom	284	289	613	742	219	83	1,355
Eyemouth	170	218	410	489	40	210	899
Fogo	97	100	235	272	76	22	507
Foulden	80	80	175	218	222	14	393
Gordon	179	191	345	457	50	40	802
Greenlaw	252	294	595	675	70	125	1,270
Hume	97	101	182	233	97	20	415
Hutton	186	217	436	519	157	71	955
Ladykirk	104	115	238	278	315	26	516
Langton	89	95	189	239	85	32	428
Lauder	339	399	810	950	513	634	1,760
Legerwood	101	104	224	273	305	16	495
Lonformacus	94	94	207	199	101	20	406
Mertown	106	107	281	254	88	61	535
Mordington	59	59	164	166	62	13	330
Nenthorn	69	73	187	208	180	77	395
Oldhamstocks (Berwick Divis.)	21	21	48	61	27	3	109
Polwarth	67	72	141	150	54	26	291
Stitchell (Berwick Division)	97	101	182	233	97	20	415
Swinton	178	201	410	465	86	88	875
Whitsom	114	122	271	289	82	23	560
Westruther	165	170	361	418	160	41	779
Dunse Gaol	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
	5,965	6,835	14,294	16,327	6,396	3,545	30,621

BUTESHIRE.

Cumbray	92	118	241	265	121	130	506
Kilbride	444	444	1,008	1,175	662	92	2,183
Kilmory	618	618	1,369	1,627	829	126	2,996
Kingarth	165	171	439	436	747	126	875
Rothesay	592	1,150	2,495	2,736	802	4,347	5,231
	1,911	2,501	5,552	6,239	3,161	4,821	11,791

CAITHNESSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Bower	295	295	705	867	880	135	1,572
Canisbay	391	391	900	1,086	366	49	1,986
Dunnet	282	283	589	777	1,355	11	1,366
Halkirk	429	486	1,159	1,386	1,227	229	2,545
Latheron	749	749	1,655	1,957	3,435	58	3,612
Olrick	215	217	532	595	332	66	1,127
Reay (Caithness Division)	276	279	662	879	1,051	37	1,541
Thurso	702	819	1,598	2,030	1,044	572	3,628
Wattin	210	211	602	644	694	29	1,216
Wick	884	922	1,781	2,205	2,879	1,015	3,986
	4,433	4,652	10,183	12,426	13,263	2,201	22,609

CLACKMANANSHIRE.

Alloa	807	1,287	2,416	2,798	174	541	5,214
Clackmanan	710	710	1,384	1,577	406	150	2,961
Dollar	137	157	310	383	43	56	693
Logie (Clackmanan Division.)	222	234	536	538	35	27	1,074
Tillicoultry	224	224	418	498	214	263	916
	2,100	2,612	5,064	5,794	872	1,037	10,858

CROMARTYSHIRE.*

Cromarty	410	552	956	1,252	262	575	2,208
Fodderty (Cromarty Division)	—	—	395	449	—	—	844
	410	552	1,351	1,701	262	575	3,052

* It is stated by the clerk of the peace for the shire of Cromarty, that there is *one* return wanting; viz. from the parish of Resolis. It is supposed that a return is also wanting from the united parish of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden; the population of which, in 1792, was 1,284.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Arrochar	78	98	226	244	23	76	470
Bonhill	311	540	1,160	1,300	180	1,280	2,460
Cardross	327	547	1,199	1,350	222	611	2,549
Jumbermauld	293	413	856	939	370	212	1,795
Dumbarton	318	635	1,125	1,416	127	882	2,541
Kilmaronock	168	169	443	436	353	40	879
Kilpatrick, East or New Dumbarton Division)	186	251	694	710	535	816	1,404
Do. West	577	577	1,390	1,454	710	2,050	2,844
Kirkintillock	618	680	1,477	1,733	1,315	1,785	3,210
Luss	188	194	459	494	405	127	953
Rosneath	121	132	303	329	297	29	632
Row	182	182	464	506	96	44	970
Dumbarton Gaol	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	3,375	4,418	9,796	10,914	4,633	7,952	20,710

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CREDIT *due to* BRUCE'S TRAVELS.

(Concluded from p. 450.*)*

AN early objection was made to Mr. Bruce's description of an Abyssinian feast. The discredit with which his first accounts were received, of the Abyssinians eating raw flesh cut from live animals, induced him afterwards to persist in his assertion; nor could he decently retract in his Travels what he had so publicly affirmed on his arrival. Among the first incidents that occurred, on his entering Abyssinia, was that of three soldiers driving a cow before them, which they suddenly tripped up, and cutting a couple of steaks from the buttock, skewered up the skin, covering the wound with a cataplasm of clay. Having finished their raw repast, they proceeded with their cow, which they reserved for supper, when they purposed to enjoy a fuller meal with their companions in the evening, or, as satyrically described,

Eat half a cow, and turn the rest to grass.

Not satisfied with ascribing such a barbarous repast to the wild soldiery, the author indulges his genius in the description of an Abyssinian feast. The animal, a cow or bullock, is brought to the door, and is literally flayed, and cut up alive, into solid square pieces of beef, which are brought in raw and quivering, and placed upon cakes of teff before the company, who are seated upon benches at a long table, each man between two women, as in refined society. The women wrap up slices of the flesh and cake with salt and pepper, into the form of cartridges, with which they cram their male associate, who leaning with his hands on their knees, chews, as a mark of grandeur, with as much noise as possible, and turns his mouth alternately from the one to the other, till completely gorged. They proceed to sacrifice in the same room, but with the the utmost decency, both to Bacchus and to Venus, while the health of each happy couple is toasted; and all this is transacted amidst the groans and bellowing of the unfortunate animal, whose sufferings have been prolonged, by avoiding the principal blood-vessels, and whose reeking remains are now abandoned to the servants.

These outrageous descriptions are vindicated both by the author and the editor

tor, who appeal to every account of Abyssinia, by the Jesuits and others, for a confirmation of the fact. That the Abyssinians were accustomed to eat raw meat as a relish, was always a well-known fact; but there is a wide difference between this custom and the practice of cutting up and devouring live animals at their public entertainments. The manners and customs of the Abyssinians are accurately described by a variety of travellers, and have been known in Europe for more than two hundred years; but not a single instance or intimation of their feasting upon live animals, is to be found either in the writings of the jesuits, or in the histories of the country. Alvarez, who gives the earliest account of the Abyssinians, describes their entertainments thus:—"Then (after the grace) came in the imbandigioni, whereof I dare hardly speak, and yet they are ordinary dishes in that country; and these were their sauces and broths, wherein were certain pieces of raw flesh, with warm blood, which, in this country, is esteemed for a most delicate dish, and none but great personages eat thereof. After all other dishes, a breast of raw beef was brought to the board, which we did not once touch." Purchass' Pilgrims, vol. II. p. 1063; Ramusio, vol. I. p. 237.—In another passage he describes the cookery at the royal feast, consisting chiefly of ragoos, as excellent. Purchass, p. 1090.—Ludolphus and Father Lobo both describe an Abyssinian dinner; they mention raw beef, highly seasoned, as a prime delicacy; and inform us that the nobility are fed by their pages, not by women, as asserted by Bruce. Ludolph. Hist. Ethiop. l. ii. c. 12, § 14; l. iv, c. 4, § 8. Comment. p. 258. Lobo, in particular, is transcribed by Bruce:—"Les personnes de qualité ne touchent jamais a ce qu'ils mangent; ils ont des pages qui coupent leur viandes, & qui la leur presentent à la bouche. Il est de la civilité & de la grandeur, de manger de gros morceaux, & de faire beaucoup de bruit en machant, n'y ayant que des gueux, disent-ils, qui ne mangent que d'un côté, et que des voleurs qui mangent sens faire de bruit." Le Grand's Voyage du P. I. Lobo, p. 72. "This is a mark of grandeur. The greater a man would seem to be, the larger piece he takes into his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They have, indeed, a proverb that says, that 'Beggars and thieves only eat small pieces, or without making a noise.'" Bruce.

Lobo proceeds to inform us, "Leur plus grand regal est une piece de bœuf crue & toute chaude. Lorsqu'ils donnent à manger ils *tuent un bœuf*, et en servent aussi tôt un quartier sur la table avec beacoup de poivre & de sel; et le fiel de ce bœuf leur sert d'huile & de vinaigre. Quelques uns y ajoûtent une moutarde qu'ils appellent *mauta*; elle est faite de ce qu'ils tirent des tripes du bœuf, qu'ils mettent sur le feu avec du beure, du sel, du poivre & de l'oignon. Ils trouvent leur bœuf cru, & ainsi assaisonné aussi délicat," &c. id. Poncet's Travels into Abyssinia, in the beginning of the last century, contain the same account of a royal entertainment. "The viands are beef, mutton, and fowls. They are generally tossed up ragoo fashion. I was surprised to observe raw beef set upon the emperor's table. It is seasoned after a peculiar manner: a piece of beef being cut into pieces, these are sprinkled with the gall of an ox, which is an excellent dissolvent, and they then are powdered with pepper and spices. There is also another way of seasoning raw meat. These people take from the paunches of oxen herbs which beasts have not yet digested; these they mix with the meat, and adding mustard, make a ragoo of the whole, which they call *mauta*. This ragoo is still more unpalatable than the former."—Lockman's Travels, p. 217. The same dish is described by Ludolf (Hist. vol. IV. p. 4-8); but the ox-gall with which the raw beef is seasoned, and the vegetables with which it is eaten, are concealed by Bruce, because his self-importance would be degraded by the confession of his having partaken of such loathsome viands. Such, however, is the only real foundation for the licentious description of an Abyssinian feast, which is contradicted, rather than confirmed, by the information communicated to Sir William Jones by an Abyssinian at Calcutta:—"That sheep and goats are in plenty among them, and that the inhabitants are extremely fond of milk, cheese, and whey, but that the country people and soldiery make no scruple of drinking the blood, and eating the raw flesh of an ox, which they cut without caring whether he is alive or dead; that this savage diet is, however, by no means general." Asiat. Research. vol. I. p. 334.—The custom of eating raw flesh, which is now confined to the peasants and soldiers, appears, therefore,

therefore, to be less general even than formerly; and the practice of cutting it without caring whether the animal be alive or dead, may confirm a part of the first anecdote respecting the three soldiers; but a custom by no means general, and a practice adopted from haste or indifference, rather than choice, can never justify the description of an Abyssinian feast. On the contrary, the fact is directly contradicted by the Travels themselves, in which raw beef is repeatedly introduced, and a cow is repeatedly slaughtered for the entertainment; but no instance is to be found in the Travels or in the journals, in the camp or in the city, among the Galla or the Agows, of a cow being brought to the door and devoured alive, much less of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes at such entertainments.

As the professed object of the travels was to discover the source of the Nile, the author exults throughout in the distinguished glory of having been the first who explored those hidden fountains, for which the greatest conquerors of antiquity, Sesostris, Cambyses, Alexander and Cæsar, had searched or enquired in vain. To this vain-glorious assertion two objections were early made; that Mr. Bruce was neither the first, nor even the second European to whom those coy fountains were revealed, nor were these the real sources of the Nile. The source of the Abyssinian river was known to the jesuits above a hundred and fifty years before it was traced by Bruce, who endeavours, in vain, to discredit the discoveries of Paez and Lobo. Its rise from two fountains in Sacala, near Geesh, its supposed course through the lake of Dumben, the semicircular sweep which it makes round the provinces of Damot and Gojam, when it quits the lake, are accurately delineated in the maps not only of D'Anville, but of Telez, Ludolf, and Lobo, from which our author's map has been partly constructed; and the merit, whatever it may be, of the first discovery is candidly conceded by the editor himself to Paez, to whose narrative, published by Kircher, the most ridiculous objections have been made by Bruce. Peter Paez, a Portuguese jesuit, who resided long in the country, visited these fountains in 1618; and his description of the springs is minutely followed by Jerome Lobo, another jesuit, who saw them again in 1625. Lobo resided for some time in the province of Damot, near the source of the Nile, which he certainly had some curiosity to examine; and his exact coincidence with Paez, in the depths of the fountains, and their distance from each other, is no proof that he never visited the springs which he describes. The manuscripts of Paez, who died in 1623, must have been brought from Abyssinia by Lobo himself, and the precise measurements ascertained by the former would be adopted by the latter, just as one historian is transcribed by another. That they were inserted with other additions by Le Grand, the French translator, is evident to us, from another relation which Sir Robert Southwell appears to have procured at Lisbon from Lobo himself, and which was translated and published by Sir Peter Wyche, at the request of the Royal Society, in 1668. It is entitled "A short Relation of the River Nile, of its Source and Current, &c by an Eye-witness." &c. and was republished by Dr. Rutherham, in opposition to Bruce's Travels in 1791. The two springs are described, not according to Paez, as four palms each in diameter, and at a stone cast from one another, but as "each about the bigness of a coach-wheel, distant twenty paces," and the principal fountain is described as "near a trench, entangled with shrubs, the bottom not to be reached with a line five and twenty palms, which, by the way, meets (as is guessed) with the roots of the neighbouring shrubs, which hindered farther passage; the other spring is to be fathomed at sixteen palms." As a proof that Lobo the author was an eye-witness, it is observable that the trench omitted by Paez, was perceived by Bruce, and the difficulty of sounding the larger fountain is attested by Balugani, his Italian assistant; viz. that it was full of rushes and could not be sounded when attempted on the 4th and on the 5th of November; though Bruce asserts that he then thrust his lance through the rushes with ease to the bottom at the depth of six feet nine inches, and again sounded it with a plummet on the 9th. A third fountain has been produced in the interval between Lobo and Bruce; but there can be no doubt that the boasted discovery of the source of the Nile was anticipated by the Portuguese jesuits, to whom the empire of Abyssinia was familiarly known above two centuries before our author appeared.

That Mr. Bruce however, though not entitled to the merit of the first discovery, visited in person the remote source of the Abyssinian river can no longer be disputed. The journal of Luigi Balugani

from

from Gondar to the fountains, of which the editor has published an extract, is minute and copious, and in one instance it explains the nature of those embellishments which Bruce has so freely introduced into his Travels. On Wednesday, the 31st of October, it mentions the first interview with Fasil, who had arrived overnight, and whom they found encamped in the morning, in the same valley with themselves. He received them courteously, presented Balugani with a horse, and supplied them with a guide to the fountains; but there is no intimation of Bruce's angry interview with Fasil on the preceding evening, or of his feats that morning upon Fasil's horse. Balugani appears, from his letters, (vol. I. p. 301,) to have been an artist of unassuming merit; and his death, which happened at Gondar in February, 1771, is antedated by Bruce a whole twelvemonth, in opposition to the evidence of his daily handwriting in the different journals; for which it is impossible to assign any better reason than a desire to deprive him of the drawings done in Abyssinia, and perhaps of the honour of having accompanied his master to the source of the Nile. Vol. I. p. cccix. cclx. 19; Vol. IV p. 426.

The principal objection remains, that these are not the real sources of the genuine Nile. The different branches of the Nile were well known to the ancient geographers, namely, the Astaboras, or modern Tacazze, the most eastern branch, which receiving the Mareb, joins the Nile in the Nubian desart; the Astapus, the present Bahra al Asrek, or Blue River, forming the Abyssinian branch of the Nile, the origin of which from the lake of Coloe, or Tzane, was known to Ptolemy, and to the source of which our author certainly penetrated, if any one of the numerous torrents discharged and lost in the lake can be called its source. But the western and principal branch, the Bahr el Abiad, or White River, remains unexplored; the remote and secret sources of which are placed, both by ancient and modern geographers, by Ptolemy, Edrisi, and Abulfeda, by D'Anville and Rennel, in the Jibbel el Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon. The authorities produced by Rennel for the rise and course of the Bahr el Abiad, are very candidly admitted by the editor, who maintains, however, that the only question is, whether Bruce, who saw and has described its junction with the Bahr al Azrek at Halfein, about nine day's journey below Sennaar, was conscious that it was the Nile. The White River was unknown to the Portuguese, who entered Abyssinia from the East; and the uniform belief both of the jesuits and Abyssinians might afford a strong presumption of Mr. Bruce believing also that the Blue River was the Nile of antiquity, if he had not inadvertently betrayed his knowledge of a different and far more considerable stream. On his first pretended interview with Fasil, the latter, in answer to his request to see the source of the Abey or Nile, replied in our author's language, "The source of the Abey? why, it is God knows where; in the country of the Gala—are you to get there, do you think, *in a twelvemonth or more?* The substance of this conversation probably passed at the first and only real interview with Fasil next morning; and it relates indisputably to the remote source of the Bahr el Abiad; but on our author's explaining that the object of his curiosity was near Sacala (the source of the Blue River within seventy miles), Fasil immediately complied with his request. In returning from Abyssinia, he describes the junction of the two rivers at Wed Hojela near Halfein:—"The river Abiad, which is larger than the Nile, joins it there; still the Nile preserves the name of Bahr al Azergue, or Blue River, which it got at Sennar. The Abiad is a very deep river, it runs dead; and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undiminished, because rising in latitudes where there are *continual rains*, it therefore suffers not the decrease the Nile does by six months dry weather." Vol. VI. 424. But his journals are still more copious, important, and explicit, than his Travels.

At Feawa, he writes, "Between the Nile and the Bahr el Aice, is the country of Gold. It is south from the Sennaar and west from Haseel. This is properly, the country of the Fungi." At Sennaar he writes, "The Nile at Barboch is like, or greater than the Thames at Richmond; it is called the Bahr Azergue; and in some places not above two feet deep. Between the Nile or Azergue, and the Abiad, or Bahr el Aice, is another sort of Nuba, and this is Nuba proper and the Gold country.—These (Shilock) inhabit the large islands in the river el Aice; a river which, rising in a country south of Narea, is supplied with perpetual rains which fall *under* and within *four degrees* of the line; and it is always full, and never diminishes as the Nile does; in the latitude of whose fountains the rains prevail

vail only at stated seasons. The river el Aice is twice as broad as the Nile, and very deep in all the course of it. Before it joins the Nile are many islands, in these dwell the Shilock, who rob in barks up the whole of it.—Upon the Bahr el Aice is the town el Aice, three days journey west of Sennaar.—All the rivers in these countries fail when the sun goes south of the line, however abundant and full they were before; and were it not for the Abiad which rises *near the line*, and whose inundation is perpetual, from its enjoying the rains of both rainy seasons, the Nile itself would be eight months in the year dry, and at no time arrive across the desart in so much fulness as to answer any purpose of agricolture in Egypt. The Abiad river is three times as big as the Nile. I always believe it to be the Hibbee of the Nareans or Galn, the Zebee of the jesuits; the Yabous of the Fazuclans being the boundary of that province to the westward.—The Shilock are very numerous. There are three principal islands. These are scarcely a day's journey above the river (town) el Aice. They leave these islands in the rainy time, and repair to them in the dry season, and then they ravage and plunder all the neighboorhood. There are several other islands farther up. Their towns are on the river and very numerous. The river el Aice is a very deep running river; it scarcely can be seen to run. It rises in latitudes of perpetual rain.—The Nile would fail were it not for the never failing Abiad or Bahr el Aice; this rising near the line considerably south of the sources of the Nile in the latitudes where fall perpetual rains, it never decreases but is always full. There is no such western branch as has been spoke of, nor none necessary; the ground rises every where to the west and south from the Nile. The rivers of Faur, Sel, Bagorma, Kolkol, and Borno, all run west, through the course of the Nile and Abiad is often E. and S. E. It is the ground that rises from the Nile to Dar-Borno, where is the high land, or spine of Africa, and there slopes to the Ocean, as to the east of that it does to the Red Sea; whatever the Nubian geographer, Ludolf, Vossios, and others, may say to the contrary.—South-west from Goba is the mountain Ashintol.—From near Ashintol rises the Dendar.—On the west side of the Nile, nearly opposite Ashintol, the river Yabous comes from the south-east, and falls into the Nile. From Fazoclo to the Yabous, and south-west along its banks as far as is known, it is very rainy, and from May to July, and again from September to the middle of November, very unwholesome.—This is the account the natives give of this country."

At Halfeia he writes, "The river Abiad joins the el Azergoe, or Nile, at Hojile, or Hogila, about nine miles south of Halfeia.—The Nile is still at Halfeia called el Azergue, not the Nile."

From the copious and curious information contained in the Journals of which little or nothing is inserted in the Travels, it appears, that the Abiad is a river three times as large as the Azergue, full of islands and infested by pirates; which rises within four degrees of the line, and never decreases, and which Mr. Bruce must have considered as the great and principal branch of the Nile. On descending from Abyssinia, he was mortified to find a river still larger than the one he had visited, proceeding from a far more remote and unknown source; and he endeavours, even in his Journals, to persuade himself that it was only a collateral stream from the southern provinces of Abyssinia, the same with the Kibbee of the Nureans, the Zebee of the jesuits, the Yabous of the Fazuclans, and that there was no western branch whatsoever of the Nile. The Zebee, or Kibbee, discharges itself into the Indian Ocean at Melinda, as Mr. Bruce, in his Abyssinian History, was afterwards convinced, vol. III. p. 333. The Yabous is probably a different pronunciation of the same river; but in his Journals he brings it afterwards from the *south-east* into the Azergoe, between 11° and 12° of latitude (about 5° from the junction of the Abiad), and at the same time informs us, that to the *south-west* along its banks, as far as it is known, it is very rainy. These contradictions proceed entirely from a desire to persuade himself that the Abiad was merely a collateral branch of the Abyssinian river; and perhaps he was sincere in his opinion when his journals were written. On his return, however, to Europe, he must have heard when in France, that the information obtained by Maillet in Ægypt, and the Geography of the celebrated D'Anville, who was then alive, and whose maps and memoirs he consulted with advantage*, coincided with that

* Not only for the supposed situation of the *Gazamantica mons* in his map, but for the measure of the Ægyptian Stadium, and for the difference of latitude and longitude betwixt

that of Ptolemy, Edrisi, and Abulfeda, concerning the western branch, and the real source of the Nile; but in the publication of his Travels, his conduct evinces a secret conviction that the Abiad was the genuine Nile of antiquity. The curious information contained in the journals is suppressed in the Travels. On the junction of the Azergue, at Wed Hojela, which is placed to the north instead of the south of Halfeia, we are, for the first time, accidentally informed, that "the river Abiad, which is longer than the Nile, joins it there;" that "still the Nile preserves the name of the Blue River, which it got at Sennaar;" and after an idle observation on a Fakir's tomb, we are merely told, that "the Abiad is a very deep river, runs dead, and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undiminished, because rising in latitudes where there are continual rains, it suffers not the decrease the Nile does by the six months dry weather." Not a word is said of its great magnitude; that it was twice as broad, and three times as big, as the Azergue, of its being navigable, and full of islands inhabited by pirates; much less of its rising near, and within four degrees at least of the line; of its course from the south east; or of its banks running as far as is known to the south-west, in an opposite direction; the real direction, however, of the Bahr el Abiad.

These notices are evidently suppressed, and his Travels are filled with his own adventures at Feawa, and Sennaar, in order to divert our attention from the genuine Nile. In constructing his maps he adapted Ludolf's map of the Abyssinian empire as the basis of his own. In that map the river Maleg, which rises in the southern province of Damot, surrounds the western coast of Abyssinia, and falls into the Nile; but according to Rennel's idea, it is more probably united to the Abiad before the junction of the Azergue. In Bruce's maps the course of the Maleg is traced from Ludolf, with little variation, but the name is converted into the Bahr el Abiad. Instead of a river thrice as large as the Azergue, and whose source is remote, in the regions of perpetual rain, and within less than four degrees of the line, a river much smaller is described in his map, rising in latitude 8° the same latitude with the most southern sources of the Abyssinian Nile. The name of Maleg is so industriously suppressed, not only in his maps but in his Journals and Travels, that it is only once incidentally mentioned in his Abyssinian History, in describing from Telles the journey of Antonio Fernandez, who, in 1613, crossed the Maleg on his way from Gojam to Melinda; after which he observes, "they came to a river called Maleg" (vol. III. p. 325), as if some unknown river, when Telles's and Ludolf's maps, containing the Maleg, his own Abiad, were before his eyes. In these circumstances it is impossible for us to vindicate the author from the charge preferred against him by Hartman and Pinkerton; viz. that, by transferring the name to an inferior stream, and confounding the Bahr el Abiad with the Maleg, Mr. Bruce has purposely cut off the great western branch of the river, when conscious of its existence, in order to conceal from the public that the sources of the genuine Nile were not yet discovered.

The eclipse of the moon as it appeared at Feawa has afforded a final objection, which it is impossible to obviate. Instead of the important information which the author collected at Feawa and Sennaar, his Travels are full of his personal adventures with the Shekh of Atbara, of which no trace appears in his journals. To intimidate the Shekh, by whom he was detained at Feawa, he addressed him (April 13, 1772) thus, according to the first edition: "Friday, the 17th, is your festival. If the afternoon of that day shall pass like those of common days, then am I a worthless man, and an impostor; but if on that day, before el'asser (el'asser is four o'clock), a sign be seen in the heavens, which shall be thought by all of you unusual and extraordinary, then am I an innocent man, and Fidele's (the Shekh's) designs against me are known to the world; and will not be pleasing either to God or man." 4to. edit. vol. IV. p. 397. The sign was an approaching eclipse of the moon, which he made use of to frighten and punish Fidele. Accordingly, on the 17th, he repaired in the afternoon to the Shekh's house, having rectified his watch by observation, and knowing that he could

tween Alexandria and Syene as observed by Eratosthenes; which are both introduced into his fictitious voyage from Luxor to Syene Mem. des Inscrip. xxxi. 82, xxix. 250. The first memoir in particular Sur la mesure du Schene Egyptien, immediately follows D'Anville's two memoirs on the undiscovered sources of the Nile, and on the rivers in the interior of Africa. ib. xxvi. 46, 64.

could not be far wrong, as he had seen in the Ephemerides, the hour the eclipse was to begin. The eclipse is described as follows, in M. de la Caille's Ephemerides, p. 111:—"Eclipse totale de lune, commence quand il sera à Paris 2h. 25′ 36″, Imm. a 3h. 23′ 3″, milieu a 4h. 42′ 48″, Emers. a 5h. 2′ 33″, fin. a 6h. 0′ 0″. And in the preceding page (190) of the Ephemerides, the day is marked by Mr. Bruce with the same ink in which his journals were then written, a proof, according to the editor, that he was not inattentive to the phenomenon at the time. There was to be a total eclipse, he observes, of the moon, and he went to the door and saw that it was begun; but he did not tell them at first, till, according to the first edition, it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc. "Now look at that, (he said); in some time after this the whole moon shall be so totally swallowed up in darkness, that a small light shall only be seen in the edges." A little before the eclipse became total, a violent apprehension had fallen upon the company; the women began to howl from the inner apartments, and before our author had returned from consoling them, the emersion was far advanced, and the terrors of the company began to subside; "though strong marks of surprise remained in their countenances."

In opposition to this circumstantial account, the late Dr. Rotherham published, in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, (June 12, and July 3, 1791,) the following result of a calculation of the eclipse for the meridian of Feawa, the accuracy of which has been verified by others.

Beginning of the Eclipse at	H.	Min.	Sec.
Feawa, April 17, 1772	4	36	43
Beginning of total darkness	5	33	44
Middle	6	22	7
End of total darkness . .	7	10	30
End of Eclipse	8	7	31
Moon's apparent rising .	6	19	0

From this calculation, Dr. Rotherham inferred that the sun set on the 17th at eleven minutes past six at Feawa; and as the moon, being then diametrically opposite to the sun, rose at nineteen minutes past six (a few minutes being allowed for refraction and parallax), the beginning and progress of the eclipse which Mr. Bruce observed, and shewed the Shekh, when "it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc, were not visible at Feawa before el'asser (four o'clock), as the moon was then many degrees below the horizon, and rose almost in the very middle of a total eclipse, when for half an hour she had been entirely darkened." This objection has occasioned the following alterations in the present edition, to reconcile the narrative, if possible, to the calculation:—"*Before* el'asser," is altered to, "*after* el'asser, a sign shall be seen in the heavens;" and, "I saw that it was begun, I did not tell them till it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc," to, "I saw that it was begun, I did not tell them till the moon having arisen, the shade had advanced some way upon the disc;" evidently to insinuate that the eclipse did not begin till the evening, and that the moon did not rise till some time after the eclipse had commenced. The editor accordingly observes, that the Arabic word, el'asser, comprehends indefinitely the whole evening; that in writing from memory, Mr. Bruce, at the distance of fourteen years, confounded the moon's rising in an eclipsed state, with the recollection of the exact time when the eclipse began, the progress of which he had learned from the Ephemerides, and for which he had rectified his watch by observation, but that the appearance of the moon, for a whole hour, totally eclipsed, was better fitted to operate upon the terrors of ignorant Arabs, than if it had been gradually darkened. Mr. Bruce, however, attends the Shekh about nine in the morning, and after a large breakfast, repairs to the market-place, where he exhibited some feats of horsemanship, and promised to return in something more than two hours, when the sign should appear. As these incidents must have passed at noon, the sign must be supposed to have appeared, as predicted in the first edition, *before* el'asser, while the sun was up, and the eclipse itself was of course invisible. It is difficult to conceive that an astronomical traveller would omit the desirable opportunity of a lunar eclipse to verify his former observations of longitude; but the real fact is undoubtedly this, Robertson's History of America was published about three years after our author's return, and Columbus's prediction to the American savages of a total eclipse of the moon as a judgment of heaven, is told with such captivating simplicity, that Bruce, recollecting a total eclipse at Feawa, was desirous to appropriate the incident, as usual, to himself. It is evident that in writing his Travels, he consulted De la Caille's Ephemerides for the commencement of the eclipse, "quand il se-

ra a Paris 2 heurs 28 min." and without adverting to the great difference of time between Paris and Feawa, he declares accordingly that he would return in somewhat more than two hours (necessarily before el'asser), when the sign should appear, and he proceeds to describe, with the most circumstantial minuteness, the beginning and progress of the eclipse, as observed by himself; its gradual advance upon the moon's disc; his own prediction upon the subject; and the terrors excited a little before the beginning of total darkness, and long before the eclipse was visible.

Notwithstanding these detections, the Travels are not to be rejected as entirely fabulous. The episodes and other embellishments may be purely imaginary; but the substratum and outlines of the work are certain. That the author penetrated into Abyssinia, was appointed Governor of Ras el Feel, visited the Abyssinian source of the Nile, and returned through the desert with much difficulty and danger to Syene, cannot now be disputed. We may justly doubt whether his Travels in Spain and Barbary and Syria are altogether real, and whether he was held in such high estimation as he pretends at the Abyssinian court; but the vain-glorious ostentation which has produced such frequent deviations from the truth, is perhaps essential to the spirit of adventure, without which he would not have undertaken his Travels; and to those who read for amusement merely, it is perhaps of little moment whether the interesting account of his return through the desert, and the pathetic incident of the Arab attempting to steal the camels, be fictitious or not.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PICTURES *in the* MARQUIS *of* STAFFORD'S GALLERY, ST. JAMES'S.

By MR. GEORGE PERRY.

(Continued from p. 128.)

THE NEW GALLERY,

Containing the miscellaneous Works of the Italian School.

PREVIOUSLY to our entering upon the description of the historical works of the Italian painters, a concise and general history of the progress of the art in that country will be highly useful in a description of their works. Before the time of Leo the Tenth, the art of painting was in a very imperfect state in all parts of Europe, the rude efforts of Cimabue and his followers in Italy were copied in an uncouth manner from nature, as it presented itself to the eye of the painter without the smallest improvement from the fancy of the artist, or the incorporation of different forms into one (hitherto unseen), called the ideal beauty. Albert Durer and his disciples in Germany had introduced a careful manner of finishing the draperies and the extremities of the figures, which extended itself to Italy, and is still very obvious in the works of the artists of that period. At this time the encouragement given by the Medici family (amongst whom we may reckon Leo the Tenth) to the discovery of ancient statues, bas-reliefs, and medals, inspired the painters with a different style of drawing and outline for their subjects; and instead of tame and meagre outlines, to which they had hitherto been confined, they began to invest their figures with the Toga, and a more dignified costume was gradually introduced; the anatomy and expression of the passions were carefully studied, and the beauty of the female form was more generalized, by instances taken from the antique and different modern nations. Amongst the most zealous reformers of the art was Leonardo da Vinci, a man of a very extensive genius, and of a classical and polished mind: he traced anatomically the motion of the passions, as they appear in the human face, and by this means may be said to have founded the art upon the basis of philosophy. His improvements were observed by those around him; Michael Angelo, Raphael, Corregio, and the whole succession of Italian masters, were indebted to his analytical mode of treating the art, for their eminent superiority. In point of excellence of drawing and expression, this period of the art has never been equalled, although it must be allowed that the Venetian school under Titian did refine in a great degree the style of colouring; and that in respect to partial lights, and the effect of small pictures, the Flemish school under Rembrandt and his pupils did attain to a high degree of perfection. The discovery of the ideal beauty, or uniting into one female the different excellencies of many individuals, is to be attributed solely to Raphael, which he is supposed to have derived from a contemplation of the antique, joined with the beauty of living examples. The period of portrait painting followed

soon

soon afterwards, and as it is much more easy of attainment, it has in a great measure superseded the more difficult and arduous province of historical invention; from hence arises the superior value of the works of the ancient artists. Different fashions have been adopted and rejected; the gaudy fashion of Rubens, the dark and sallow style of Rembrandt, the showy and blushing style of Carlo Maratti. But the style of the first Italian school outlives them all, being founded in the simplicity of Nature, and drawn immediately from her source. We shall begin the description with the works of Raphael, of which there are in this collection three cabinet pictures of very unequal merits, but each of them conveying most useful technical knowledge to the artist and connoisseur.

The Holy Family, by Raphael.

The head of the Virgin Mary possesses no particular character of ideal beauty; it seems rather to be a plain delineation of natural grace. In the head of Joseph the whole is scrupulously hard, in the manner of his master, Pietro Perugino. As a composition, we cannot class it in any other way than amongst his earliest efforts in the art, in which sense it may be considered as an invaluable curiosity, shewing to the curious spectator the gradual developement of his taste. The colouring has not the warmth and richness of the two next pictures, which are by the same eminent master.

The Virgin and Child, by Raphael.

In this interesting and affecting piece the Virgin is represented kneeling down, and gradually withdrawing a veil from the infant Saviour, who is represented as asleep in the front of the picture. In her face and attitude is represented the most amiable maternal tenderness and affection; a gentle smile seems to pervade her features; the innocent suffusion of modest worth shews itself by a blush, which steals like a fair carnation tint over her lovely face. All the sweetest combination of forms which the features could possibly receive from the hand of Fancy are here united; the round and gently arched forehead and eyebrows, the downcast modest eye, the neck slightly-shaded, and the flowing hair, the round and dimpled chin, the general symmetry of the whole, the delicate expression of the attitude, and particularly the hands, are such as almost to banish description. Such was Raphael! Such a collection of excellencies must be contemplated to be known; and the more it is contemplated, the more forcibly will the whole impression strike the mind with its general and impressive effect. The tone of colouring in this delightful picture, although sufficiently warm, is by no means bright or dazzling; the blue mantle of the Virgin approaches rather to a grey colour, by which its lustre is admirably kept down. To describe the graceful lightness of her form, the unaffected dignity of the whole, or the pleasing and well-varied folds of the drapery, which gracefully conceal, but hide not the shape, will be superfluous to those who have seen it, and but a trifling assistance to the minds of those who have not. The rude hand of Time has made an inroad upon some parts of this inestimable piece, which is a farther proof of its authenticity and age; but from such attacks of mischance it may be now considered as for the future free, and will long remain a genuine proof of the talents of the painter.

The Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John, by Raphael,

There is here displayed much dignity and beauty in the character of the infant Jesus, who is advancing in front, along a road, and holding by his mother's hand; there is an expression of infinite benignity and sweetness in his face, and he stoops his head in salutation to the infant John, who eagerly advances to give him a kiss. The figure of the Virgin is clothed in a rich and dark-blue vest, which sets off the beauty of her complexion to much advantage. In her face is depicted modesty, amiable condescension, and delight. She seems to rejoice in the affectionate attention of the children, whose actions seem as perfectly unconstrained as nature itself. The grouping also, and disposition of the parts, is admirable. The painting is executed in a firm and warm style, yet without the least glare. The figure of Joseph is admirably introduced in the back ground. He seems intently bent upon his occupation: he carries a bundle upon his shoulder, and there is a character of thoughtful and sedate majesty in his manner and appearance, which is highly impressive. The landscape contains some distant buildings, highly finished, and also some trees scattered at different distances. The effect of the whole is admirably preserved, and resembles the magic effect of nature. The hands, feet, and extremities of the figures, are admirably

rably represented, and present to the astonished eye one of the finest pictures of the greatest painter who ever lived.

Christ with his Disciples, by Sebastian del Piombo.

This piece is animated, and the grouping of the figures is well composed, according with the general manner of the Italian school.

Madonna, by Sasso Fezzato.

The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Peruzzi.

This picture is painted in a pleasing manner, the characters well delineated and contrasted: the whole forming a pleasing and interesting group.

The good Shepherd, by Murillo, a Copy by Grimou.

This certainly, as a copy, may be said to possess much merit: it would be a more pleasing circumstance, however, in such a noble collection, to have to notice originals only.

The entombing of Christ, by Daniel de Volterza.

An interesting and well arranged subject. The anatomy of the figures, and arrangement of the drapery, is worthy of the school of Bassan, in whose manner it is painted.

St. Gregory.—Dancë. Both by Annibal Carracci.

It would be a pleasure to us to praise the above pictures; but the attraction does not equal what might be expected from the name. It has been much the fashion to admire the works of Annibal Carracci; but what are their merits? There is neither the drawing of Raphael, the colouring of Titian, or the expression of Correggio; but in the place of all these stands a force of effect, which is unable to supply their place, and which has been superseded and excelled both by Rembrandt and Spagnoletti.

A dead Christ, by L. Carracci.

A picture in which all the parts are well disposed; the anatomy and drapery are well divided, and the lights ably managed. The colouring also is excellent.

Jacob and his Flock, by Salvator Rosa.

Although this picture is a genuine specimen of the master, there is little to be praised or extolled. The drawing of the figure is not such as we should have expected from his pencil; and the sheep appear very formally placed in the road, as if disposed into ranks. It will be a greater pleasure to speak hereafter in praise of his landscapes.

St. John preaching, by Mola.

An animated picture, and worthy of the master. The lights are well managed, and the subject altogether harmoniously coloured.

Birth of Hercules, by Julio Romano.

Infant St. John sleeping, by A. Carracci.

There is nothing in these two pictures which particularly engages the attention of the spectator. The lights, however, are well managed.

Cupid making his Bow, Parmegiano.

This is a fine anatomical study, full of grace and expression. He is placed with his back to the spectator, but he archly turns his head round, as if conscious of the intended mischief. The colouring is in a very sober style, and does much credit to the master. The contour and outline is admirable throughout.

The Holy Family, by Parmegiano.

Although this picture ranks much above mediocrity, yet there is such a deficiency in the drawing of the parts, that we are compelled to place it much behind the school of the Carracci, or even that of Carlo Maratti; we shall therefore pass it by, and move on to the next, which is,

The Death of Adonis, by Cambiasi.

The drawing in this picture is very fine, and the foreshortening well conceived; the colouring, also, and design, is chaste, and well expressed. This is a picture which the connoisseur cannot pass without particular notice.

The Repose in Egypt, by Annibal Carracci.

A very pleasing piece, and well arranged. The colouring is harmonious in all its parts, and the landscape suitable to the subject, bold, and masterly.

St. Jerome—after Correggio, by Carracci.

In this picture we must not look for the silver tones of Correggio, or for his graceful style of shadow: however, considered as the copy of a most valuable picture, and by a painter who was himself an eminent artist in historical representation, we cannot help admiring the truth of the outline, and the forcible expression of the draperies. The original has been much admired, and is now in the possession of the French government. The delicate expression of the flesh, in which Correggio particularly excelled, must be looked for in vain. In this instance, on the contrary, a hardness predominates

dominates through the whole, both in the drawing and the colouring.

The Holy Family, by Giorgione.

This piece possesses much harmony of colouring, and warmth of the carnation tints: the drawing, however, is very deficient in many respects. The landscape in the distance is very pleasing, and reminds the spectator of the works of Rubens; the colouring undoubtedly is equal to Titian.

David and Abigail.

It is not size, but merit, which attracts the regard of the critic, else we should have noticed this picture much sooner, which is one of the most conspicuous in the room. The colouring is chaste, the attitudes of the figures are well varied, but still something is wanting, to give expression to the whole; perhaps the figure of David and his associates, who are in armour, have too much uniformity. The attitudes of Abigail and the other female figures are graceful and pleasing; and the expression of the whole is suitable to the best style of the art.

Descent from the Cross, by Tintoret.

This picture is much in the style of the Venetian school; the drapery is well conceived and coloured, the variety of the attitudes and figures is pleasing; the arrangement of the whole is agreeable, and the harmony of colouring perfect; nevertheless it does not move the mind nearly so much as the works of Raphael or Correggio.

The four Ages, by Titian.

This piece is finished in a very brown style of colouring; the landscape is executed in the masterly manner of Titian; but the drawing of the figures and composition, is arranged without his usual taste. It appears to have been one of his earliest productions. The next five pictures close the series in this room, namely, the marriage of St. Catharine, by Carracci; Christ with the Cross, by Domenichino; the Entombing of Christ, by S. Del Piombo; a Madonna, by Guido; and a small piece by Turchi. In these there is nothing very particular to attract the attention of the connoisseur or the artist: we shall proceed, therefore, to describe the landscapes and historical pictures contained in the drawing-room upon the left hand.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On JUSTICE *and* HUMANITY *to* BRUTE ANIMALS.

I REQUEST your indulgence, Mr. Editor, and the favourable attention of your numerous readers, whilst I perform the indispensable duty of a son of humanity, by offering my mite in behalf of the dumb, subordinate, and helpless, although sensible part of the animal creation; many of them endowed with an instinct, which it is impossible not to identify with a certain degree of the reasoning faculty, and with a bodily sensibility and irritability, on a level with our own. In the sequel, without assuming the consequence of an answerer-general of queries, I shall do my best, as being *au fait* and practical, to satisfy the enquirers (No 149, vol. xxii. p. 353), *on the Lungs of Cows and Sheep, Horse-chesnuts, the best Mode of Relief for the Miseries of Eels, and of giving their Quietus to Fleas!*

In the first place, let me pay the tribute of my respect to Capel Lofft, a name dear to liberty and humanity. In critical times like these, the people in their apathy ought not to be suffered to forget that such men exist. The period approaches when honesty and talents, so long neglected, and even superciliously derided, may be our only refuge. A list of honest, independent, and capable men, would perhaps be the best Christmas gift which could be presented to the country, and their advice, through the medium of the press, the safest which the people could take. I wish, most heartily, Mr. Lofft may not be disappointed in his expectations relative to the abolition of the slave-trade; and I also wish that I could assign a more honourable motive to *some* who now concur in the abolition, merely, as I too well know, in consequence of their fears. Let avarice and profligacy, and they will strain hard in the attempt, but defer the abolition of the slave-trade for a little season, and the negroes themselves will abolish it in thunder!

Mr. Lofft also expects a bill will be brought into parliament, for restraining wanton cruelty to animals! I should, indeed, rejoice, could we advance so far; but I apprehend such would be only a step, and that nothing short of a recognition of the *jus animalium*, by the legislature, with regulations grounded thereon, can be thoroughly effectual. Unless beasts have a right to justice, and a remedy

medy in the law; for what is a right without a remedy? how vague and uncertain must be the ideas and the operations of humanity in their behalf.

It must be acknowledged, indeed, and cannot be too much lamented, that the ideas on this subject of many of the best-intentioned people are sufficiently vague, and that unless their intentions can be rendered more definite and rational, they must continue to injure that glorious cause which they really mean to save. I deprecate their displeasure if I presume to speak without reserve, and to descend to particulars, a method of proceeding so constantly dreaded in this case; but mere professions generally tend to no particular end, and not seldom are equally destitute of meaning as of use. Men engaged in a public cause should patiently, and without prejudice, attend to the various opinions and motives of their compatriots, and, from the aggregate, endeavour to form an impartial judgment, on which to ground general rules of thought and action, slighting unimportant differences for the sake of the main end. Superficial, capricious, and interested views, dissonance of opinions, and a want of concert, are the invariable causes of ill success and failures in attempts at public reform.

There is a numerous party of the tender-hearted, influenced to a certain degree by the absurd and erroneous principle of the Pythagoreans: although supporting themselves daily on the flesh of the finest animals, in obedience to the dictates of nature, and under the sanction of reason, they yet scruple, and even dread to take away the life of the meanest, having at hand one of those set forms of words, which sound prettily, and mean nothing—*Why should I deprive an animal of that life which I cannot give?* This is the grand source of misery to the inferior domestic animals, dogs and cats, which are bred up in useless numbers, to be afterwards tortured to death by lingering famine, or wanton cruelty. The absurd and sophisticated humanity of the Turks is most remarkable in the case of dogs, which they will not suffer to be killed, but to perish by sickness and famine, or by devouring each other. In our cities and towns, a poor dog or cat becoming useless or discarded, is taken from its comfortable home, and purposely lost, on the forlorn hope that some one, with greater convenience or more charity than its first master, will pity and succour its distress. But who will accept as inmates disease and poverty? How much more humane and prudent in every view, to deprive these animals of a life that is no longer useful, and must soon become miserable to themselves? The greatest misery, perhaps, in the loss of life, is expectation of the blow; of this brutes may, and ought to be kept totally unaware; death is the best boon you can bestow upon them. In another sense, the extinction of useless life is politic, and subservient to the cause of prospective humanity; you diminish the number of these inferior animals, and thereby enhance their worth, and comfort of existence. *To kill and be killed—to eat and be eaten*, form a prominent part of nature's universal scheme, the task of rendering which, as far as possible, perfect and consonant with justice, she has committed to the discriminating powers of human reason.

Other errors of the humane are stigmatizing those as acts of cruelty which are really not so, arguing from abuses against the use of necessary, at least indifferent acts, and thereby, in the first instance, closing up every avenue to reform, and by authorising the clamour of their opponents, that such reformers either seek to restrain men in their most necessary business or legitimate pleasures, or that they are absolutely uninformed as to the nature and extent of their own pretensions. For example, how ridiculous it is, to hear that man declaiming against the cruelty of horse-racing, cock-fighting, and boxing, who never scruples to ride in a stage-coach, or post-chaise, or to have his luggage conveyed in a carman's cart. It is not pretended that the former are equi-necessary with the latter, nor is that the question; but the former are undoubtedly practices the abuses alone of which can be legitimately controlled; and as to cruelty—the accumulated miseries of the whole animal creation are comparatively pleasures to the everlastingly agonized feelings of the post, stage, and the carman's horse! I should like to contemplate a possible world, where all contentions, whether in the arena, human or brute, the circus, or elsewhere, might be excluded, and my soul thrills with compassion, to witness the wounded feelings and the gored sides of the vanquished race-horse, belonging even to the best master; but in the present world, we must necessarily witness striving and contention, and suffering, and must rest satisfied with the sublime endowment of reason, the

the most transcendent excellence to be perceived in the universe; using that precious faculty to distinguish, to restrain, to moderate the cruelties of nature herself, the most cruel of the cruel! Who are the declaimers against nice distinctions? They who will not be at the pains to reflect, and are too indolent to act. But does not all justice, all morality, all genuine feeling, depend on distinction. To bind a cock to the stake, and throw cudgels at him, keeping him in constant agony, both of reality and apprehension, breaking his bones, and gradually torturing out his life, is an act of aggressive cruelty, of spurious and illegitimate gratification, and an infringement of that justice due to brutes, which ought to be enforced by the civil government—in fine, a man who can commit any such act, although a prince, deserves the epithet of an unreflecting fool, or a cowardly miscreant. Far otherwise *in foro justitiæ & humanitatis*, is the common practice of the cockpit—to be regretted, however. The cock acts voluntarily, and from a natural, and even the proud and pleasurable impulse of courage, or he acts not at all, and his neck is wrung. The weapons with which he is girded diminish the quantum of his sufferings, by accelerating his end. Yet we find this practice classed and compared with the atrocity of staking down animals to the torture! Such thoughtless comparisons injure infinitely the cause of humanity.

Another attempt at discrimination. In the sport of shooting, we commit a thousand cruelties. We disturb and harrass innocent animals in their labour for subsistence, and that in their pinching time of distress and poverty; we deprive them of their nearest and dearest connections, we maim and wound them, leaving them to perish in misery! But this is plainly one of the errors of nature, which she has not enabled us to amend; she has pointed out to us for our food, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and our duty in this case appears to be, the taking them with the least possible aggression upon their feelings, and for that end, the gun seems to be the best-adapted mean. We must not, then, proscribe shooting, and I fear not hunting; only our endeavours should be used to abate the many gross barbarities concomitant with the latter. Cock-fighting, I apprehend also, we must let alone, even on the universal suffrage of the cocks themselves. As to boxing, he must be blind, indeed, and totally unconscious of the exalted superiority of the English character, who cannot see the glorious tendency of that practice. I hope the spies and *marechaussée* of the Vice Society were not so totally engaged in prying into the facts

> Of who do play at games unlawful,
> And who fill pots of ale but half-full,

but that they had leisure to witness a late election affray, where the Italian drew his knife, and stabbed the Englishman.

Whoever heard of a boxing Englishman gratifying his revenge in this way? Let this example, far beyond whole bibles of arguments, be presented to the society; and let it be demanded of them, which will stand first in their election, a nation of assassins, or a nation of boxers. Many other questions might, with the utmost propriety, be demanded of that society. I shall presume to make one. Would it not be more rational and contributory to unsophisticated morality, to exchange certain of those duties which they have imposed upon themselves, for that of endeavouring to impress the minds of the people with feeling towards beasts? and I commend to their humanity the deplorable case of the carman's horse—and the most piteous of all cases of animal misery, that of the worn-out post-horse in the hands of those monsters in human shape, the slaughterers of horses! Were I to attempt a relation of the horrid facts I have heard and witnessed, my pen would rave like that of a frantic bedlamite! Let me endeavour to hold my peace like a philosopher.

However, the practice of concealing and keeping out of sight, even disgusting deeds of cruelty is generally inimical to the promotion of justice, and the dissemination of humane principles; and it was reprobated by the late Mr. Fox in the case of the slave-trade. We have many people who pretend to an excess of feeling, and indeed themselves would not commit an act of cruelty, but who, from extreme delicacy, are unable to bear even the relation or mention of such, in course they can take no part in reform, or in the relief of victims. Rather than their delicate frames should be shocked at the idea, any or all other animal frames may be agonized with the reality. These will yet talk of fellow-feeling and humanity, as some others do of human liberty, and

both parties have a meaning of equal value. They speak with an apparent affection of things, the reality of which excites in them doubtful apprehensions.

There is another class of sincere and open, if not tender-hearted people, who thoroughly convinced that whatever is, is right, profess to take things as they find them, without any officious intermedling, and so sit down cheerfully, and without scruple, to the table which nature has spread for them. They talk, indeed, of compassion by rote, out of complacence, or from custom; but if they ever really feel such an impression, it is but transitory, and expires in an instant, or gives place to the first motion of interest or convenience. These children of nature are of all times and all countries. They see every thing through the pure medium of interest. They are the advocates of torture in punishments, of rendering innocent children responsible for the crimes of their parents, of sacrificing an admiral or general for an error in judgment, or even for some signal stroke of ill fortune, in order to stimulate others to acts of courage or desperation. They are provided with the most plausible arguments in favour of the perpetual imprisonment of debtors. They ever adhere with a close, inbred affection, to the cruel side of the dilemma, reversing the ancient, humane, and beautiful position, *better that many guilty should escape, than one innocent perish.* They esteem the misfortunes and sufferings of one part of animal nature, as the legitimate profit or pleasure of the other part, and are led by a natural propension, or stoical apathy, to contemplate the sufferings of men or animals, with even a degree of satisfaction. The distresses of the slave and the poor they will not hear of, far less the sufferings of animals. Such is their lot; to submit and suffer with patience, their duty. Even the very idea of an attempt to alleviate the sufferings of brute animals, however unnecessary they may be, is treated with ridicule and opposition, and represented as the offspring of a morbid and dangerous sensibility, which ought to be repressed. Opposition is carried to the length of even giving fresh encouragement to acts of cruelty, that the human heart may be kept steeled, and not shrink from the striking-place of interest.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5. *Communicated by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

(Continued from p. 336.)

ON the 15th we anchored for a few hours in Malacca roads, and then pursued our course through the straits for Prince of Wales's Island, where we arrived on the 20th of January, after a remarkably quick passage of only fifteen days from Lintin to China.

Prince of Wales's island, called by the natives Pulo or Poolo Penang, from a Malay word signifying Areca-nut and Betel, lies on the fifth parallel of north latitude, and in 100° 20′ 15″ (George-town) of east longitude, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca.

It is somewhat in the shape of an oblong square, about sixteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, distant between two and three miles from the Malay shore.

It was given to Captain Light by the King of Queda, and first settled in 1786. The greater part of the island is occupied by a lofty irregular ridge of mountain (running in the direction of the island, north and south), the northern extremity of which is by far the highest; and here they have erected a signal-house and several bungalows.

The whole of this ridge is covered with a forest of trees of immense size; and between its eastern base and the sea, facing the coast of Queda, there is a level slip of land, from two to four miles in breadth, and ten or twelve miles long. This is well cultivated and laid out in gardens, plantations of pepper, betel, areca, cocoa-nut trees, &c. intersected in all directions with pleasant carriage-roads, whose sides are lined with a variety of shrubs and trees that are in perpetual verdure. The whole of this space is interspersed with villas and bungalows, where the Europeans occasionally retire to enjoy the country air, as a relaxation after business in town.

On the north-eastern point of this slip of land are situated Fort-Cornwallis and George-town, called by the natives Tanjong Painaique.

This island may contain of European settlers and their dependants, Malays, Sumatrans, Chinese, &c. . . 11,000 souls.
Of Itinerants . . . . . 1,000 do.

Total . 12,000

For

For the correctness, however, of this rough estimate I cannot positively vouch; it is probable, that the number of souls on the island considerably exceeds that of the above statement.

From the opposite shore are constantly brought over great quantities of all kinds of provisions and fruits, which are sold here at a very reasonable rate.

Abundance and great variety of excellent fish are caught in every direction round this island, which, from the salubrity of its air, is justly esteemed the Montpellier of India.

Coups de soleil are seldom experienced in this settlement, although the Europeans walk and ride about at all times of the day, completely exposed to a vertical sun.

In short, as soon as the wet docks are established on Poolo Jaraja, (a small island between Penang and the Main), this will be the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing settlement in the East Indies.

From the dawn of day, until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals any thing that has been fabled of the Elysian Fields.

The dews which have fallen in the course of the night, and by remaining on the trees, shrubs, and flowers, have become impregnated with their odours, early in the morning begin to exhale, and fill the air with the most delightful perfumes; whilst the European inhabitants, taking advantage of this pleasant season for exercise, crowd the roads, (some in carriages, some on horseback, and others on foot), till the sun getting to some height above the mountains of Queda, becomes so powerful, as to drive them into their bungalows, to enjoy a good breakfast with a keen appetite.

The low lands of Penang being liable to inundation in the rainy season, the houses are all elevated from the ground, eight or ten feet, on arches or pillars. They seldom consist of more than one floor, and are all built of wood, thatched over with leaves of trees, the roofs resembling those of cottages in England; the leaves projecting over the verendahs in order to throw off the rain into the areas.

A small party of us having obtained permission to occupy the Convalescent Bungalow on the mountain, for the purpose of breathing a cooler and purer air, we repaired thither early in March.

The distance from the town to that part of the base of the mountain where the path commences, is about five miles, and from thence to the summit, better than three.

The path-way, which is not more than eight or ten feet wide, is cut with incredible labour, through a forest of immensely tall trees; whose umbrageous foliage uniting above, excludes, except at some particular turnings, the least glimpse of the heavens, involving one, all the way up, in pensive gloom.

It frequently winds along the brinks of yawning and frightful precipices, at the bottom of which one shudders to behold huge trunks of trees rived and fractured, whilst precipitated down the craggy and steep descent.

The solemn stillness which reigns around, or is only interrupted at intervals by the harsh note of an insect called the trumpeter, or distant roar of the waterfal tumbling from rock to rock, is well calculated to excite in the mind a melancholy, yet not unpleasant train of reflections.

Steep, and rugged as this path is, the little Sumatran horses mount it with great safety: the ladies, however, are generally carried up in a kind of sedan-chair, borne on the shoulders of some stout Malays.

After a tiresome ascent of two or three hours, we gained the summit; and were amply rewarded for our labour, by the most extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, we had ever seen in India.

As this part of the ridge of mountains is considerably the highest in the island, the view is consequently uninterrupted all around; and so strikingly grand and beautiful is it, that the most phlegmatic observer can hardly fail to experience some pleasing sensations, when placed in this fairy spot. For my own part, I could not help feasting my eyes for hours together with undiminished delight on the romantic scenery, which nature, assisted by art, had scattered around in bountiful profusion.

The pencil itself could but faintly depict the luxuriant imagery of this extensive landscape; with the pen, therefore, I can only attempt to trace its outlines.

Looking eastward, one's attention is first arrested by the abrupt descent of the mountain itself, whose side is clothed with an almost impenetrable forest of gigantic trees, except where precipices and chasms intervene, over which the waters are faintly heard tumbling and forming in their course to the plains.

From this rude scene of nature there is a sudden transition at the foot of the

mountain, to one in which art has a considerable share.

The eye there ranges over a beautiful plain, laid out in pepper-plantations, gardens, groves of the cocoa-nut, betel, areca, and various other trees, checkered throughout with handsome villas and bungalows, intersected by pleasant carriage-roads, and watered with meandering rills, that flow from the mountain's side, clear as crystal.

Fort Cornwallis next presents itself, situated on the north-eastern point of the plain; and stretching to the southward, Tanjong Painaique, or George-town, the European houses of which form a striking contrast with the variously constructed habitations of the Oriental settlers; all of whom dress and live according to the manners and customs of their respective countries.

Here may be seen standing in perfect peace and unity with each other, the Hindoo temple or pagoda; the Chinese joss-house; the Christian chapel, and various other places of worship; every one enjoying the unmolested exercise of his religion.

From hence, the eye stretches over the beautiful strait that separates the island from the main; and whose glassy surface reflects the faint images of the clouds above, and lofty mountains that tower on each of its sides.

The long extended line of shipping in the roads, presents as great a variety and contrast, as the mansions on shore; from the line of battle ship, bearing "the British thunder o'er th' obsequious wave," down to the light skiff or canoe, that scarcely seems to brush its surface, may be seen in gradation—East Indiamen, country ships, grabs, Chinese junks, pariars, Malay prons, and an endless variety of small craft from Sumatra, and the adjacent isles.

Passing over this pleasant little aquatic scene, the Malay coast exhibits a considerable plain covered with a close wood, through which winds a river, navigable by the country craft up to the bases of the lofty, and generally cloud-capt mountains of Queda, which terminate the eastern view.

The northern and southern prospects have a great similarity to each other. The eye each way pursues a line of coast, studded with small islands, and extended till the steep mountains on one hand, and the watery expanse on the other, blending with the blue ether, fade at length from the view, on the utmost verge of the horizon.

Westward, an unruffled sea and cloudless sky present a most magnificent scene, where the eye has ample scope to range far as the visual powers can possibly extend! distinguishing on this watery plain various kinds of vessels pursuing their respective routes, wafted by the gentle land and sea breezes; the latter of which, entitled the Doctor, setting in in the forenoon, pays an early and welcome visit to the mountain Bungalows, fraught with such delicious and life-inspiring draughts for the exhausted frame, as few doctors can boast of among their prescriptions, and which are far more grateful to the enfeebled tropical convalescent, than all the cordial balm of Gilead and salutiferous elixirs in the world!

In so romantic a situation as this, and daily visited by such an agreeable physician, it is no wonder that the debilitated European should seldom fail to experience, at least a temporary renovation of strength, and exemption from the baleful effects of climate.

Independent of the temperature of the air, which is pleasantly cool at this elevation, there is no doubt that the beautiful prospects scattered around, must greatly conduce to the restoration of health.

Notwithstanding these advantages, through want of sufficient society, the scene in a few days began to assume a solitary appearance; during the solemn stillness that every evening prevailed around, the sun slowly sinking into the western horizon, seldom failed to awaken in the mind a variety of tender emotions, and fond recollections of that dear native land, over which his bright orb was then shining in meridian splendour*! accompanied too, with a kind of melancholy reflection on the immense distance that separated us from the chalky cliffs of that much-loved isle, whose image becomes more deeply impressed on our memories, the farther we recede from its shores.

"Where'er we roam, whatever realms to see,
Our hearts untravel'd, fondly turn to thee!
Still to our country turn with ceaseless pain,
And drag at each remove a lengthening chain."

The thermometer at the Bungalows generally ranges from 70 to 80 degrees; sometimes at night, however, it stands as low as 62 degrees; and indeed so cool

* Pulo Penang being one hundred degrees east of England, it is sun-set in the former, and mid-day in the latter place, at the same time.

did

did we feel it, that we generally slept with a blanket over us; a very rare occurrence within six degrees of the equator.

As soon as it gets dark on this mountain, there arises on every side, a singular concert of birds and insects, which deprived us of sleep for the first night or two. Far above the rest, the trumpeter (a very curious insect about an inch in length) saluted our ears regularly for a few hours after sun-set, with a sound so strong, that the first time I heard it, I actually thought a party of dragoons were approaching the Bungalows; nor could I be persuaded for some time, that such a diminutive creature could possibly possess organs capable of emitting such a tremendous loud note.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XX.

HAVING satisfied his readers with respect to title, Dr. Tongue proceeds, 2dly, to the consideration of climate, which he informs us is equally remote from the heats of the burning south, and the snowy regions of the frozen north. He, however, made no philosophic experiments, but states, that the temperature of the air is nearer that of Conococheague valley (in which Haggerstown is situated), in Maryland, than to that of any other place with which he is acquainted; he adds, "On the Lake shore, the flower is gathered from the forest to adorn the parlour on Christmas-day, and the wild pea is in full blossom by the first of May; the changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, are gradual, and man does not experience those sudden transitions, which so much hazard life in this region."

"Strawberries are in profusion on the Lake shore by the middle of May, and by the middle of June garden peas are fit for the table. On the south side of Lake Erie it cannot be otherwise than healthy, as it is a fine sandy and gravelly beach; without the sources from which impure airs are generated. There are no marshes, no stagnated ponds, and as soon as timber is cut down, and two or three crops of grain taken, the land is laid down in grass, which, by affording a supply of vital air, conduces to health. It has been long ascertained, that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in about the same ratio as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case until you reach the top of the Alleghany mountains, which is the highest land between the Atlantic Ocean and the great western waters. Then descending in the same parallel of latitude, the change reverses, and it is warmer there than in the same latitude on the sea side (See Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, p. 125, London edit.). This is also proved by the animals and vegetables, which subsist and procreate there, that do not in the same latitude on the sea coast."

Health is the next consideration, which the Doctor asserts to depend not "on latitudes but altitudes, purity of air, and water. The latitude of this country is the same with that of Connecticut, the healthiest state in the Union, and this alone will satisfy those who believe health dependant on latitude. But for myself I do not believe the degrees of health are regulated by the degrees of latitude. Altitude, purity of air, and sweetness and softness of water, appear to me to have a governing influence on health. Here the altitude is infinitely greater than in Maryland. The air is pure, mild, and serene, not influenced by the putrefaction of marshes, low lands, stagnant ponds, &c.; the water is soft, sweet, and pure, and almost invariably found within thirteen feet of the surface. This theory of health is supported by facts, for no country on earth was ever more healthy, as experience fully proves. Of one hundred and fifty persons who moved from one town in Connecticut into this country in June, 1800, and dispersed themselves in various parts of it, but one has died, and he perished by the small pox, which he took in the natural way in Philadelphia. All the rest are healthy and active. This country has now upwards of 15,000 people, though on the first of June, 1800, it contained but sixty-seven families. Experience sets all theories at defiance, and it has shewn this country to be the most healthy part of America. Yet it must be admitted, that for a mile or two from the places where the rivers discharge their waters into the lake, autumnal fevers are known.

"This country abounds with a vast number of fine springs and small streams to be found on almost every mile by a half mile. Its creeks and rivers are as follows, viz. Conneaught creek rises in Pennsylvania, and discharges its waters into the lake, about three miles from the N. E. corner of the country. Pantooning creek

rises

rises in the east range of townships, and passing through several tier of townships, enters Pennsylvania, and shortly after unites itself with the Great Beaver River. The Ashtabulu also rises in Pennsylvania, passes westwardly about fourteen miles, then turns suddenly northward, and empties itself into the lake, furnishing a good harbour in the spring. Grand River rises in the Reserve, and discharges its waters into Lake Erie at Painsville, about twenty-five miles west of the Ashtabula. The river is navigable to Mesopotamia, about thirty miles from the Lake. Chagrine, or La Chagrine, also rises in the country, and runs into Lake Erie, about twelve miles west of Grand River. The Cayahoga rises far north in the country, runs for a great distance south and by west, until it comes within eight miles of the main branch of the Muskingum, then suddenly bends to the north and enters the lake. This river is navigable for large craft for twenty-one miles from its mouth, and, in the spring, will admit a vessel drawing eleven feet water into a good harbour. Rocky River also rises in the country, and after running about thirty miles discharges its waters into the lake about seven miles west of the Cayahoga. It has the best natural harbour, except Sandusky Bay, on the south shore of Lake Erie. It has the best fishery in the western world, except the river St. Clair, but is not navigable more than one mile and a half from its mouth. Black, or Rendhensan River, rises also in the country; and after running twenty-five miles, discharges itself into Lake Erie. It has batteaux navigation, and its mouth is eighteen miles from Rocky River. Vermilion River rises in the country, and discharges its water into the lake, about eight miles west of Black River. It is remarkable for the richness of the soil on its borders, and the abundance of red paint which may be dug up in many places. Huron River rises in the lands of the United States, and after running about fifty miles, connecting various branches, discharges its waters into the lake. Its capability for navigation is not yet ascertained. Sandusky River rises far south-westerly from the country, and, having united itself with various streams from different quarters, flows into Sandusky Bay, which is by far the safest harbour, and the most important position, west of the Alleghany mountain, in the United States. In these regions, lime-stone and gypsum can be procured of the first quality, and in sufficient quantity to supply the whole western world.

"On the south line of this country we find the Big Beaver, which rises in the United States Territory and reaches this country at Deerfield, where its navigation commences; then passing through Elswood, Palmyra, Warren, Liberty, Youngston, and Poland, enters Pennsylvania, and discharges its waters into the Ohio. The main branch of the Muskingum, which rises in New Suffield in this country, and passing westward about eight miles, becomes navigable, being then distant from the navigable waters of the Cayahoga eight miles; then turns suddenly south, and enters the Ohio near Marietta. White Woman's Creek rises in the country, and, after running in various meanders, enters into the Muskingum, about twenty miles south westward from Gnaudenhutten. The main branch of this creek, is called in Bradley's latest map 'Killbuck's Creek.'"

Proceeding to describe the soil and face of the country, the Doctor informs us that "it is situated between the forty-first degree of N. L. and the south shore of Lake Erie, that it exhibits proofs of having at no very remote period been inundated. Many facts (he adds) prove this. In the first place the soil is altogether alluvial. 2nd, Large masses of granite, which project from fifty to ninety feet, above the surface of the Ohio river, now exhibit unequivocal marks, that the water of that river once overflowed them. 3d, A stratum of blue clay, exists in the Connecticut Western Reserve, of nearly the same depth from the surface, which same stratum is found to exist in the banks along the lake shore, about the same distance from the surface and which abounds, with aquatic shells, that exist in the lake. These shells are plentiful, on the clay dug up remote from the lake shore. 4th, Trunks and branches of trees are found several feet below the surface. New Connecticut, the land on the Miami and a tract near Kentucky, are considered by all travellers, three of the richest bodies of land in the United States. The face of the Connecticut Reserve, is what may be called uniformly level, but uneven enough to allow the water to run off. There is no broken or waste land; and there is not in the whole country a hill that will not easily admit of cultivation. The highest hills that occur run parallel to the Lake shore, varying from one to three miles from the lake; they are

are gentle and swelling, and no where high or incapable of cultivation, and afford most beautiful prospects.

"There are but few swamps, and these may be easily drained and made into arable or meadow land of the first quality. The soil is every where deep and rich, covered with a heavy growth of timber and exceedingly adapted to the cultivation of grass hemp, flax, wheat, rye Indian corn, tobacco, &c. &c. There may be said to be two distinct characteristic kinds of soil in this country; one which is denominated oak-land, from white oak timber being the most prevalent. This land is of a rich friable loam, inclining to clay; and it is sometimes (though rarely) of a lighter soil, inclining somewhat to sand, and has been generally selected by Dutch and Pennsylvanian farmers. They think it better adapted to wheat and rye, and a crop is put in at far less expence and labour, than in the richer lands. This kind of land is covered with stately oaks and with but little undergrowth. No more attention is bestowed, by those who prefer this land, in clearing than to cut round the trees, commonly called girdling or deadening; such only as are necessary for fencing, building, &c. being cut down; and there is rarely much necessity for grubbing. This kind of land, with this culture, yields from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat, and from thirty to forty of corn, per acre. Other grain in proportion. It also produces good clover and timothy. The other kind of soil, which is by far the most common, is rich beyond the conception of any person who has only seen land in the Middle States. This richest land, as we term it, or, beech and sugar land, as it is often called, is found uniformly to exist where the walnut, the poplar, and the ash, associate with the sugar-maple. This soil is as black as lamp-black; and after rain, or when moist, much resembles lamp-black and soil mixed. It is found to be from six inches to as many feet in depth, and, from actual measurement, to yield from thirty to forty bushels of Indian corn per acre, without any kind of cultivation whatsoever; and, when cultivated, from eight to twelve barrels per acre; and when sown in wheat, from seventeen to twenty-five, and in some instances from twenty-five to forty bushels, per acre. Rye and oats yield in proportion, and it may be pronounced the best grass-land in the world. It is covered with a great variety of trees, shrubs, and vegetables, and their growth is most luxuriant. This is the land which the eastern people choose for their farms, and it is doubtless the most desirable. Wheat grows so luxuriantly, that farmers are obliged to turn in their cattle, &c early in the winter, and keep them in until the last of May, and then reap from thirty to forty bushels per acre. No part of the surface of this country is covered with stone, yet there are abundance of free-stone quarries. Excellent water is found every where, from eight to fifteen feet below the surface."

On the soil last described, the Doctor "measured a black walnut, which was twenty-four feet six inches in circumference, some distance from the ground, and held its bigness eighty or ninety feet without a limb. White oaks and yellow poplars were common from eighteen to twenty-four feet round, and ash-trees from twelve to eighteen. The earth in April and May, is covered with one immense and infinite number of flowers. Hemp grows in this country exceedingly luxuriant, and peach-trees thrive uncommonly well; and the fruit is very superior in quantity, size, and flavour. The trees have been known to bear the second year: but from its too rapid vegetation, it is judicious to cut the tree down six inches under ground the fall after it is two years old, and to raise the earth over the stump, in order that the root may acquire strength to support the body and branches. In two years more, the farmer will have a durable tree. I saw the transverse section of a peach-tree at Harpersfield, on which the annual growth (if my memory serves me correctly) was one inch and a quarter across."

On the important subject of mills, and mill-seats, the Doctor tells us there are already seventeen grist (flour) mills, and twenty-eight saw mills in New Connecticut; that wheat is turned into flour for one tenth; and that inch plank of superior quality is sold from seventy to ninety cents per hundred feet.

Vegetables, including the timber-trees, shrubs, herbage, roots and fruit, commonly found in the country, next attract our author's attention. He has arranged them in the following order, according to the prevalence of their growth in the country. We shall give his list as well as the common and Linnæan names, to gratify the curiosity of the scientific reader. It must be confessed, however, that several kinds are omitted.

TIMBER-

TIMBER-TREES.

Common Names.	*Linnæan Names.*
Sugar-maple	Acer saccharinum
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera
Elm, red and white	Ulmus Americana
Linden or bass	Tilia Americana
Black oak	Quercus nigra
White oak	Quercus alba
Red oak	Quercus rubra
Willow oak	Quercus Phellos
Chesnut oak	Quercus Prinus
Shellback hickory	Juglans alba ovata
Pignut hickory	Juglans alba minima
Common hickory	Juglans alba
Red flowering maple	Acer rubrum
Black walnut	Juglans nigra
White walnut or butternut	Juglans oblonga alba
Soft maple	Acer Pennsylvanicum
Cucumber tree	Magnolia acuminata
Chesnut	Fagus castanea
Ash, red, white, blue, and black	Fraximus Americana
Spruce fir, or hemlock	Pinus Canadensis
White Pine	Pinus strobus
Sycamure	Acer pseudoplatanus
Dogwood	Cornus florida
Wild cherry	Prunus Virginiaca
Honey locust	Gleditoria triacanthos
Aspin	Populus tremula
Crab-apple	Pyrus coronaria
Red mulberry	Morus rubra
Horn-beam	Carpinus betulus vulgaris

SHRUBS.

Spice wood	Laurus Benzuin
Leather wood	Dirca palustris
Papaw	Annona triloba
Elder	Sambucus niger
Hazelnut	Corylus avellana
Sumach	Rhus. (Qu. Species)
Nine-bark	Spiræa opulifolia

HERBAGE, ROOTS, AND FRUITS.

May apple (abundant)	Podophyllum peltatum
Rattle weed, red weed (ditto)	Actæa racemosa
Puccoon root, blood-root	Sanguinaria Canadensis
Poke	Phytolacca decandria
Cucumber root, Indian cucumber	Medeola Virginiana
Nettles	Urtica dioecia
Solomon's seal	Convallaria polygonatum
Seneca snake-root	Polygala seneca
Virginia snake root	Aristulochia serpentaria
Arsmart	Polygonum sagittatum
Indian turnips	Arum triphyllum
Pleurisy root	Asclepias decumbens
James Town weed	Datura Stramonium
Wild ginger, colt's foot	Asarum Canadense
Wild oats	Zizania aquatica
Wild hops	Humulus Lupulus
Great plantain	Plantago major
Raspberries	Rubus occidentalis
Blackberries	Rubus fruticosus
Dewberries	Rubus cæsius
Gooseberries	Ribes grossularia
Serviceberries	Mespilus Canadensis
Strawberries	Fragaria vesca
Cranberries, and grapes of various kinds	Vaccinium oxycoccos, vitis

Respecting minerals and fossils, we are informed that little can be expected in so new a country, yet that iron ore exists in many places, and that one mine is worked to advantage in Poland, the ore is rich, and the castings exceedingly tough goods, which sell at six cents per pound. Virgin copper abounds on Lake Superior, from whence it may be brought to the south shore of Lake Erie by water, and therefore will never be expensive. Precious stones are not found, but at Jefferson there are large stones of a regular form, which are excessively hard, and capable of a very fine polish. In beauty they excel the Derbyshire spar, and make a handsomer ornament. Pit-coal of the same quality with that at Pittsburgh is extremely plentiful, and will probably never command much more than the digging price. There are also coals, which are uncommonly impregnated with sulphur. Excellent free-stone is found in many places. The quarry at Euclid furnishes the best grind-stones, and supplies the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Upper and Lower Canada, as well as the country itself, and the territory of Michigan; the demand is daily increasing, but the extent of the quarry seems to bid defiance to consumption. There are also various stones fit for the chissel, and also of such as will bear fire; many lime-stone quarries exist, and fragments of lime are seen all along the lake shore. Plaister of Paris exists in abundance; and Mr. Caldwell, of Washington city, who has worked largely in that article, informed our author that the specimens he had received from the Reserve were equal to any he ever saw. The different ochres have been found in many places, as well as salt licks: one attempt has been made to chrystallize salt, which succeeded. Marl is found on the banks of Grand River, and copperas and alum in many places. Clay of great purity and toughness exists, says our author, "on the lake shore, and elsewhere, in immense quantities, which is of a texture as fine as flour, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is of a bright red colour, and used as a paint or wash on walls, instead

of

of white-wash, on account of its superior beauty. From some experiments which I have made with this clay, I am induced to believe it will make ware as fine as the Staffordshire-ware, nearly as clear, and much superior in strength and adhesion." Mineral waters, also, are frequently discovered, impregnated with Glauber's salt, alum, sulphur, &c. &c.

Manufactures and exports make the next item in the pamphlet before me; but my extracts have been so much larger than I anticipated when I sat down to it, that I find it impossible to condense the work into this sheet; I must therefore once more trespass on your goodness, with a promise that another letter shall close the correspondence, at all events, and with the assurance of the respect of

Sir, Your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
September 1, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Prop. Stay. Shoor. Buttress.

THESE words describe several kinds of adventitious support: like caryatids, they agree in purpose, but differ in form. A prop is a perpendicular, a stay is an inclined, and a shoor is a horizontal lifter: they are placed only to be withdrawn. But a buttress is a permanent structure, which abuts against another in order to prevent its sinking; a sloping wall, or pillar, built up to strengthen a standing edifice.

In the Dutch language *proppe* signifies *a plug*; and is applied to those bits of wood, of rag, of tow, of cork, with which leaks in ships, cannon, barrels, chinks in wainscotting, or necks of bottles, are occasionally stopped. It also signifies a graft, an inserted twig. *Proppen*, in Holland, is to eat voraciously, to cram sausages, to stuff. This word, on which Junius avoids to dilate, may once have been a name of the male organ, and have been metaphorically employed by some of the Gothic nations to designate 'that which intrudes' and by others to designate 'that which is erect.' In this last sense the English use the word: a prop is an upright support.

The French substantive *étai* is a derivative of the gothic *stay*, and describes the cable, by which a vessel is fastened to her anchor. That which *stays*, or resists progressive motion, by pushing as well as pulling, is also called a stay, *une étaie*: of this kind are the inclined timbers which support a roof during the reconstruction of the wall beneath.

L'etaiement de cette maison était fort necessaire, autrement elle serait tombée.

"Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands." *Exodus.*

"The branches serve as so many stays for their vines, which hang, like garlands, from tree to tree." *Addison.*

Schoor is the name given by the Hollanders to those transverse blocks, which are laid upon props, in order to diffuse the pressure over a wide surface of the incumbent weight, and thus to prevent perforation, or local indentation: shipbuilders support the sides of vessels with shoors. In many gothic dialects the mantle-piece of a chimney is called the *shoor-stone*. The word is probably a contraction of *shoulder*, in Dutch *schouder*; as shoors operate after the manner of shoulders, and extend the lifting surface on each side of the trunk.

Watts says in his Logic; "When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building." *Shore* is the proper and undisputed spelling for sea-coast. *Suer* is the proper spelling for a drain; it is derived from the French *suer* to sweat, or exsude: the verb is in common English use, though unnoticed by Bailey, or Johnson. "The water *sues* through the brick-work." This word is spelt, by Milton, *sewer*.

"Like one who long in populous city pent
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air."

But *shoor* is the proper spelling for a horizontal support, as we have unquestionably borrowed the word from the shipcarpenters of Holland. As soon as an orthographic distinction is introduced, we shall cease, like Watts, to confound them to the ear.

Buttress, if derived from the French *aboutissement*, is impurely formed, and ought to signify frontier-walls, frontier-corners, parts which *abut* against each other, in short an *abutment*, which word we possess already. The Saxon words *but*, out, and *treo*, tree, may be the component parts; in this case *buttress* originally signified *outside-trees*, exterior leanto's placed to prevent a hut from falling sidewards: what we now call *stays*.

Act. Action.

Act (*actum*) is a thing done; action (*actio*) is doing: act therefore is an incident; and action a process or habit. A virtuous act—a course of virtuous action.

The

The act of nodding—an action of nodding. An act of parliament—the action of the laws.

Dr. Trusler perversely mistakes act and action: he maintains that an elegant speaker will not say 'a good, or a virtuous act:' he adds, 'the sentiments of the heart are not so much to be judged of from words as from actions:' in both these cases *act* is the fit word; single deeds, not habits of conduct being in question.

Form. Figure. Fashion.

Forma signifies a mould external or internal; it is applied to a shoe-last, or a cheese-vat; to a rule of words, or the model of a building. *Figura* is external form, the fixed, not the moveable mould or frame, from *figo*, surely not from *fingo*

Fashion (*façon*) is a modern derivative of *factio*, making.

Form includes construction and internal arrangement; figure describes visible contour and outline; fashion implies labour, and results from workmanship. A dress well cut, has a fine fashion; a statue well-shaped, has a fine figure: a man well-grown has a fine form. A tree is fashioned by the pruning-hook and the sheers: it figures well in a landscape, if its branches and foliage are agreeably disposed: it has no deformity, if its trunk is sound, and proportioned to its ramification.

"He hath no form, nor comeliness." *Isaiah.*

"Paganism pictures deity under all kinds of figures; whereas Christianity confines it to those of a man and of a dove." *Trusler.*

"The fashion of a work frequently exceeds in value the price of the material." *Trusler.*

The Farnesina Hercules, seen in front, is a complete figure; but its form behind has a feebler muscular expression: the fashion, too, is more laborious in the forepart, as if it were intended to stand in a nitch.

Bubble-boy. Equipage,

Words belonging to the slang of fashion, which are no longer used in the only signification in which they were ever synonymous, would not merit record in a formal Dictionary of English Synonyms. As a note to a line in Pope, the explanation of them may not be wholly superfluous.

"A bubble-boy and Tompion by her side."

Tompion was a famous watch-maker; his time-pieces were so deservedly valued, that to this day several are preserved, which still excel the modern watches in exactness. Tompion is put by a metonymy for watch; as we call a spying-glass, a Dollond, or a razor strap, a Packwood.

As companion to the watch, on the opposite side of the zone, ladies wore an equipage, or bubble-boy. It consisted of an ornamented hook, from which depended by golden chains, various seals, smelling bottles, and other trinkets for show, or use. But why was it called a bubble-boy? Probably the word is a mis-spelling for bauble-buoy, a support for baubles.

To the bubble-boy no watch was appended: to the equipage, a watch may be appended. The bubble-boy was an equipage; but the equipage was not necessarily a bubble-boy; it might be a watch-chain. I have seen a bill for a lady's repeater, in which a watch and equipage are charged; although the thing delivered was merely the watch and its chain, which consisted of gold plates embossed with sculpture and connected by rings,

Equipage originally meant horse-furniture; then every thing necessary to a cavalier: it was afterwards used of foot-soldiery, and finally of the furniture and accoutrements requisite for any one to appear in the world according to his rank. We now say equipment. While a fellow-pendant to the watch belonged to a lady's equipment, it was not harshly termed her equipage: this denomination has since been transferred to the carriage, and may revert to its original meaning, by being applied only to the horses and harness.

To lift. To raise.

That is lifted which is hoisted into the air (*lyft*, air): that is raised which continues in contact with the ground (raise is from *rise*, to get upright). We lift a weight; we raise a mast. We lift a ladder, when we carry it on the shoulder; we raise a ladder, when we heave only the one end which is to lean up against the house.

The favouritism of sovereigns often lifts a bad minister; their discrimination sometimes raises a good one.

Way. Path. Track. Road. Street.

Way is the most comprehensive of these terms, and designates any line made use of for conveyance. Which is the way to Hampton? The shortest way is the path across the fields. The worst way is the old track. The surest way is the high road. The roughest way is through

through the street. The pleasantest way is to go by water. The quickest way of sending a note is by a pigeon.

Adelung deduces this substantive from the interjection *weg*, which he considers as an onomatopœia for *away! via! off!* The interjection should rather be deduced from the substantive: and accordingly it differs in every language. Way is written in Gothic *wig*; in Swedish *wäg*; in High and Low Dutch *weg*; in Anglo-Saxon *weag*, of which word another early form is *wag*, a bank, mound, or wall. Way therefore means, like the French *chaussée*, a causey, a raised path or road: *weaxan*, to heap up, to increase; *weagan* to move, or convey; and *wægen*, waggon, are etymologically connected. This filiation of the word is corroborated by the analogy of the Icelandish language, where *vega* means earth, *at vega* to heap up, and *vegr* a mound, or way.

Path is a foot-way, where one *paddeth*. A *pad*, or *padder*, is one who walks on foot, as in the tautologous combination *foot-pad*. A horse which excels in a foot pace, as we also say, is called a *pad-nag*.

To *paddle* is to use the feet frequently. As *oar* means a hand, so *paddle*, or rather *paddel*, means a foot, and is a sort of oar used perpendicularly. The feet of web-footed animals are called *paddels*. In short, some such etymon as *pad*, foot (answering to the Latin *pes, pedis*) must have been left by the Romans in Britain. The word *pad* is used for a foot-cushion, and for other small cushions; but this is perhaps a corruption of *bed*: it is also used for a hind-saddle, a sort of pillion consisting of a mere cushion.

Track, from the Italian *traccia*, is a hunter's term, signifying the line of foot-steps left on the ground by game: the temporary path of an animal. We say the track of a horse, the track of a wheel, when the vestige has resulted from a single impression. A path is a beaten track, a track is a new path. Where there are few tenants, the heath may be pathless; for it to be trackless, there must be none.

Road is a horse-way; ground *rode*, or ridden upon. A turn-pike road. A causey should consist of a road, and a path. The London road.

This word is not, as Johnson thinks, the French *rade*, which is a Dutch word etymologically connected with *ready*, with the German *reede*, and the Hollandish *rec*. Nor is it, as Johnson also inconsistently suggests, the French *route*, a wheel-way, whence we have both *rut* the track of a wheel, and *route* the prescribed march of a baggage-waggon.

Street (*via lapidibus* STRATA) is a paved road: many fragments of the Roman roads are still called streets in this country, where they are not bordered by houses; but, as our roads are seldom paved unless in towns, the word *street* commonly suggests the idea of a road passing between rows of houses. Some streets, such as Cranburn-alley, are purposely rendered impervious to horses: in this case we might observe: "there is no road through that street."

We say the track of purity, as if its vestiges were narrow and evanescent; the path of virtue, as if it were frequented only by humbler natures; the road to power, as if those were lordly mounted who attempt it; and the streets of libertinism, as if where men are crouded, vice is welcome.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately returned to England, after an absence of nearly twenty years, and of course find many alterations in the manners and customs of its inhabitants. Of these, however, none have surprised me more than the present late hours generally adopted by people of fashion, and the modern style of the dress of the ladies. Both these changes obtruded themselves on my notice the very evening after my arrival in London, when going with a friend to the opera, I observed that, although the pit, in which we were, was soon quite full, yet the boxes remained perfectly empty till long after the opera had begun, or at least, were only occupied by the persons keeping places for the fashionable world, who now, it seems, dine so late that they seldom attend this amusement much before the beginning of the first ballet.

At length they began to fill, when the first thing that struck me, was the great apparent increase of indecorum; for, whereas the women of the town used, in my days, to confine themselves to the upper slips, or to the back of the front boxes of the theatres, they appeared now to thrust themselves into the side-boxes of the opera, which I remembered as the peculiar resort of the nobility, and principal families in town. When I hinted this to my friend, "Women of the town! (he exclaimed) why whom do you mean?" I

pointed to some ladies, whose bosoms were exposed in a manner that I never saw before, except under the piazzas of Covent-Garden of an evening, or in some of the most nocturnal street-walkers. "Surely (said I,) they are of no other description, unless they are of a higher order of demireps, and kept by men of fashion."

"I am very glad (said my friend) to hear those remarks from you; for coming from a *stranger* they bring the matter of female attire to a proper test; as whatever appears indelicate to an unprejudiced person, cannot be strictly decorous. And I am afraid that, as the boxes continue to fill, you will find sufficient reason to exclaim *Tempora mutantur.* "*Tempora mutantur*, indeed, (said I) *et nos mutantur in illis.*" A change of this kind, and to this extent, (which fashion may indeed be termed *a la fille de joie*,) I could hardly have credited, had I not seen it with my own eyes. I still however imagined that this was only an opera dress, intended, as it were, to keep the dancers in countenance, and assuch, confined to our fashionable London belles of the *haut ton.* I could not conceive that a practice so repugnant to female delicacy could spread beyond the circle of fashion, and extend to domestic life.

With this hope I left the opera, and on the next day went by appointment to dine with my sister, the widow of a wine-merchant in the city, whose three daughters, children when I left them, were now grown up. As before I left England four used to be the family hour, I made some allowance for the difference of times, and thought I would stay till half an hour later before I made my appearance; at which time I accordingly went, but found the ladies not yet returned from their *morning* visits. They soon came in, however, and beginning to apologize for not being in the way to receive me, as they had not expected me so soon, observed that *nobody* dined now before half past five or six. At the first sight of my nieces, I was very glad to find that, although they were neatly and handsomely dressed, there were no exposures, except of their pretty faces and their *red* elbows, which latter, as it excited no indelicate idea, I thought of little consequence, though I could not wonder at any thing becoming fashionable, which was so far from being ornamental. It seemed, however, that, considering me, not as a stranger, but as an uncle, they did not dress till after dinner for the evening, when a large party being invited to meet me, they repaired to their toilets before we adjourned to the drawing room, where at length I found them and several other ladies of different ages, all in the same state of *undress* I had observed at the opera, and even in more respects than I could have perceived there, as by means of modern *invisible petticoats* and transparent drapery, there were exposures below, as well as above.

My nieces retiring to their chambers as soon as the company dispersed, I could not help making a few remarks to my sister, upon what appeared so strange to me, and expressing my concern at it; and I was glad to find that she entirely coincided in opinion with me. "But why then, (said I,) do you suffer your daughters to appear as they have just done?" "Alas! (replied she) what can I do? When this absurd fashion first came out, I congratulated myself that my girls were young, and hoped by the time they grew up, it would have had its run; or if not, determined, at least, that they should not enter into it. You see, however, it still continues; and when it became time for me to exert my power, though I did it in the gentlest manner, it produced only sullenness and discontent, as the young women of their acquaintance rallied them on their unfashionable modesty, and my eldest daughter at length told me, that, though she should certainly not dress in opposition to my commands, yet she must beg to decline going into company, unless she could *do as others did.* I was therefore at length obliged to compromise matters, and stipulate that, to a certain degree, they might conform to the fashion, but should by no means go to extremities. And to this they kept for a few weeks, but by degrees came to a perfect level with the most forward and extravagant of their acquaintance, which I know not now how to prevent. Neither (continued she) is this indecorous appearance the worst of the evil, as upon many constitutions, I fear, it has a most serious and alarming effect, which many of the faculty have lately declared. For though they at all times and seasons go now with only one petticoat, yet in a morning their necks are closely covered up with cravats and shirts, all of which, without any intermediate gradation, are thrown off in the evening, when they have to encounter the alternate heat and draughts of air in a crowded drawing-room

or

or theatre. My second daughter, I have too much reason to fear, will fall a victim to this mania, as she is far from being strong, and has at times a little hectic cough, and but little appetite; yet whenever, upon any new engagement, I hint at the expediency of her going a little better clad, she always affects a liveliness and flow of spirits, and assures me she is better, though I can perceive all the time, that it is a forced effort, merely assumed to prevent me from actually forbidding what she knows I wish her to avoid."

"I am afraid, (said I,) this rage for doing as others do, is but a practical comment upon the adage, 'One fool makes many,' which may now be more truly read 'One victim makes many;' as I have no doubt that many will thus fall a sacrifice to the idol, fashion." But indeed, in a politic view, it astonishes me that such a mode of dress should continue a month, since, however, some enraptured Strephon may be gratified by a view of the charms of his Chloe, yet what passion but *disgust* can be excited in his breast, when he considers that they are alike exposed to the lascivious gaze of every libertine that can thrust himself into a ball or a drawing room.

As however the fashion *à la fille de joie* must, like other fashions, come to an end, I shall on my next return to England (which I am again going to leave for a short time) be but little surprized to find it succeeded by that of *a le montagnard*, or the short petticoat and exposed knee of the Highlanders, which could perhaps hardly be reckoned a greater transition from the present style, than this is from the decent, though not always more fascinating costume, which prevailed when I was last in England.

Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subjoined oration delivered by a young gentleman, educated in the seminary of a respectable friend*, in this neighbourhood, at an examination previously to the last midsummer, struck me much by the novelty and propriety of the sentiments, as put into the mouth of a youth and uttered by him with an impressive elocution. On finding that it was not taken from any author, but the effusion of the tutor, written for the occasion, I requested a copy from its author and permission to extend the utility and reception of it beyond the walls of a private seminary. I offer it, with this view, for a place in your Miscellany,

Your's, &c.

Birmingham, Oct. 24, 1807. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

On a Birth-day.

"This is the day on which my being commenced, and which, therefore, involves in it many important particulars. I entered the world in the most helpless state, and must be trained into life with the greatest tenderness and care. At first, I must be watched day and night; and it is by slow degrees, and after many years of patient attention, before I can be confided to my own care and keeping, if I am permitted to reach the years of manhood. I am destined to form a link in the long connected chain of society; and shall either be the joy or grief of my parents, a comfort or disgrace to my friends, and an honour or shame to my country.

"My birth-day reminds me of many moral or social facts; it seems to say, that, as I have an intellectual nature, I ought to consider, whether I have, according to my opportunities, so strengthened my mind by the improvement of its faculties, so fortified it by virtuous principles, as in some good measure to answer the great design of my being, and thereby endeavoured to secure my present and future happiness. The return of every birth-day should set me upon this solemn examination: and should, likewise, influence me to enter upon resolutions of amending what has been amiss, and of making further advances in whatever will improve my nature and my state.

"There is nothing which should excite me to so much diligence in every thing that is praise-worthy, as the return of my birth-day, as that announces to me how quickly my years pass away; and admonishes me, that upon the successive arrival of each, fewer still remain; so that the return of a birth-day reports not only what is past, but affords wholesome instructions as to what is to come; it bids me prepare for the future eternal consequences of my present actions and urges me to endeavour to gain an exalted felicity in another world."

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* The Rev. Herbert Jenkins, Colbourn-hill, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

A COM-

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* NUMBER *of* PRISONERS *committed to* NEWGATE *during the last Five Years, charged with* CRIMINAL OFFENCES, *in the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and County of* Middlesex; *shewing their Crimes, Sentences, &c. &c. and distinguishing the Numbers thereof in each Year.*

COMMITTED in the Years	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806
Viz. Males	1086	803	533	621	588
Females	283	287	302	380	335
Total	1369	1090	835	1001	923
CRIMES, viz.					
Murder	4	6	1	4	1
(*Females*) of the Murder of their Infants, or concealing their Births	3	1	3	1	1
Manslaughter	4	3	7	3	3
Cutting and maiming Persons	—	—	12	2	1
Shooting at Persons	1	6	1	1	1
Piracy, and Felony on the High Seas	—	—	1	7	3
Endeavouring to seduce from Allegiance	—	1	—	—	—
Sodomy, and other unnatural Crimes	3	4	4	2	3
Obtaining Property from Persons by threatening to charge them with an unnatural Crime	1	—	—	3	2
Rape (and attempt at)	4	2	4	4	4
Coining	3	2	—	5	—
Forgery	6	9	11	13	12
Ditto of Bank Notes, uttering, and having in their Possession	9	5	8	4	3
Personating Seamen and others, to obtain Prize Money, &c.	1	1	—	—	5
Arson	—	3	1	2	—
Burglary and Housebreaking	60	48	35	25	21
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses	170	168	135	131	128
——— in Shops	155	114	96	117	116
——— on board Vessels	19	24	6	6	9
Ripping and stealing Lead affixed to Houses, &c	9	13	8	16	10
Robbing their Lodgings	21	13	16	17	27
Inticing away Children, and stealing their Apparel	1	2	2	7	1
Embeezling and stealing Property of their Employers	126	116	121	125	123
Uttering bad Money	10	17	6	16	15
Highway and Street Robbery on Persons (by Assault, &c)	87	80	31	14	16
Picking Pockets	47	39	20	18	22
Females stealing from Men's Persons	31	25	25	43	45
Stealing Horses	19	11	6	6	2
——— Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c.	9	8	1	2	7
Robbing Waggons, Carts, &c.	33	14	13	9	10
Receiving stolen Goods	27	29	19	39	18
Frauds	30	24	15	29	20
Sinking a Ship to defraud	4	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	4	6	7	6	2
Returning from Transportation	3	6	3	11	5
Larcenies, and Felonious Offences, the Nature of which not ascertained	425	327	258	303	285
(Remaining for Trial)	50	63	22	32	34

SEN-

SENTENCES, &c. in the Years	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806
* DEATH	97	81	66	63	60
Transportation for 14 Years	10	8	10	15	5
Ditto 7 Years	267	225	140	222	200
‡ Imprisoned for the Space of 4 Years	—	—	—	1	—
Ditto 3 Years	3	1	—	—	1
Ditto 2 Years, and above 1 Year	13	17	9	14	12
Ditto 1 Year, and above 6 Months	76	69	59	58	52
Ditto 6 Months, and under	206	183	172	176	138
Whipping, and Fine	66	25	27	37	29
‡ And severally to be whipped, pillored, kept to hard Labour, fined, and give Security, &c					
Tried and acquitted	364	289	225	266	240
Discharged, (no Bill being found, or for want of Prosecution)	212	163	165	137	176

	1802		1803		1804		1805		1806	
* EXECUTED	10		9		8		10		13	
Viz. for	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cutting and maiming Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Shooting at Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining Property from Persons by threatening to charge them with an unnatural Crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Forgery	2	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	5	—
Ditto of, and uttering, Bank Notes	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Personating Seamen, and others, to obtain Prize Money, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Coining	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Burglary and Housebreaking	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stealing in a Dwelling House	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Highway Robbery	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting and robbing a Person in a Dwelling House	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing a Letter in the General Post Office	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Stealing	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sinking a Ship to defraud the Underwriters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returning from Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

A COM-

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* NUMBER *of* CRIMINAL OFFENDERS *committed to the several Gaols in England and Wales, for Trial in the Years* 1805 *and* 1806; *together with their Crimes, Sentences, &c. &c.*

COMMITTED in the Years	1805	1806
Viz. Males	3267	3120
Females	1338	1226
Total	4605	4346
CRIMES, viz.		
Sedition	4	—
Murder	26	24
(*Females*) of the Murder of their Infants, or concealing their Births	27	36
Manslaughter	56	57
Cutting and maiming Persons	21	8
Shooting at Persons	14	7
Piracy, and Felony on the High Seas	7	3
Sodomy, and other unnatural Crimes	15	42
Obtaining Property from Persons, by threatening to charge them with an unnatural Crime	—	2
Rape, (and attempt at)	38	48
Coining	15	10
Uttering bad Money	108	84
Forgery	36	34
Ditto of Bank Notes, uttering, and having in their Possession	28	15
Personating Seamen and others, to obtain Prize Money, &c.	—	8
Arson	13	7
Burglary & Housebreaking	136	124
Highway Robbery	63	52
Horse-stealing	65	53
Sheep-stealing	71	60
Stealing Cows, Pigs, &c.	38	49
Larceny, from the House, Person, &c.	3355	3386
Receiving stolen Goods	137	110
Fraud, Conspiracy, &c.	94	94
Bigamy	23	22
Returning from Transportation	15	11
	4605	4346

SENTENCES, &c. in the Years	1805	1806
*DEATH	350	325
Transportation for 14 Years	34	26
Ditto 7 Years	561	496
‡ Imprisonment for the Space of 4 Years	1	—
Ditto 3 Years	4	4
Ditto 2 Years, and above 1 Year	125	100
Ditto 1 Year, and above 6 Months	333	294
Ditto 6 Months, and under	1219	1158
Whipping, and Fine	105	81
‡ And severally to be whipped, pilloried, kept to hard Labour, fined, and give Security, &c.		
Tried and acquitted	1092	1065
Discharged, (no Bill being found, or for want of Prosecution)	730	766
Discharged to serve in the Army and Navy	55	31
* EXECUTED	68	57

Viz. for	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder	5	3	5	—
—— of their Infants	—	2	—	—
Cutting and maiming Persons	1	—	3	—
Shooting at Persons	1	—	2	—
Sodomy	—	—	6	—
Rape	5	—	2	—
Obtaining Property from Persons, by threatening to charge them with an unnatural Crime	—	—	2	—
Forgery	6	—	11	—
Ditto of, and uttering, Bank Notes	6	1	—	—
Personating Seamen, and others, to obtain Prize Money, &c.	—	—	2	—
Coining	3	—	3	1
Arson	2	—	—	—
Burglary and Housebreaking	13	—	6	—
Stealing in a Dwelling House	2	—	1	1
Highway Robbery	4	—	3	—
Horse-stealing	7	—	4	—
Sheep-stealing	5	—	3	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	1	—
Returning from Transportation	—	—	1	—

NUMBER COMMITTED in each County.

	In the Years 1805.		1806.	
	Males.	Fem.	Mal.	Fem.
Anglesey	1	0	3	—
Bedford	17	3	15	5
Berks	50	12	29	13
Brecon	3	4	10	2
Bucks	29	4	36	4
Cambridge	36	4	19	7
Cardigan	2	0	5	2
Carmarthen	5	3	10	6
Carnarvon	4	2	4	—
Chester	56	24	87	11
Cornwall	35	10	35	8
Cumberland	9	9	9	3
Denbigh	2	0	4	—
Derby	34	5	33	5
Devon	69	27	105	27
Dorset	28	10	34	10
Durham	22	5	19	10
Essex	127	17	101	17
Flint	3	1	1	2
Glamorgan	10	5	10	2
Gloucester	81	23	66	18
Bristol	27	10	38	14
Hants	105	42	106	41
Hereford	29	2	32	9
Herts	36	7	46	6
Huntingdon	13	2	9	2
Kent	169	41	151	33
Lancaster	206	165	227	124
Leicester	33	14	24	8
Lincoln	44	14	49	15

	In the Years 1805.		1806.	
	Males	Fem.	Mal.	Fem.
Merioneth	—	—	1	—
Middlesex	732	485	700	432
Monmouth	14	6	12	5
Montgomery	20	5	10	5
Norfolk	114	49	83	31
Northamptoo	35	7	42	16
Northumberland	18	20	21	18
Nottingham	60	14	51	19
Oxford	34	4	26	8
Pembroke	7	5	2	3
Radnor	3	3	—	1
Rutland	4	—	3	5
Salop	59	20	44	22
Somerset	79	27	81	24
Stafford	67	24	72	21
Suffolk	96	13	99	19
Surrey	147	52	134	57
Sussex	93	12	50	12
Warwick	120	40	89	41
Westmoreland	4	2	3	1
Wilts	61	14	63	9
Worcester	44	7	51	16
York	181	64	159	54
Total	3267	1338	3120	1226

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to remark, in answer to an enquiry in your last number, for a detailed particular of the mode of building *en pisée*, your Correspondent may be fully satisfied of the *whole* by referring to the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Board of Agriculture, Appendix, page 385. This account was got up, and presented by the late Henry Holland, esq. architect; and contains an ample detail of not only the French mode, but of his own practical experiments on it in England. *En pisée* work is of real importance to the public, and particularly to those noblemen and gentlemen who take delight in *improving* the condition of the cottager. Mr. Holland built a great deal of it, and convinced himself and his employers (who were noblemen of the first consequence) of its real utility. It remains now for an enlightened public to avail themselves of his experiments, and adopt a *cheap* and *durable* mode of building. At some future period I intend presenting the public with the result of some experiments I am at present engaged in, on a large scale. If these hasty remarks should be adopted for your publication, as an answer to Mr. Moggridge, you will oblige, by inserting it, Your's, &c.

Nov. 21, 1807, J. RANDAL.

Upper Charlton-street, Fitzroy-square.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read in your Magazine (No. 162,) some strictures "on the bad Effects of Public Companies;" and as these associations, (to the principles and formation of which I have devoted a considerable portion of time and attention) are daily increasing in number and consequence, I trust that few remarks from me, by way of reply at the arguments of your Correspondent, will not be deemed uninteresting.

I as perfectly admit some of the premises of "Observator," as I feel myself compelled to deny his conclusions. I admit that "the utility of public companies in trade depends upon the object of their association," and "Observator" allows, that, if this be some measure of public improvement, or the carrying on a business too extensive and requiring too great a capital for an individual, or *to recover an important branch of trade out of the grasp of private monopoly*, in such cases public companies are found beneficial to commercial society.

"Observator" further admits, that the country has been in many instances much and extensively benefited by the numerous public companies formed within the last twenty years; but suggests, that, whilst they are liable to be perverted into machines of injurious aggrandizement, they should be regarded with a due degree of careful and jealous apprehension.

In the instance to which "Observator" principally alludes, namely, the copper company (in which shares originally confined to consumers were passed into the hands of persons not consumers), he directs his objections chiefly against incorporated, or chartered companies, to which alone such objections can apply; for, where any company can monopolize or exclusively command any article of necessary consumption, and, by legislating for itself, keep the sole controul of the market, no bounds can be prescribed to restrain its encroachments. As, however, "Observator," in the conclusion of his remarks, throws a general obloquy on *associations for brewing* (and as I have the honour to be connected with one whose principles stand deservedly high in the public estimation, and which bids fair to be a most useful and successful establishment), I shall subjoin a few observations on their nature and object, and attempt to demonstrate their beneficial effects, not only to individuals, but to the public; and, at the same time, I hope to prove, that they have essentially inherent in their constitution a remedy against those baneful consequences anticipated by "Observator," and, therefore, ought, generally, to be encouraged.

It is, perhaps a maxim not confined exclusively to political economy; but, if I may be allowed the term, a maxim of "commercial philosophy," that every evil carries along with it its own antidote. It would, then, be wiser in the legislature to let every thing find its level, rather than, by injudicious and impolitic interference, excited too often, no doubt, by interested individuals, seek to destroy associations, which must continue a source of advantage to the public, as long as they are conducted upon just and honourable principles.

The same causes will uniformly produce the same effects. Grasping monopoly, exorbitant prices, and, above all *deleterious ingredients*, have necessarily led to the many associations which are daily springing up around us; and it follows, upon the simplest reasoning, that, as long as these associations adhere to the principle upon which they are established, they must, of necessity, be beneficial to society, without affecting the more humble and confined exertions of individuals, by destroying competition in the market.

I deny, Sir, that it is possible for any of the associations now formed, to injure individuals, or to destroy competition in the market; the quality and cheapness of any article will always secure its consumption, and that consumption will be the truest criterion of its excellence.

I entertain no doubt, that, in the brewing associations, if the quality of the article should be found inferior, and the price disproportionate, their object would be defeated by the more judicious and honest exertions of a simple individual bent upon supplying the public with an article superior in quality, and at the same time more reasonable in price.

It is an erroneous position, that, where an article is open to the purchase of every description of people, an extensive company of publicans can force a trade; they may, indeed, agree to draw no other liquor but that of which they are the proprietors, but they have not, I believe, any clause in any of the deeds of their establishments, which can compel their customers to drink it; and if, as I before observed

served, any skilful and enterprising individual were to supply the public with a superior article, he would of necessity, command a superior consumption, whilst the shares of the associated body would fall in value, and the body itself be quickly annihilated. But, perhaps, I may be told that any association which tends to destroy competition, must, from the number, wealth, and influence, of the associators, cramp the exertions of individual enterprize. When we consider the immense wealth and influence of the long-established porter-breweries; the population of this metropolis; and the small proportion that individuals connected with the more recent institutions bears to the public at large; and when we consider that the consumption of the article cannot be forced, but must depend upon the excellence of its quality, every man is to be regarded as having the same field of enterprize which he had before the formation of these associations; and no persons can reasonably complain, but those whose selfish and unprincipled conduct has rendered such associations indispensable. Moreover, there is the same kind of competition between one company and another, and between a company and an individual, as exists among individuals. The general preference given by the community is not compulsory but optional, and the best article and lowest price will invariably (*ceteris paribus*) constitute the solid basis of their encouragement. The real principle upon which companies are founded, is, not to monopolize or take away from the people by force their *free agency*, but, by a monopoly of every good quality and upright motive that can and should entitle them to patronage, to conciliate their good will, and to secure a fair and an honourable attachment. And, when any company ceases to act upon the fair and liberal principles which they have professed, and which should characterise the individual as well as the association, they will not fail to meet the same fate which the individual must, under similar circumstances, necessarily experience—loss of credit, loss of reputation, and loss of business.

It is my intention, Sir, on some future occasion, to take a more comprehensive view of the Golden Lane, British Ale, and other establishments; to investigate their principles, and to define their objects; in doing which, I hope to be able to shew their legality and expediency, and to prove, that the spirit of competition, which they excite, is, in the highest degree, beneficial to the community, without being injurious to the honest and industrious individual.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 12, 1807. HENRY DAY.

Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to recommend to the perusal of your readers, and especially to such of them as are commissioners of the taxes, a bill intended to be brought into parliament next session, and now in the hands of members of the house of commons, to amend and regulate the assessment and collection of the assessed taxes, and of the tax upon property, &c. The duties of the commissioners, already sufficiently unpleasant, are in this bill rendered much more so, by the introduction of many oppressive clauses, and they will be placed under the guidance of the government-surveyor, who is to act as their clerk, and will be continually at their elbow, though it has been always thought that the duties of a surveyor of taxes, and of clerks to commissioners were totally incompatible; the one being the servant of government, and completely under its controul, the other the servant of the commissioners, and removable at their pleasure. The odiousness of inspectors and surveyors has been long felt, and has been submitted to only from a sense of absolute necessity. How an extension of their powers (especially that of domiciliary visitation) will be borne, we are yet to learn, if (as I can hardly expect) the commissioners can be induced to act under the provisions of the bill in its present state. They certainly will expect to have a clerk over whom they may have some kind of controul, which will not be the case if the surveyor is to be that person.

Your's, &c.

A COMMISSIONER.

November 11, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous and intelligent readers who can inform me, through the channel of your useful and widely circulated miscellany, whether it has been clearly ascertained at what place, and in what year, the first edition of Cicero's book *de Officiis ad Marcum filium* was printed, as I have in my possession a copy of this work, containing also his

books *de Senectute et Amicitiâ*, printed in black letter, on small folio paper, apparently very old, but without any date, which I suspect to be the *Editio princeps*. The insertion of this will much oblige,

Your's, &c. T. F.

London, Nov. 13, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS among your numerous readers there are, no doubt, many who delight in the vocal harmony of the feathered race, I, among others, should be happy if, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, we could receive any new information respecting the mode of managing those of the more tender description, such as the nightingale, woodlark, robin, &c. the shortness of whose life, in the domestic state, has long been matter of regret: they are without doubt entitled to every attention which man can bestow, both for that harmony which renders his own dwelling so agreeable, and as some compensation to them for the loss of liberty. But I am inclined to think that more of those valuable birds are lost from ignorance of the proper mode of treatment, than from wilful neglect.

When in a state of freedom, *live food*, such as flies, worms, &c. constitute their principal food, from which, perhaps, they are too suddenly withdrawn, to be fed on some such trash as is usually denominated "German paste," an article which, no doubt, could it be had properly prepared, might promote their song and longevity: and the same difficulty likewise occurs in some neighbourhoods in procuring them meal-worms.

Perhaps in this country too little attention has hitherto been paid to the improvement and promotion of this part of the creation, from which we have ever found such a source of pleasure.

Your's, &c. J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting one of your Correspondents to inform me what is the composition and mode of application of the ingredients for the oiled silk or linen made use of about ten or twelve years ago, for the hammercloths of carriages. I should not have troubled you with the above, but, after the most diligent enquiry, cannot find any person in London who knows how to prepare it either plain or coloured, in the manner then practised. Yours, &c.

London, Oct. 30, 1807. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XIII.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, AND CLAUDIAN.

OF Valerius Flaccus, we have very slender memorials. He was contemporary with Martial, Statius, and Silius, and was born at Setia, now Sezza, a town of Campania. From Martial we collect that he resided at Padua, and cultivated poetry, though he is strongly recommended by the epigrammatist to attach himself to the more lucrative pursuits of the bar. Quintilian informs us, that he died at an early age, and laments his premature death. He lived to write only seven books, and part of an eighth of his poem, on the celebrated subject of the Argonauts. There are no traces of any other works supposed to be written by him; and the only composition by which he is known being unfinished, it is in compliance merely with the custom of former critics, that we rank him among the authors of the Latin Epopœa.

Of Apollonius Rhodius, whom Flaccus imitated rather than translated, it may be necessary to premise a few words. He was a subject of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the disciple of Callimachus, and keeper of the Ptolomean library. He composed a poem on the expedition of the Golden Fleece, in four books. He called it *Argonautica*, from the name given to those valiant Greeks who accompanied Jason to Colchos, in a ship built by Argus with the help of Minerva, of the pine trees which grew in the forest of Dodona. This expedition, which to us would appear an act of piracy, was not accounted dishonourable in those early times, when mankind had not yet been accustomed to the arts of peace and civilization. After many adventures and escaping great dangers, they succeeded in their enterprize, and, by the direction and assistance of Medea, brought away the treasures which had excited their ambition and their avarice. This fable has been variously interpreted; and the reader who may be disposed to pursue a subject of little importance in itself, is referred to Suidas. It is more essential to point out the distinctive merit of Apollonius and his Roman imitator. By Quintilian* the Grecian is considered as writing *æquali quadam mediocritate*, and by Longinus as preserving a decent medium between sub-

* Cap. 27.

limity and humility. He has laboured his work with great minuteness, and there is a pleasing variety in the conduct of the poem, though the plan perhaps is not sufficiently epic and is somewhat too redundant in episodes. Its principal merit consists in having afforded Virgil a model for the beautiful story of Dido. The love of Medea for Jason is drawn with a decree of nature and truth, that leave us only to regret that it is not delineated with more energy, and greater strength of colouring. The style, though sometimes harsh, is in general even and correct, seldom rising to excellence, and never sinking into absurdity. Those who are accustomed to the flights of Pindar and the majesty of Homer, will bestow little praise on the innocent mediocrity of Apollonius.

Valerius Flaccus was gifted with a greater share of poetical inspiration than Apollonius, and deserves to be ranked among the few writers whose copies have surpassed the originals. Quintilian,* that severe but enlightened and impartial judge, who does not condescend expressly to mention either Statius or Silius Italicus, speaks of Flaccus with esteem and regret. He was superior in learning and taste to the Greek poet, who has many geographical errors, and appears to have been little acquainted either with history or philosophy. The opinions of modern critics are upon the whole, favourable to Flaccus. Scaliger, Barthius, and Borrichius allow him considerable merit; and, admitting the occasional harshnes of his style, contend that he has frequently high and noble flights, and that his florid and exuberant diction would have been softened and polished, had he lived to revise his poem. Heinsius† thinks that among the Romans who have adorned epic poetry by their writings, there is no one who better deserves to be named after Virgil. He is copious in his invention, elegant and yet bold in his fancy, and correct in his manner. There is occasionally so much of real genius displayed in the poem, that we are apt to regret that he did not adopt a more original subject, instead of following the footstep of another. It is observable that the best parts of the poem are precisely those in which he has discarded Apollonius, and pursued the dictates of his own native genius; but as if exhausted by the effort, he returns, with servile indolence, to a model so much inferior to him.

He has been censured, and justly so, for the unseasonable magnificence of his opening. Unmindful of the rule laid down by Horace* which inculcates modesty and simplicity in the first lines of an epic poem, by which the poet announces his design and invokes his muse. Thus the proposition and invocation of the Odyssey and the Æneid are remarkable for their terseness and simplicity. Lucan even omits the ceremony of an invocation, and after a few lines by way of proposition, he immediately rushes on his subject.

Quis furor, ô Cives? quæ tanta licentia ferri, &c.

But nothing can exceed the pomp with which Flaccus begins his poem. The invocation to Apollo and the address to Vespasian, are expressed in these lofty and sonorous lines.

Phœbe mone si Cumeæ mihi conscia vatis
Stat castâ cortina domo, si laurea digna
Fronte viret. Tuque ô pelagi cui major aperti
Fama, Caledonius portquam tua carbasa verit
Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Ialus,
Eripe me populis & habenti nubila terræ,
Sancte pater, veterumque fave venerandæ canenti
Facta viram, versam proles sua pandit Idumen,
Namque potest Solymo nigrantem pulvere matrem
Spargentemque faces, & in omni tuba fu entem.

But, as may be expected, this magnificent style is ill preserved throughout the poem, and whenever Flaccus has so restrained his native genius as to follow the plan, and almost the language of Apollonius, he is tame and uninteresting. His diction is pure, though occasionally rugged. He abounds more in poetical expressions, and in the narrative parts is less prosaic than Statius and Silius. For the knowledge of antiquity displayed in the poem, he is unquestionably indebted to the Greek. There is some appearance of invention, and an affectation of the marvellous runs through the whole. The manners are delineated with propriety, and the characters are various and well discriminated. They are, it must be confessed, little remarkable either for their morality, or civility. Apollonius

* "Multum in Val. Flacco nuper amisimus." *Inst. Orat. lib x. c.* 1.

† Præf. ad Val. Flacc.

* Horat. Ars Poet. 136 et seq.

and

and Flaccus appear to have adapted their heroes to the barbarous age in which the event is supposed to have happened. Medea is not always the *Medea ferox invictaque** of Euripides. Her struggles between love, duty and remorse render her rather an interesting character, and she rarely excites that indignation which she inspires in the drama. The descriptions are numerous and pleasing, and the similes in general are natural and appropriate. The solemn imprecation of Alcimedis against Pelias, the description of the two gates, one leading to Tartarus, the other to Elysium, of Fame in the second book, the love of Hipsipilo for Jason, and the feast of the Argonauts, are among the best passages of the poem. We are not disposed unnecessarily to fill these columns with quotations; but as Flaccus is a poet seldom read, we may be allowed to transcribe the following description of the Harpies, who are sent to torment Phineus, for having discovered the secrets of Jupiter,

——Harpyæ semper mea pabula servant,
Fallere quas nunquam misero locus; illicet omnes
Deveniunt, niger intorto ceu turbine nimbus,
Jamque alis procul et sonitu mihi nota Celæno:
Diripiunt, vesantque dapes, fædataque turbant
Pocula: sævit odor, surgitque miserrima pugna
Parque mihi monstrisque fames. Sprevere quod omnes
Polluerintque manu, quod unguibus excidit atris,
Has mihi fert in luce moras.
Lib. ix. v. 460.

The origin of most of these passages may be traced in the Æneid, which Flaccus also occasionally imitated, though with less servility than Statius and Silius.

It is in the conduct of the poem that Flaccus is most defective. The subjects of Lucan and Silius did not admit of those fictitious ornaments so necessary in the formation of an epic. But the story adopted by Flaccus of an antiquity so remote that it bordered on fabulous times, allowed ample room for the exertion of his genius; and by comparing the work of Apollonius with those of Homer and Virgil, he might have seen where it was deficient, and supplied the defects. But the beauty of a well regulated design appears to have been seldom studied by either ancients or moderns. The ornaments of language and the harmony of numbers have alone engaged their attention. The admirers of Flaccus think that he wanted neither genius nor diligence to render the Argonautica an excellent poem, had he not been prevented by a premature death. It abruptly breaks off in the middle of the eighth book, and it still remains uncertain whether he lived to complete his design. Fabricius† thinks it probable that the latter books were destroyed by time. The remainder of the eighth, and the ninth and tenth books were added by J. B. Pio, of Bologna, from the fourth book of Apollonius Rhodius.

* Hor. Ars Poet. 123.

CLAUDIAN.

From the time of Valerius Flaccus to that of Claudian, there was an interval of three hundred years. During this long period, no poet had arisen to recal the glorious days of Augustus. It is not easy to account for this dearth of genius, for such a series of years, during the former part of which, the Roman empire had not as yet evinced any marked decline from its former grandeur and prosperity. Some of the emperors, particularly the Antonines, had displayed a generous encouragement of letters and the arts. Whilst history maintained its rank by the dignified energy of Tacitus, the animated style of Justin, and in later times, by the honest veracity of Ammianus; while criticism had its Quintilian, and philosophy could own Boëthius without a blush, poetry was disgraced by the indecency, rather than honoured by the genius, of Ausonius. Claudian is the only heroic poet whose name and writings have been transmitted to posterity.

National vanity has made him a Florentine and a Spaniard, but his first epistle proves him to have been a native of Alexandria, in Egypt. He was born under the reign of Valentinian I. about the year 365 of the christian æra. In that celebrated city he completed his studies, and at the age of thirty went to Rome, where his elegant compositions and polite learning procured him admission into the first societies of that great capital. He soon acquired the favour and esteem of Stilicho, a noble Goth, who had the whole administration of affairs under the feeble son of Theodosius. The titular offices of tribune and notary

† Fabricii, Biblioth. Lat. tom i. 520.

notary, fixed the rank of Claudian in the imperial court. To the powerful intercession of the Princess Serena, he was indebted for his marriage with a rich heiress of Africa, of which he gives a pompous description in his second Epistle *ad Serenam*. But after enjoying for some time the favour of Stilicho, he was himself overwhelmed in the ruin of his patron. When the praises of Stilicho became offensive, Claudian was exposed to the powerful and malignant enmity of a courtier whom he had provoked in the insolence of wit. He had compared in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian Prefects of Italy. He contrasts the innocent repose of the philosopher, who sometimes resigned the hours of business to slumber, perhaps to study; with the interested diligence of a rapacious minister, indefatigable in the pursuit of unjust or sacrilegious gain.

Mallius indulget somno noctes diesque,
Insomnis Pharius sacra profana Rapit:
Omnibus hoc, Italæ gentes, exposcite votis,
Mallius ut vigilet, dormiat ut Pharius.

The repose of Mallius was not disturbed by this friendly and gentle admonition; but the cruel diligence of Hadrian, (whom Claudian names Pharius, from his being a native of Alexandria,) watched the opportunity of revenge, and easily obtained from the enemies of Stilicho the trifling sacrifice of an obnoxious poet. Claudian concealed himself however, during the tumult of the revolution, and consulting the dictates of prudence, rather than of honour, he addressed, in the form of an epistle, a suppliant and humble recantation to the offended præfect. He deplores in mournful strains the fatal indiscretion into which he had been hurried by passion and folly; submits to the imitation of his adversary the generous examples of the clemency of the gods, of heroes, and of lions; and expresses his hope that the magnanimity of Hadrian will not trample on a defenceless and contemptible foe, already humbled by disgrace, and deeply wounded by the exile, the tortures, or the death of his dearest friends. Whatever might be the success of his prayer, or the accidents of his future life, the period of a few years levelled in the grave the minister and the poet; but the name of Hadrian is almost sunk in oblivion, while Claudian is read with pleasure in every country which has retained or acquired the knowledge of the Latin language. If we fairly balance his merits and his defects, we must acknowledge that Claudian does not either satisfy or silence our reason. It would not be easy to produce a passage that deserves the epithet of sublime or pathetic, to select a verse that melts the heart, or enlarges the mind. We should vainly seek in his miscellaneous poems, the happy invention and artificial conduct of an interesting fable, or the just and lively representation of the characters and situation of real life. For the service of his patron, he published occasional panegyrics and invectives, and the design of those slavish compositions encouraged his propensity to exceed the limits of truth and nature. These imperfections, however, are compensated, in some degree, by his poetical virtues. He was endowed with the rare and precious talent of raising the meanest, of adorning the most barren, and of diversifying the most singular topics. His colouring, more especially in descriptive poetry, is soft and splendid, and he seldom fails to display, and even to abuse, the advantages of a cultivated understanding, a copious fancy, an easy and sometimes forcible expression, and a perpetual flow of harmonious versification. To these commendations, independent of the accidents of time and place, we must add the peculiar merit which Claudian derived from the unfavourable circumstances of his birth. In the decline of arts and empire, a native of Egypt who had received the education of a Greek, assumed in a mature age the familiar use and absolute command of the Latin language, soared above his feeble contemporaries, and, after an interval of three hundred years, seated himself among the poets of ancient Rome.

The occasional poems of Claudian are numerous, consisting of panegyrics, invectives, or satires, epistles and epigrams. He had also compiled in Greek the Antiquities of Tarsus, Anazarbus, Berytus, Nice, &c. But the work which gives him a place among the heroic poets, is the Rape of Proserpine, in four books—the poem on which he intended to found his reputation, and which, as he himself insinuates, being a work of considerable labour and difficulty, he did not begin till he had tried his genius in the number and variety of his lesser compositions.

The story upon which it is founded is one of the most celebrated in the ancient mythology, but is too well known to require insertion here. Though the poem be not strictly formed upon an epic plan, it has too many of the properties that belong

belong to the epopœa, to authorize its exclusion from that class of writings. A principal defect is, that it begins too high, and the duration of the action is unreasonably prolonged. The action of the Rape is entirely finished in the books now extant, so that what followed, if indeed Claudian lived to compose more than we possess, could not be properly said to belong to it, any more than the Æneid, though in fact a continuation in part of the same story which formed the subject of Homer, can be said to belong to the Iliad. Greater simplicity in the action, and a greater variety of human actors, contrasting with the deities of heaven and hell, would also have rendered the poem more natural and pleasing. But the genius of Claudian was of a high and lofty description, and seemed to disdain the common incidents and language of human nature. His sentiments are always dignified, and his diction is beyond measure pompous, and surpassing even Flaccus in the splendour of his opening; he thus exclaims:

Audaci promere cantu
Mens congesta jubet. Gressus removete, profani!
Jam furor humanos nostro de pectore sensus
Expulit, et totum spirant præcordia Phœbum.

These enthusiastic flights can be tolerated only in the Ode, or any other similar piece sufficiently short to enable the poet to preserve the same fervour throughout the whole. But in a poem of any length like the epic, they are evidently improper, as they only make the subsequent and unavoidable fall of the poet the more glaring and offensive. Thus Claudian has not been able to maintain beyond the middle of the first book the terrors which he endeavours to excite in his proposition—and the infernal darkness* which was to obscure the light of the sun, vanishes before the ornaments of ivory, and the pillars of amber, which decorate the palace of Proserpina.†

No man ever possessed more of true poetic genius than Claudian, and few men of genius ever possessed so little judgment. His flights are extravagant, but they are beautiful. He has a boldness in the use of figures, which astonishes and confounds the reader, but their foundation may almost always be found in truth, though they are stretched too far in the execution. He is more florid, though less affected, than Statius. Like him, he is often tumid and inflated without any apparent cause; but what in Statius was the effect of art, is in Claudian excess of imagination. We are often more disposed to excuse a fault which proceeds from the ebullition of an over-heated fancy, than to admire a beauty that has evidently been laboured into excellence. It must not be understood that luxuriance in poetry is always a fault, and that we are bound to admire every thing that is correct. A dull poet, at the expence of much labour and thought, may possibly attain to the correctness of Virgil, though he will never acquire his spirit or his taste. On the other hand, an extravagant and depraved fancy may sometimes resemble the rich abundance of Ovid and Claudian; but examination will shew the former to be an undigested heap of bombast, and the other a magnificent profusion of fine images. But as true beauty consists in a just symmetry of parts, all concurring to form a whole in a graceful and uniform proportion, it is the office of judgment to correct the wild sallies of imagination; and here, as we have already said, Claudian was unfortunately deficient. The most lively instances of this redundancy of fancy occur in the beginning of the third book, where Jupiter is described as calling a council of the gods, in the nuptials of Pluto and Proserpine in the second, and the representation of Mount Ætna. Of his descriptions, the general fault is, that they are too minute, and involve too many circumstances. He is also accused of deviating into philosophical, ingenious, and learned digressions which too frequently lead him from the purpose of his story. But upon the whole, the beauties of his poem far exceed its defects. Strada (Prolus. 5. 6.) allows him to contend with the five heroic poets, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, and Statius.

We have thus completed our survey of the epic poets of Greece and Rome. If we have appeared to bestow on some of them a greater degree of attention than their general merit would seem to authorize, let it be recollected that our design embraces all the authors of ancient literature. On the higher order of the classics, criticism has exhausted all its powers; but the secondary poets still present a field of comparative novelty and utility. In recommending these to the perusal of the studious reader, we have

* Si dicto parere negas, patefacta cliebo
Tartara, Saturni veteres laxabo catenas:
Obducam tenebris lucem. Compage soluta
Lucidus umbroso miscebitur axis aveno.
De Rap. Pros. lib. I.

† Atria cingit ebur, trabibus solidatur ahenis
Culmen, & in celsas surgunt electra columnas.
Ibid.

have only attempted to rescue some of them from undeserved obloquy or neglect, and not exalt them beyond their intrinsic merit.

The editions of Val. Flaccus are,

Valerius Flaccus, fol. *Editio princeps.* Bonon, 1474.

Valerius Flaccus, a Joan. Bapt. Pio, fol. Bonon, 1519.

Valerii Flacci, Argonautica, 12mo. Venet. ap. Ald. 1523.

Valerius Flaccus, Heinsii, Amst. 1680, 12mo. 1720.

Valerius Flaccus, Burman. Utr. 1702, a correct and beautiful little edition.

Valerius Flaccus, Burmanni, 4to and Bat. 1724, a superb and elaborate edition.

Valerius Flaccus, curâ Harlesii, Altemb. 1781.

Valerius Flaccus, cum Comment. Wagneri, 2 vols. Gotting, 1806.

Of Claudian,

Claudiani Opera, fol. Veneti, 1470. *Editio princeps*, according to Fabricius. It is also mentioned and praised by Dempster.

Claudiani Opera, Vicent. 1482, called the Edit. Princ. by Dr. Harwood. This is the Edit. used by Heinsius.

Claudiani Opera, Venet, 1523, 12mo. a small Aldine edit.

Claudiani Opera, a Gaspar. Barthio, 4to. 1650.

Claudiani Opera, Heinsii, 12mo. Elz. 1650.

Claudiani Raptus Proserpiniæ, Biffii, fol. Milan, 1684. Dr. Harwood does not mention this edition.

Claudianus, cum notis variorum, 8vo. Amst. 1659, 1665, 1671.

Claudianus, in usum Delphini, Paris, 1677.

—— cura Gesneri, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1759.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MARKHAM, D.C.L. *late* LORD ARCHBISHOP *of* YORK, PRIMATE *of* ENGLAND, LORD HIGH ALMONER *to the* KING, VISITOR *of* QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, *&c. &c.*

"Cum patrias etiam religiones invenirent fabulis anilibus refertas, in Ethicâ suâ constituendâ opem omnem religionis, nisi quantum ad usum civilem sufficeret, planè rejecerunt, quasi a philosophicis studiis abhorrentem, neque a populari opinione satis remotam. In superstitionibus igitur evellendis religionis stirpes incisæ sunt.—*Concio ad Clerum.*

THE present age affords but little countenance to polemical contests. The disputes of rival sects have long since ceased, either to agitate, or to interest; and even the *odium theologicum*, appears to have abated, so as to enable us to draw the rational and flattering inference, that men will soon cease to persecute and to punish for the sake of opinions. Our history indeed tells us, that it was otherwise, and we have to mourn over the crimes produced by a spirit of intolerance; but whatever may be the demerits of the times in which we live, they cannot be considered as deficient on the score of religious liberality. This beneficent sentiment was chiefly produced by the writings of a number of illustrious laymen, anterior to the fatal epoch of the French revolution; and although the subject of the present memoir, who is perhaps one of the last of the old school, in an address to the clergy, whence we have extracted a passage by way of motto, seems very tender respecting the cause of *superstition*, yet there is but little danger of a relapse into that bitter, abominable and horrid zeal, which lighted up the fires of Smithfield for the punishment of such as differed from the reigning creed of the day.

Dr. Markham, who was descended from an English family, is said to have been a native of Ireland. The precise epoch of his birth is not exactly ascertained, but he is supposed to have been born in 1719 or 1720; and it is certain that he came over to this country at a very early period of life, as he was entered at Westminster school whilst a little boy.

After distinguishing himself at this seminary by his Latin verses, young Markham repaired to Oxford, and became a member of Christ-church, over which he himself was fated afterwards to preside. Here again his taste for Latin poetry obtained for him countenance and protection, and we find him, at twenty-five years of age, (March 28, 1745,) obtaining the degree of M.A.

About five years after this period, he became head master of Westminster school; and although he did not enjoy that office like his celebrated precursor, Dr. Busby, for half a century, yet, during a long and busy period,* he discharged

* Fourteen years.

the

the important functions assigned to him, with an uncommon degree of reputation.

On November 20, 1752, he proceeded B. C. L. and on the 24th of the same month, was created D. C. L. We are unacquainted with the motives that induced Dr. Markham to take his degrees in civil law, instead of divinity; but the fact is as above stated, and this circumstance seems to favour the conjecture, that he had not at that period resolved to dedicate himself to the church.

In the course of time, however, higher prospects opened to his view, and he was enabled, whilst wielding the *ferula* of the pedagogue, to discern the mitre that seemed to hover over Dean's yard. In 1759, at a time when he still pursued his scholastic occupations, Dr. Markham was enabled to taste the sweets of preferment; and the very first mark of favour conferred on him, rendered him at once a dignitary of the Anglican church, in consequence of his nomination to a stall in Durham cathedral. In 1765, after he had ceased to be head master of Westminster school, he obtained the deanery of Rochester, which he vacated two years after, for the still more enviable situation of dean of Christ-church.

The uninterrupted leisure of an university afforded ample opportunity for the subject of this memoir to indulge a taste for literature, to promote the cause of piety, or to attempt wholesome reforms in the college now committed to his immediate care. But he is said to have been of an indolent disposition, and to have felt but little passion for fame. Yet, at this very period, several of his contemporaries were beginning to render their names celebrated by their labours, and at length attained a degree of reputation, which it was not his lot, even after he had acquired his archiepiscopal honours, to emulate. Of these, Dr. Horne, then fellow of Magdalen college, distinguished himself by his controversial and miscellaneous writings, and died bishop of Norwich in 1792. Sir William Blackstone, created D. C. L. of All Souls, in 1750, soon acquired fame in a different line, and, after obtaining great applause as Vinerian professor, a circumstance which led to the composition of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England," he became one of the twelve judges. Dr. Robert Lowth, nearly at the same time, acquired a large portion of well merited reputation, by his "Prælections on Hebrew Poetry," his "First Institutes of Grammar," and his "Translation of Isaiah." After enjoying in succession the bishoprics of Limerick, St. David's, and Oxford, he obtained that of London, and, perceiving the approaches of old age, had magnanimity enough to refuse the primacy.

Such were the means by which these three great men aspired to, and obtained celebrity, whilst the dean of Christ-church, overwhelmed, perhaps, with his former fatigues at Westminster, followed a less extended and less laborious career. But although he did not acquire fame, yet he assuredly gratified every other reasonable wish that ambition could suggest. In 1769, having been selected by the archbishop of Canterbury to preach before the synod of his province, he seized that opportunity to attack all the writers on the Continent, who had endeavoured to enlighten their countrymen; and on this occasion, seemed to advocate the dubious, and, indeed, untenable position, that the extirpation of superstition would be hurtful to true religion.

Soon after, it was determined to advance Dr. Markham to a seat on the episcopal bench; and accordingly, in 1771, he was consecrated bishop of Chester. This was but a prelude to an appointment of a very different, but very important nature; for in February of the same year, his lordship was selected to the high and confidential situation of preceptor to the heir apparent. That he possessed learning and talents sufficient for that purpose, and in addition to this, had also acquired the habits of a teacher at an early period of life, was allowed by all; but there were not wanting some on the other hand, who censured the choice, and maintained that the political principles of his lordship were not exactly calculated for a Prince of Wales, who could succeed to the crown of England on "revolution principles" alone.

Be this as it may, we have every reason to suppose that the bishop of Chester, assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson, afterwards dean of Christ church, conducted himself with becoming propriety until the summer of 1776, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, since bishop of Worcester. This change was rather sudden, and, as has been said, unexpected; but certain it is, that his Majesty always entertained a high sense of the services of Dr. Markham, and seized every opportunity to express his gratitude. No blame, therefore, can possibly attach to the preceptor of the heir apparent; and, indeed, his Royal Highness but a short time since expressed

expressed personal esteem during a visit which he paid to the prelate in question.

The public are well acquainted with the political principles of the *then* bishop of Chester. They were publicly avowed in a speech, delivered in parliament, and appear to have savoured of the obsolete creed of passive obedience and non-resistance. The conduct of the Americans could not possibly be contemplated in a favourable point of view by his lordship; and those men who were considered by some as the saviours of their country, and the liberators of a large portion of the human race; when beheld through different optics, appeared as rebels and perturbators of the public repose. The Marquis of Lansdowne, then Earl of Shelborne, replied in a bold and energetic harangue; and it was thought by some, that the layman, on this occasion, got the better of the ecclesiastic. This might chiefly proceed, however, from the *popularity* of the cause, advocated by the former, as well as from the jealousy with which mankind behold a christian priest inculcating doctrines that do not altogether correspond with those mild, peaceful, and humane maxims, which constitute the true spirit, as well as the true glory of his faith.*

But whatever the principles or professions of the reverend prelate might be, certain it is, that they proved no bar either to his own advancement, or that of his family. In 1777, Dr. Markham was translated to the archbishopric of York, and was thus rewarded with the second dignity in the Anglican church, which he held during the almost unexampled period of thirty years, as we have reason to believe, without censure, and even without animadversion.

We have perused the debates during the regency, without being able to find the name of the learned prelate prefixed to any speech. It was otherwise, however, during the trial of Mr. Hastings, to whom he had doubtless great obligations; for the governor general had appointed one of his sons to the respectable and profitable situation of President at Benares, in 1781, when he was only twenty-one years of age.

On the "one hundred and third day of the trial," when Mr. Burke, who had formerly lived in habits of intimacy with the archbishop, was conducting the cross examination of Mr. Wombwell, "relative to the salaries and pensions that had been paid to English gentlemen in Oude, from the Nabob's treasury," the archbishop of York, after evincing no small degree of impatience, exclaimed, with a very strong and pointed emphasis, that the conduct of the manager was "illiberal!"

This sally escaped without reply, although not without observation; and at a subsequent period, when the interrogation of Mr. Auriol took place, "the archbishop started up with much feeling, and said, it was impossible for him silently to listen to the illiberal conduct of the manager; that he examined the witness as if he were examining, not a gentleman, but a pick-pocket; that the *illiberality* and *inhumanity* of the managers, in the course of this long trial, could not be exceeded by Marat and Robespierre, had the conduct of the trial been committed to them."

The situation of Mr. Burke, on this occasion, may be far more easily conceived than described. Whoever recollects the irritability of his temper, and the violent gusts of passion to which this celebrated man was occasionally subject, must wonder at his self-command at a moment like the present, when the honour of the committee of impeachment, and the dignity of the commons of England, was thus outraged. His reply was, "that he had not heard one word of what had been spoken, and that he should act as if he had not."

On Tuesday, May 28, 1793, Mr. Baker, knight of the shire for Hertford, rose in his place, and complained of a gross libel, in the "World" of the preceding day, which we have already copied.

"It attributed words," he added, "to a certain person, which he thought impossible for the person named to have used. The libel would therefore rest upon the assertors; but wherever it should ultimately rest, it would be for that house, by a future proceeding, to shew that they would

* The bishops of St. Asaph and Peterborough took the opposite side of the question, and the latter concluded a very able and animated speech, against the prosecution of the American war, with the following remark:

"In every exertion of power, civil or natural, it is right too to consider what is, and what is not, practicable; it was the glory, as well as the policy, of imperial Rome, at the summit of her greatness; it has in more modern times been the peculiar boast of Great Britain, and may it be her practice to the end of time:

"——Per populos dare jura volentes."

would not suffer their character to be traduced by any man, however high, or however low." He concluded by giving notice, that he would on a future day read the paper, and make a motion thereon; but Mr. C. Townshend having observed, "that the reverend prelate alluded to, had just met a severe misfortune in the death of his daughter," the notice was first waved, and at length wholly omitted.

Notwithstanding this, on Friday, March 20, 1794, when the article of the accusation respecting the acceptance of presents came under the consideration of the house of peers in Westminster-hall, the archbishop took an opportunity to remark on the conduct that had been observed respecting the prisoner at the bar. He stated, "that in his time he had been a great reader of ancient history, and the present conversation reminded him of the case of Cato the Censor, one of the honestest and best men that the Roman republic had ever produced. Yet that great man, after having filled the first offices of the state with the highest reputation, was impeached. He was impeached forty times, and he was attacked by a factious demagogue of his day, relative to an *item* of an account.

"When last impeached, he was eighty years of age, and he reminded his prosecutors, that a generation of men, who had not witnessed his services, were prosecuting him for trifles. What was the case of Mr. Hastings? No consideration for his high character, no consideration for his splendid and important services, for the esteem, love, and veneration, which he was held in by the millions that he governed for so many years. No, my lords, he is treated, not as if he were a gentleman, whose cause is before you, but as if you were trying a horse-stealer."

The lord chancellor on this said, "that there was no noble lord present who felt greater respect for the talents and virtues of the learned prelate than he did, or who was more disposed to consider with attention any thing that fell from so respectable a quarter, &c. But in the present stage of the proceeding, their lordships were precluded from saying one word of the services of Mr. Hastings, and still more were they precluded from taking them into consideration. They were trying the case alledged, not the person of Mr. Hastings."

Dr. Markham was tall in point of size; in his manners, lofty and commanding. The archiepiscopal office lost none of its dignity in such a representative. He is said to have possessed a certain "constitutional indolence," which prevented the display of his talents, in a manner calculated to render his name celebrated, and his acquirements useful; to his credit, however, be it recollected, that at the age of eighty, he attended the exercises at Westminster school on all public occasions, and seemed to take great delight in the progress of the scholars.

He appears to have been peculiarly happy in his family. One of his sons, to whom we have already alluded, obtained a fortune in India, during the administration of Mr. Hastings, and closed a long and tedious cross-examination, under the most pointed questions on the part of Mr. Burke, with observing, "that he (Mr. Hastings) was the most virtuous man of the age in which he lived."

Another, after serving with the Earl of St. Vincent, acted for some time as one of the commissioners of the admiralty, under that nobleman, and is now a rear admiral of the blue, and one of the representatives of Portsmouth in the present parliament.

A third (Mr. Osborne Markham) is a barrister at law, was returned twice for the borough of Calne, through the influence of the Lansdowne family, and now enjoys an office under the crown, in addition to the place of clerk of the rules in the King's Bench. A fourth, (George Markham, educated at Christ church, and created D.D. in 1791,) is dean of York.

The following is the most correct list of the archbishop's works we have been able to obtain:

1. The Concio ad Clerum.

2. A Latin speech, on presenting Dr. Thomas as Prolocutor to the Convocation.

3. Several single sermons, among which, one published before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, excitedmuch attention, and, in the language of a writer of that day, was thought of an intolerant complexion.

LETTER

LETTER OF MILTON.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following LETTER from MILTON, to LEONARD PHILARAS, an Athenian, dated Westminster, September 28, 1654, containing some account of the nature and progress of his blindness, will, I presume, be not unacceptable to many of your readers. It is translated from a small collection of his "Familiar Letters," published by Brabazon Aylmer, during the last year of his life, 1674. The Greek quotation I have translated, as it stands in the Letter, A. B. E.

"As I have been, from a boy, a great admirer of every thing which bore the Grecian name, and more particularly of your own Athens, so likewise have I been ever fully persuaded, that that city would some time or other make me an excellent compensation for the attachment which I have always expressed towards it. This persuasion of mine, the ancient genius of your illustrious country has kindly accomplished in giving me an Athenian friend, so strongly endeared to me; who, at a time when I was known to him only by my writings, and at an immense distance from him, sent me the most obliging letters, and afterwards coming unexpectedly to London, and visiting me, when I was deprived of my sight, even in that distressing situation, which could add nothing to my respect, and which might make me slighted by many, still treated me with the same affection.

"Since, therefore, you have recommended me not to relinquish all hopes of recovering my sight, as you have a most intimate friend in Mr. Thevenot, a physician of Paris, who is celebrated for his successful treatment of disorders in the eye, and whom you offer to consult on my case, if you can hear from me the cause and symptoms of my blindness, which it will be necessary for him to know, I shall certainly comply with your wishes, that I may not appear to reject assistance from any quarter, which may perhaps be providentially sent for my relief.

"It is now, I believe, ten years, more or less, since I found my sight growing weak and dim. At the same time I experienced a melancholy affection, attended with disordered bowels, and flatulency. If I began to read at all in the morning, as I was accustomed to do, my eye-balls instantly pained me, and shrunk from their office; but recovered after a moderate exercise of the body. Whenever I looked at a candle, it appeared surrounded with a kind of rainbow. Not a long time afterwards, a darkness, which began in the left part of my left eye (for that eye was dim some years before the other), concealed every object situated on that side. Whatever likewise was in front of me, if I happened to shut my right eye, appeared less. My other eye has gradually failed me for the last three years; and a few months before it became quite dark, every thing which I looked at steadfastly seemed to swim before me, sometimes to the right hand, and sometimes to the left. Continued mists appear settled on the whole of my forehead and temples, which usually press and weigh down my eyes, particularly after dinner until the evening, with a kind of sleeping heaviness; so that I often think of the fate of Phineus in Apollonius:—

> In purple mist profound
> His eyes involv'd, seem'd on it's centre deep
> To see old Earth turn round—while mute he
> Lay
> In helpless drowsiness.

But I should not omit to mention, that, while I had yet some sight remaining, as soon as I lay down in bed, and reclined on either side with my eyes shut, there used to shine forth an abundance of light; and afterwards, as my sight was daily on the decrease, colours of a darkish cast rushed before me with a certain inward and violent crush. Now, however, the light is extinguished, and nothing presents itself but pure darkness or diversified and as it were interwoven with a cineritious or ash-colour. But the darkness, which continually clouds my sight, approaches as well by night, as by day, rather to a white, than to a black hue; and on turning my eye it admits a small portion of light as if through a little crevice. Although this may afford some hopes to the Physician, yet I resign and compose myself as in a case that defies a remedy. I likewise often reflect on this, that since to every man are allotted many days of darkness (as we are told* by the Wise Man), mine, as yet, through the favour of heaven, which has given me leisure and resources, with the calls and conversation of my friends, have been much more easy than those fatal days. But if, as it is written, 'man does not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,'

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* Ecclesiastes, xi, and 8th verse.

what

what reason is there, why a man should not rest satisfied, that it is not with sight alone, but with the guidance and providence of God, that his eyes can avail him. Surely, while he regards, while he considers me, as he certainly does, and leads me, as it were, by the hand as a guide through the whole of my life, I cannot but willingly surrender my sight to him, who has so ordained it. I bid you adieu, my dear Philaras, with as constant and fixed affection as if I had the sight of Lynceus."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[The following JEU D'ESPRIT, by Mr COWPER, Author of the Task, descriptive of one of his rural Excursions, is not in his published Poems, or in his posthumous Works, and has never appeared in print.]

THE DISTRESSED TRAVELLERS, OR LABOUR IN VAIN.

By WILLIAM COWPER.

(*An excellent New Song to a Tune never sung before.*)

I SING of a journey to Clifton*
We would have performed, if we could;
Without cart or barrow, to lift on
Poor Mary,† and me, thro' the mud.
Sle, Sla, Slud,
Stuck in the mud;
O it is pretty to wade thro' a flood!

So away we went slipping, and sliding,
Hop, hop, *a la mode de deux frogs*:
'Tis near as good walking as riding,
When ladies are dressed in their clogs.
Wheels no doubt,
Go briskly about,
But they clatter, and rattle, and make such a rout.

DIALOGUE.

SHE.

"Well! now, I protest it is charming;
How finely tha weather improves!
That cloud, tho' is rather alarming,
How slowly and stately it moves"

HE.

"Pshaw! never mind,
'Tis not in the wind,
We are travelling south, and shall leave it behind."

SHE

"I am glad we are come for an airing,
For folks may be pounded, and penn'd,
Until they grow rusty, not caring
To stir half a mile to an end."

HE.

"The longer we stay,
The longer we may;
It's a folly to think about weather or way."

SHE.

"But now I begin to be frighted,
If I fall, what a way I should roll!
I am glad that the bridge was indicted:
Stay! stop! I am sunk in a hole!"

HE.

"Nay, never care,
'Tis a common affair;
You'll not be the last, that will set a foot there."

SHE.

"Let me breathe now a little, and ponder"
On what it were better to do:
That terrible lane, I see yonder,
I think we shall never get thro'."

HE.

"So think I:—
But by the bye,
We never shall know, if we never should try."

SHE.

"But, should we get there, how shall we get home;
What a terrible deal of bad road we have past!
Slipping, and sliding; and if we should come
To a difficult stile, I am ruined at last!
Oh this lane
Now it is plain,
That struggling, and striving, is labour in vain."

HE.

"Stick fast there, while I go and look;"

SHE.

"Don't go away, for fear I should fall:"

HE.

"I have examin'd it every nook,
And what you have here, is a sample of all.
Come wheel round;
The dirt we have found
Would be an estate, at a farthing a pound."

Now sister Anne*, the guitar you must take,
Set it, and sing it, and make it a song:
I have varied the verse, for variety's sake,
And cut it off short—because it was long
'Tis hobbling, and lame,
Which critics won't blame,
For the sense, and the sound, they say, should be the same.

* A village near Olney.
† Mrs. Unwin.

* The late Lady Austin.

IMITATION

IMITATION OF A MUCH ADMIRED ODE OF HORACE TO HIS FRIEND, ÆLIUS LAMIA.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

THE Muse has ever claim'd the part
To soothe the soul, and chear the heart;
To banish to the Cretan shore
The griefs that oft have pain'd before.
Faithful to thee, there rest my fears,
Distracting thoughts, and wasting cares:
Serenely mild I wait away
The gloom of each revolving day;
Careless I view the purpled crown,
Nor dread stern Tiridates' frown.
Here let me touch the soothing lyre,
And the Pimpean Muse inspire.
Oh! thou who lov'st the crystal spring,
The wanton ivy hither bring;
And deck, in amaranthine bowers,
My Lamia with unfading flowers.
Eternal laurels round him twine,
Adorn'd with chaplets such as thine.
Come hither, thy assistance bring,
His praises thou alone can'st sing;
That praise must all imperfect be,
Unsung by Orpheus, or by thee.
That task I will to thee resign,
Nor tempt it on such lays as mine;
I will the pleasing theme forbear,
And sweeter music list to hear.
Oh! come, ye sister Muses come!
And let the harp be newly strung;
Come haste, and waft to deathless fame
My Lamia's bright and honor'd name:
That name, oh! fix in realms above,
At once my envy and my love.

Bigods, Nov. 23, 1807.

LINES,

WRITTEN, IMPROMPTU, ON THE BACK OF A MEMORIAL WHICH THE AUTHOR WAS REQUESTED TO PRESENT TO ONE OF THE LATE MINISTERS.

By MAJOR CHARLES JAMES.

YES! wants of ev'ry sort and size
His lordship's pity claim;
For, clear himself of all disguise,
He thinks mankind the same.

They always take him by his heart;
The reason would you know?
Because it is his weakest part,
And never answers—No.

THE BRITISH WARRIOR,

BY THE SAME.

THE soldier knows that ev'ry ball
A certain billet* bears;
And, whether doom'd to rise or fall,
Dishonour's all he fears.

To guard old England is his plan:
Unaw'd and undismay'd,
He fights her battles like a man,
And by her thanks is paid.

To foreign climes he cheerly goes,
By duty only driv'n;
And when he falls, his country knows
For whom his life was giv'n.

Recorded on the front of day,
The warrior's deeds appear;
For him the poet breathes his lay,
The virgin sheds her tear.

Regardless of each hostile aim,
Thus Nelson's godlike mind,
Absorb'd and full of England's fame,
To England was confin'd.

No selfish views could steal a part
Or add one private care;
The ball that rush'd upon his heart,
Found England seated there. C. J.

* The constable's ticket which entitles a soldier to quarters, is so called.

THE SENSIBLE MAN'S REPLY TO A SCURRILOUS REMARK.

BY THE SAME.

Ut quantum Generi dumas Virtutibus addas. Hor.

YOU say that charity first gave
The knowledge I possess;
That I am grown a wealthy knave
From scenes of low distress.
That I am fortune's child you prove,
If what you say be true;
And if a knave I ought to move
Much higher than I do.
For when I meet the men who rise,
And see what *things* succeed,
I sometimes think the good and wise
Mistaken in their creed.
They, poor believing creatures! think
'That worth's its own reward;'
Whilst thousands, who from virtue shrink,
The very name discard.
Relying on myself alone,
Through life I work my way;
And whilst I give each man his own,
I'm sure, as good as they.
Much better! in the sight of him,
Some genius whispers near,
Who smiles at all the gaudy trim,
Which dazzles coxcombs here.
To princes I have never bent
Disgracefully my knee;
But to their ear those truths have sent,
Which, Freedom! spring from thee!
The wisdom of unerring fate
What coxcomb can deny?
See Robespierre direct the state!
And Louis* doom'd to die!
See Europe tremble at that name
Which Corsica scarce read;
Whilst wand'ring Louis† dares not claim,
But asks his daily bread.

TO THE GLOW-WORM.

By Rev. JOHN PROCTER, of TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

WHEN Sol resigns this world to night.
Behold! thou 'shed'st thy feeble ray;
And, twinkling with a borrow'd light,
Do'st all thou can'st to make it day.—

* Louis XVI. † Louis XVIII.

Thee,

Thee, glimmering in the bank, I view,
And own thy worth surpassing mine;
Thou giv'st to nature all her due,
Whilst I conceal a light divine.

Did man, like thee, dispense around,
Each beam, that heavenly suns* impart,
Less moral darkness would be found,
And virtue shine in every heart.—

SONNET

ON THE COMPATIBILITY OF LOVE AND WISDOM.

By CLIO RICKMAN.

TO sensual fools, think not almighty Love
Bestows the relish of his heavenly joys!
No, his high gifts, unconscious of alloys,
The reach of little minds is far above,
And only noble souls can his enjoyments prove;
Such dignify their playfulness and toys,
Such know the spring of vast delights to move,
For Knowledge in her train the Graces best employs.

With tenderness Minerva's heart to inspire,
Reason to bind in chains of choicest flowers,
To give to Virtue pleasure's keenest fire;
To bid bright Genius lead the polish'd hours,
Is all immortal Wisdom can desire;
And these are best attain'd by Love's delicious powers.

* Reason, and Revelation.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE following extract from Paul Hentzner's Travels may give some idea of the state of our sovereigns, and of the extreme servility with which they were formerly treated:—

"We arrived next at the royal palace of Greenwich. It was here Elizabeth the present queen was born, and here she generally resides; particularly in summer for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the lord chamberlain, into the presence chambers hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with rushes, through which the queen commonly passes in her way to chapel; at the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her; it was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same hall, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of counsellors of state, officers of the crown, and gentlemen who waited the queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner:—

"First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed, and bareheaded; next came, the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one which carried the royal sceptre, the other, the sword of state in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs-de-lis the point upwards; next came the queen in the 65th year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to from their too great use of sugar); she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head, she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenburg table; her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels. Her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to me, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch; whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slavata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her: and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face

as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part, dressed in white: she was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle axes. In the antichapel next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she read them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of 'Long live queen Elizabeth.' She answered it with 'I thank you, my good people.' In the chapel was excellent music. As soon as the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity:—

"A gentleman entered the room, bearing a rod, and along with him another, who had a table cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired. Then came two others, one with a salt-seller, a plate, and bread; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired, with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady (we were told she was a countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt with as much air as if the queen had been present; when they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guards entered bareheaded, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt; these dishes were received by a gentleman, in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table while the lady-taster gave to each of the guards a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets, and two kettle drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who with particular solemnity lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the queen's inner and more private apartment, where after she has chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court.

"The queen dines, and supps alone, with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power."

SEDITIOUS SERMONS.

In the year 1622, the privy council, by the direction of King James, wrote to Cambridge university concerning a wicked sermon preached by one Knight, who sheltered himself under the doctrine taught by Paræus in his Commentary on the Thirteenth Chapter of Romans, which the bishops had declared seditious, scandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures. The heads of the university were therefore enjoined to stop such doctrines, and to search all the libraries; and in case any such books were found there, to burn them.

DR. THORNDIKE.

Dr. Herbert Thorndike was a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and proctor of the university in 1638. On the death of Dr. Ward, he was elected master of Sidney college, but was for some time kept out of his situation by the violence of the times. He leaned to the church of Rome, probably in some degree from his utter aversion to the sectaries of the day. He maintained that the Romish was the true church, that the pope was not antichrist, and the papists not idolaters. He died prebendary of Westminster in 1672. He assisted in the Polyglot bible.

ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.

Dr. Cosins, bishop of Durham, made Dr. Sancroft a prebendary of his cathedral in 1661, and adopted him as his most intimate friend and confidant, principally on account of his surprising classical attainments.

LAWS OF COURSING.

The following 'Laws of the Leash or Coursing,' were established by Thomas Duke of Norfolk in the reign of queen Elizabeth:—

"First, it was ordered, that he which was chosen fewterer, or letter loose of the greyhounds, should receive the Greyhounds match to run together into his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow next to the hare-finder, till he came unto the form: and no horseman nor footman, on pain of disgrace, to go before them, or on either side, but directly

rectly behind, the space of forty yards, or thereabouts.

Item, "That not above one brace of greyhounds do course a hare at one instant.

Item, "That the hare-finder should give the hare three soliows! before he put her from her lear, to make the greyhounds gaze, and attend her rising.

Item, "That the fewterer shall give the hare twelve score law, ere he loose the greyhounds, except it be in danger of losing sight.

Item, "That dog that giveth the first turn, if after the turn be given there be neither coat, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, then he which gave the first turn shall be held to win the wager.

Item, "If one dog give the first turn, and the other bear the hare, then he which bore the hare shall win.

Item, "If one dog give both the first turn and last turn, and no other advantage between them, that odd turn shall win the wager.

Item, "That a coat shall be more than two turns, and a go-by, or the bearing of the hare, equal with two turns.

Item, "If neither dog turn the hare, then he which leadeth last at the covert, shall be held to win the wager.

Item, "If one dog turn the hare, serve himself, and turn her again, those two turns shall be as much as a coat.

Item, "If all the course be equal, then he only which bears the hare shall win; and if she be not born, then the course must be adjudged dead.

Item, "If he which comes first into the death of the hare, takes her up, and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the dogs, and cleanseth their mouths from the wool or other filth of the hare, for such courtesie done, he shall in courtesie, challenge the hare, but not doing it, he shall have no right, priviledge, or title therein.

Item, "If any dog shall take a fall in the course, and yet perform his part, she shall challenge advantage of a turn more than she giveth.

Item, "If one dog turn the hare, serve himself and give divers coats, yet in the end stand full in the field, the other dog without turn giving, running home to the covert, that dog which stood still in the field, shall be then adjudged to lose the wager.

Item, "If any man shall ride over a dog, and overthrow him in his course (though the dog were the worse dog in opinion), yet the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the field, or pay the wager; for between the parties it shall be adjudged no course.

Item, "Those which are chosen judges of the leash shall give their judgements presently before they depart from the field, or else he in whose default it lyeth, shall pay the wager by a general voice and sentence."

MILITARY TACTICS.

An English writer on military tactics in the time of Charles I. has the following cure of a restive horse, not unworthy of the notice of inexperienced riders.

"Moreover if your horse be wresty, so as he cannot be put forwards; then let one take a cat tyed by the tayle to a long pole, and when he goes backwards, thrust the cat towards his stones, where she may claw him, and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noyse: or otherwise take a hedge hog and tye him streight by one of his feete to the inside of the horses tayle, so that he may squeake, and pricke him." *Wall's Animadversions of War*, p. 290.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

(*Continued from page* 489.)

M. CUVIER next proceeds to notice the progress of the healing art. In medicine, observes the learned reporter, which is nothing more than the application of the laws of the animal economy to the cure of diseases, there has been lately made a discovery of the most inestimable importance to mankind. The prophylactic power of *vaccination* has been already sufficiently demonstrated, but farther observation may perhaps still be necessary, in order to ascertain all the modifications of which it is susceptible. M. Hallé presented to the class some very interesting particulars, respecting the irregularities which occurred in the patients vaccinated, at Lucca, during 1806.

These

These differences neither, however, influenced the progress, the periods, nor the essential characters of the vaccine eruption.

They were only manifested: 1st. In the *shape of the pustule*, which became extended, and ran into the small pustules surrounding it, so that the regular form of the principal pustule was lost, as well as the depression which appeared in the middle, at the time of its formation.

2d. In *the nature of the scab, or crust, which succeeded to the pustule.* It was not smooth, and of a shining brown colour like the seal usually observed in vaccinated patients, but of an irregular shape, like the pustule from which it proceeded, and left in the skin a more or less deep pit, which was, however, soon filled up.

And lastly, in the eruption of pustules on other parts of the body, which appeared at the moment when the areola was formed round the principal pustule.

These irregularities were epidemic throughout the territory of Lucca.

The test of variolous inoculation, to which several individuals submitted, who had undergone the irregular vaccine pock demonstrated, that this irregularity did not destroy the preservative property of vaccination.

The third department of the History of Nature, or that which treats of minerals, has been lately, we are informed, enriched with a very interesting fact.

M. Vauquelin has discovered the presence of platina, in the celebrated silver mines of Guadal-Canal, in Estremadura. He found this metal, which is so valuable in most of the arts, here, as in the mines of Peru, combined with a great variety of different substances, as silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes even amounting to one-tenth of the mass.

The same chemist has likewise made some experiments of the highest importance, on the refining of iron ore.

France produces abundance of excellent iron; but it is well known that it differs very materially in quality, according to the mines whence it is drawn, and the forges wherein it is prepared.

M. Vauquelin has lately undertaken a series of interesting and important experiments, in order to discover the causes of this difference. With this intention, he not only analyzed the ores and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it, and the scoriæ, or other refuse separated from it. In consequence of this examination, he discovered in the slimy iron ore of Burgundy and of Franche-Comté, besides the oxide of iron, silica, alumine, lime, magnesia, oxide of manganese, and chromic acid.

M. Vauquelin attributes the inferior quality of certain kinds of iron to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia; and he hence observes, that it should be the first care of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. Besides these valuable practical remarks, this ingenious chemist, (from finding that the composition of this mineral, but more particularly of the sublimed matter adhering to the furnaces, greatly resembles that of atmospheric stones) has taken occasion to suggest a new and plausible theory respecting this wonderful phenomenon. The only difference between the sublimed matter and these stones, consists in nickel being found in the latter.

As a great portion of this sublimed matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vauquelin thinks it possible that it may concur towards the formation of aërolites. The only difficulty attending this explanation, seems to be how these sublimed metals could enter into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses, as many of the stones in question.

From the present report, it also appears, that the subject of iron-mines has been treated under another point of view, by Messrs. Descostils and Hassenfratz. These ingenious mineralogists have found from repeated trials, that the mineral usually termed spathic iron, is extremely variable in its degree of fusibility, and that it produces a metal of very different qualities. M. Descostils is of opinion, that the difficult fusibility of some specimens proceeds from the magnesia which enters into their composition, since all the infusible kinds of spathic iron he had analysed, contained this earth; and even when he added a portion of it to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. Hence he explains the effect of exposure to air and humidity in facilitating the fusion of these minerals, from sulphuric acid being formed by the decomposition of pyrites, and dissolving the magnesia. M. Hassenfratz, on the contrary, rejects this theory, and contends that he has examined several kinds of infusible spathic iron, which contained no magnesia in their composition;

sition; and he explains the action of air and moisture from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral.

M. Lelièvre, has described a mineral which was also supposed to be spathic iron, and which is found to contain more than one half of oxide of manganese, combined with nearly a third of carbonic acid, and only eight centimes of iron, and two centimes and a half of lime. It may, therefore, be considered as a new species of carbonate of manganese.

The same mineralogist, the reporter proceeds to inform us, has described a stone which he discovered in the Isle of Elba. It contains more than one-half of its weight of oxide of iron, and a little oxide of manganese. The remainder is composed of silica and lime. Its crystalline nucleus is a prism with a rhomboidal base, of an opaque and black colour. Its hardness is but little inferior to that of feldspath, and its specific gravity four times greater than that of distilled water. M. Lelièvre has bestowed on it the appellation of *genite*.

M. Bavaillon, correspondent of the historical class, having discovered in digging the ground near the ancient city of Neris, hard by Monthicon, some antique pewter vases, M. Mongez, member of the same class, was anxious to ascertain their degree of purity. From an analysis, undertaken at his entreaty by M. Anfrye, inspector-general of the mint, they were found to contain three-tenths and a half of lead. It is well known from the analysis of M. Proust, that such a portion of alloy is attended with no danger.

In our last year's report, we noticed an important application of chemistry to the arts, which consists in rendering common equal to Roman alum for the purpose of dyeing, by freeing it from the small portion of iron which it contains.

Among the different means employed for this purpose, we may mention that adopted by M. Seguin, founded on the different degrees of solubility of pure alum, and of that impregnated with iron. He dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in twenty-four parts of water, leaves them to crystallize, and by this means obtains fourteen parts of alum, equal in purity to that of Roman alum, and two parts nearly equal to that of Liege.

We may apply this process from the beginning, and thus obtain an alum about one-third more valuable.

The same chemist continues his labours on the analysis of vegetable juices.

In the last half-yearly report, he has treated of those which contain no tannin, they have all more or less of the albuminous and bitter principle. In proportion to the abundance of the albumen, their odour is stronger, and the more readily does the juice become subjected to putrefaction. Mushrooms, cruciform and solanaceous plants, are of this kind. M. Seguin has favoured us with some observations respecting the proportions of these two principles, in the twenty two natural families of plants, and pointed out to us in several of the differences of these proportions in the different parts of the vegetable, and in the same plant at different periods. All these juices, treated with the solphuric acid, or the muriate of tin, acquire the odour either of roasted pears or apples, or of some fermented liquor, as cyder and beer.

What renders these sort of researches so difficult, arises from the various reactions and combinations which occur between different elementary substances, which are not, however, very numerous in themselves.

Of this we have had new proofs in the memoir of M. Thenard, professor in the French College, respecting nitric ether.

It is well known, that ethers are odorous and combustible liquors, which are obtained by treating alcohol with acids. That, with which we are best acquainted, is sulphuric ether.

From the researches of Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, we now know the progress of its formation, and all the combinations which take place with it. The theory of nitric ether was less perfect. What they sold for such in the shops was not even a true ether. Nitric ether is composed, as is well known, of azot and oxygen; alcohol, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. These two liquors therefore contain four elementary substances, and form by their union ten combinations susceptible of separation; namely, much water, much of the gaseous oxide of azot, much ether, a small portion of gazeous oxidule of azot, nitrous gaz, of carbonic acid gaz, of acetic acid, and of a matter which is readily carbonized. A portion of these substances remains in the first vessel where the mixture is made; another portion passes into the recipient, by distillation, and assumes in it a liquid form, while the third remains in a gazeous state.

This last portion is nearly wholly composed of ether, and in order to obtain it separately, it is necessary to pass the gas through

through a series of flasks subjected to great cold. The ether is separated under the form of a yellow liquid, which must be freed, by means of lime, from the nitrous and acetous acids which it contains, even when it has been deprived of these, they are generated anew by the reaction of its principles, without requiring the contact of air.

M. Thenard concludes from his experiments, that in these operations the oxygen of the acid combines with the hydrogen of the alcohol, and with a small portion of its carbon; from whence results much water, a considerable portion of gazeous oxide of azot, a small portion of acid, and of nitrous gaz, and a little free azot; that the ether is formed from the union of the two principles of the nitric acid, with the dehydrogenized, and slightly decarbonized alcohol, and that the residua of the carbon, the hydrogen, and the oxygen furnish the acetous acid and the carbonaceous matter.

It may easily be conceived, how difficult it must be thus to seize in their most minute details such evanescent actions, and to separate such various combinations which are so easily changed, and reciprocally converted into each other. It is with the most lively regret, M. Cuvier adds, that the limits of his report does not permit him to exhibit a view of the ingenious and delicate processes employed by M. Thenard in these experiments.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to notice the theory of Count Rumford respecting the cause of heat, which he attributes to certain vibrations in the particles of bodies, and not to any particular matter, or to the caloric assumed by the greater part of chemists. It has been objected to this theory that bodies acquire heat when condensed, or in other words as if condensation expressed the caloric contained in them, and which no longer finding room, manifests its escape by its effects. Thus, water and alcohol mingled together lose a fortieth part of their bulk, and acquire several degrees of heat; thus pieces of money come out warm from the mint in which they have undergone compression, &c. &c.

Count Rumford has endeavoured to invalidate these experiments by others which are not less certain, and in which condensation is accompanied, on the contrary, with a diminution of temperature. Thus, solutions of different salts in pure water lose at once a portion of their bulk and heat. It is well known, that salts frequently produce cold during their solution, a phenomenon, which is explained by the necessity of a solid body absorbing caloric, in order to become fluid. But this explanation does not appear applicable, when a solution is simply diluted with an additional portion of water. It is well known, that steam, when confined in a close vessel, acquires a heat superior to that of boiling water, and Count Rumford long ago discovered an expeditious and frugal method of heating fluids, by the introduction of this vapour in a state of extreme heat.

He has also successfully employed the same method in the manufacture of soap, and succeeded in boiling this substance to a suitable consistence in six hours, while not less than sixty were necessary according to the usual method. The successions which the heated vapour gives to the mixture of oil and ley, on penetrating into and suddenly condensing it, contribute greatly according to Count Rumford to accelerate the process of saponification.

This intelligent naturalist has likewise succeeded in improving the vessels intended to heat or evaporate liquids, by fixing in their bottoms various tubes which descend into every part of the flame, by which means their surface is increased without any augmentation of their diameter. In this way not only fuel is saved, but likewise the materials of which the vessel is formed, because, by opposing a greater resistance to the action of the heated vapour, they do not require to be of such thickness.

The science of meteorology depends almost wholly on the variable action of heat upon the atmosphere. It is the air differently heated which produces winds by the inequality of its dilatations; and winds carrying vapours into warmer or colder places than those in which they are formed, occasion their more complete dissolution, or their more or less sudden precipitation, or in other words, fine or rainy weather.

M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the historical class, has presented upon this subject some reflections which clearly shew the nullity of all attempts to predict these phenomena from analogy and the experience of the past.

Thus the zone of the most direct heat, namely that with the different points of which the sun corresponds vertically in the course of a year, is never precisely the same on the earth, not only two years successively, but during an infinity of ages, since the precession of the equinoxes, which only brings them back to the same points after more than twenty-six thou-

sand years, and the variations in the obliquity of the ecliptic, the period of which is still slower, contributes to produce variations in this zone; and supposing even that we had observations equally ancient, it would still be necessary to render them applicable, that the surface of the earth, the seas, and the mountains, which are not less essential elements of this phenomenon, should not have changed during this interval.

M. Dupont admits that electricity also contributes to produce variations in the weather, in consequence of forming water by the combustion of hydrogen gaz. But though at present it appears established that this gaz exists not in the space where storms originate, yet M. Dupont supposes that it is brought thither, from the highest regions during the prevalence of tempests, the violence of which disturbs the regular order of the atmospheric strata.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

EARL STANHOPE'S (LONDON), *for certain Improvements respecting the Form, Construction, and Manner of Building and fitting out Ships, &c. for the Purpose of Navigation, and diminishing the Danger occasioned by Submarine Bombs, Carcasses or Explosions.*

IN the first place, the object of my said invention (says his lordship) is to construct ships and vessels which, as far as it is in the nature of things possible, shall unite the maximum of advantages with the minimum of disadvantages, and especially with respect to the following, amongst other, important properties; viz. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention, shall be capable of sailing very fast, on every point on which ships in general usually sail; and shall likewise (when properly rigged) be capable of sailing very near the wind, and of weathering most admirably. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall ride very easy at anchor, shall be uncommonly lively in a rough sea, and also in a head sea; and shall be what is technically called excellent sea-boats. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall have the valuable property of drawing much less water than is usual for such ships or vessels as are of the same number of tons respectively, and as are at the same time good sea-boats. It is a very important fact that the resistance of water increases gradually and regularly as the depth of the water increases, although in a less rapid ratio. So that the minimum of resistance to the progressive motion of ships and vessels cannot be obtained, except upon the principle of their being so constructed as not to descend into that part of the fluid where the unalterable law respecting fluids would render the resistance so much more considerable than at a more moderate depth. To construct ships and vessels of a small draught of water, with the maximum of advantages, is a high and important problem, which never has been solved, to the best of my knowledge or belief, by any other person; but which I have endeavoured to solve, and I trust successfully. When the draught of water is unnecessarily great, it is highly disadvantageous in an immense variety of respects. The object of my said invention is also that ships and vessels constructed agreeably thereto shall have the excellent property of making less lee-way than other ships or vessels of the same draught of water; and shall have the lateral resistance to the lee-way more mechanically and more advantageously applied than in any other ships or vessels of any draught of water whatsoever; and shall moreover have the advantage of not being made to heel by means of such lateral resistance, as, in certain situations, is the case when keels are used, which, from their nature, are always unscientifically placed too much below the centre of gravity of the ship or vessel. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall, notwithstanding their comparatively small draught of water, have sufficient stability to carry proper sail: and that they shall roll and pitch less than ships or vessels of the common construction. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall be capable of keeping a true and steady course: and shall be capable of being, at pleasure, turned readily and rapidly out of their course, by means of the rudder, or by means of the gills herein after mentioned to be used for that purpose; and shall also be capable of coming

ing about well in stays. And that ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention (if properly rigged) shall, when sailing near the wind, be capable of having their long axis kept in, or nearer to, the intended course, than has ever yet been accomplished by any other method whatsoever. His lordship next describes certain parts called gills. A gill is the reverse of a rodder. A rodder, whether of the common sort or of the equipollent species, is a thick instrument (generally of wood) that works on an axis which is vertical, or nearly vertical. Whereas, a gill is a thin plate of stiff metal (that need not exceed three-eighths of an inch in thickness) and that works on an axis which is horizontal or nearly so. A gill might also be made of wood, or of any other strong substance; but metal is far preferable to wood for that purpose. That common sort of cast metal, which by many of the founders is called "strong metal," and which is composed of ten parts of pure copper and of one part of grain-tin, when cast flat, clean, and perfect, will (amongst others) be very excellent for casting gills; as various experiments made by me, with that metal, for these last twenty years, fully convince me. The gills may also be made of wrought metal, or of wrought metal combined with cast, or of a combination of metals, or of any combination of strong substances. It will be proper to make the lower edge, and also the fore and aft edges of the gills, sharp, in order to diminish their resistance through the water, when down, or open. Gills similarly or otherwise situated, may be placed on the opposite side of the same ship or vessel at the head end, and on both sides at the stern end also. I can apply, to a ship or vessel, (in the same ship-planes or in any other, fewer, or more ship-planes), one set or tier of gills only, or two or more, as circumstances may require. And I can open or shut any one or more of the gills, as I find it expedient. I applied a small number of gills to a small vessel of mine, both at the head and stern, many years ago, with great success; but I herein describe the true scientific method of producing a most admirable combined effect, which I believe to be without a parallel in the history of navigation. The head gills are of the most importance. But the stern gills, particularly when acting in proper combination with the head gills, are likewise highly useful. Head gills, or stern gills, or head and stern gills conjointly, may be used, either with the rodder, or without it; and also as substitutes for the rudder, in case it should ever happen to be lost, or rendered unserviceable. The head gills, in particular, are admirably calculated to assist a ship or vessel to weather well; and to put her head about rapidly, in critical situations, where no time can safely be lost. The larboard head gills may also be made to act in conjunction with the larboard stern gills, for putting a ship or vessel about. And the starboard head gills may likewise be made to act in conjunction with the starboard stern gills, to produce a similar effect. The gills may moreover be used cross-fashion; that is to say, the larboard head gills may be used in conjunction with the starboard stern gills; and the starboard head gills may be used in conjunction with the larboard stern gills. A parallel motion, sideways, may be given to the ship or vessel, by either of those two last mentioned methods; by which means, a ship or vessel may be made to weather incomparably; and, in certain confined situations, might be saved, when otherwise she might perhaps be wrecked. By means of the very advantageous parallel motion mentioned above, a ship or vessel constructed agreeably to my said invention, instead of making lee-way, might, on the contrary be made to go up towards the wind, and to make wind-way, if I may be allowed that expression. In certain cases, when the ship or vessel might otherwise become quite ungovernable, from the loss of a part of her masts and rigging, or other cause, I can use the gills in proper combination, in order to assist in preventing her from sheering in that very dangerous manner, which, without such beneficial assistance, she might do. And this might preserve the ship or vessel from destruction, when otherwise she might be lost; especially if she were to be, in such distress, on some dangerous lee-shore. Each gill may be made about two feet square, or of any other proper size. Each gill should have a pair of strong hinges, or of external or internal pivots, at its upper side, by which it is to be connected to the side of the ship or vessel. His lordship now shews the method of working the gills, and then adds: Thirdly, the nature of my said invention consists in a new form and construction of ships and vessels, and in a new and scientific combination

of

of proper horizontal and vertical ship-lines, as described above, or founded on the same principles. And my said invention consists also in a new method of rendering a ship or vessel (when properly rigged) capable of sailing uncommonly near the wind, and of weathering in a manner superior to any other ever yet practised. And this I propose to accomplish, by means similar to those above described, or to some of them, and to be used to the extent necessary to produce the very desirable effect above mentioned. And the proper mode of accomplishing this grand object last mentioned, is by means of the very extensive head and stern ship-planes, contrived by me, and placed, with respect to the other parts of the ship or vessel, in a proper situation and direction, as described above. And it is a circumstance peculiarly fortunate, that the very form and construction which I have invented, and which I have discovered to be the most advantageous for ships and vessels, supposing that the gills invented by me be used, is likewise the exact form and construction which is the most scientific and the very best for ships and vessels, exclusive of the use of gills. And all such ships and vessels as shall be constructed agreeably to my said invention, I shall term "Stanhope Weatherers," in order to distinguish them from all ships and vessels built upon any other principles of naval architecture whatsoever.

A Stanhope weatherer is said by the inventor, to be particularly well calculated to counteract or diminish the danger of submarine explosions, on account of her various and remarkable combined properties, arising from her form, her small draught of water, her general and also local strength, and her various rooms, cabin, and chambers.

Observations.—We have been more particular in the description of this invention, as we have seen persons who witnessed some of the noble lord's experiments, and according to their reports the improvements in the art of ship-building are of considerable importance. It may, however, be doubted, whether sailors, who, except by their own commanders, are not the most manageable of all human beings, can be induced to give the invention fair play. Lord Stanhope has printed upon the stereotype plan, and with one of his own presses, the specification for distribution among his friends, and from one of these copies, the foregoing account is taken.

MR. JAMES BRADLEY'S, (SOUTHWARK), *for a new Kind of Iron Bar to be used in Fire-places for Boilers, Furnaces, Hot-houses, and any other Fire-place where Bars are used.*

This invention consists in making the bars hollow instead of solid, and leaving them open from one end to the other, so that the air may pass through them. Care must be taken in placing these bars in the fire-place, so that the air may have free entrance and exit at both ends, by which means they will be kept cooler than solid bars, and will not, like them, be subject to be burnt and wasted from violent heat. The advantage of making furnace bars hollow, and giving the air a free passage through them is considerable; for, independently of their being capable, by this means, of enduring a greater degree of heat than solid ones without injury, they will last longer, will in a great degree prevent the coals from burning to clinkers, and may be afforded for the same, or perhaps a less cost, even in the first instance.

MR. JOHN NORTON'S, (FETTER-LANE), *for a new invented Pump.*

By means of this pump a continued or uninterrupted stream is produced by placing the piston or plunger, worked in a new and peculiar manner, (if the barrel be fixed horizontally) between four apertures, two of which furnish the water, or other liquid, from the sucking barrel into the working barrel, and the other two conveying the same away into the delivering pipe. The peculiarity of the mode of working this piston is to make it raise the water or other liquid alternately through each of the apertures connected with the suction-pipe, and to force it alternately through each of the apertures connected with the delivering-pipe, whence it issues in a continued or interrupted stream.

MR. ROBERT JOHN STANLEY'S, (OAKSBOROUGH), *for a Method of Tanning without the Use or Application of Bark or Mineral Astringents.*

This method of tanning does not differ from that used by tanners in general, except in the saving of time and expense, and the preparation of the astringent liquor. The hides and skins previously to their being put into the liquor are plunged into a preparation of bran and water, where they remain two days. The astringent liquor is composed of seventeen gallons of water, half a pound of Aleppo galls, five pounds of turmeric or

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or septfoil root, and an ounce and a half of Bengal catechu. The galls, &c. are to be finely powdered, and boiled in the water a certain time, and when cool, the skins are to be put in and handled frequently during the first three days, afterwards to remain two or three days; then to be handled two, three, or more times in one day, and afterwards to remain undisturbed for twenty-five days, and then they are ready for the currier. The method of tanning hides is the same in principle, but it requires a longer process.

The observation of the Patentee is that the improved method of tanning will be found to produce a saving of 50 per cent. in money, and at least two months in time.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE*

AGRICULTURE.

ESSAYS on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss, the Means of Improving it as a Suil, and other Economical Purposes, by the Rev. Robert Rennie. 5s. 8vo. bound.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Remains of Henry Kirk White, of Nottingham, with an Account of his Life. 2 vols. 8vo 14s. bound.

History of the Female Sex; translated from the German of C. Meiners, by F. Shoberl, 4 vols. 30s. bound.

Characteristic Anecdotes of Men of Learning and Genius, Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, during the last three centuries. 10s. 6d. boards.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, by J. E. Smith. 14s.

DRAMA.

Faulkener, a Tragedy, by W. Godwin. 2s. 6d.

Ella Rosenberg, a Melo Drama, by James Kenney, esq. 2s.

Two Faces under a Hood, a Comic Opera, in Two Acts, by T. Dibdin. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Academic Orator, consisting of a Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every Class of Public Orations, for the Use of Schools and Academies, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on Oratorical Pronunciation or Action, by J. H. Rice. 5s. bound.

Quæstiones Græcæ; or, Questions Adapted to the Eton Greek Grammar, by the Rev. I. Simpson. 2s. bound.

LAW.

Reports of Cases on Appeal, from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers. vol. 1st. Containing the Period from the Union in 1707, to the Commencement of the Reign of George II. by David Robertson. royal 8vo. 25s. bound.

The Trial of J. Ratford, one of the British Seamen who were taken out of the American Frigate, Chesapeke, when searched by the Leopard; in which the Grounds of the present Dispute between Great Britain and America are seen in the Clearest and most Authentic Manner. 1s.

MILITARY.

An Account of the Siege, Bombardment, and Capitulation of Copenhagen, by F. L. Sommer, to which is affixed a Danish Admonition upon the Author's Narrative, and a List of the Danish Ships. 1s.

A Narrative of the Expedition to, and Storming of Buenos Ayres, by the British Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Whitelocke; by an Officer. 1s. 6d.

An Authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of Brigadier-General Crauford, until its Arrival at Monte Video, with an Account of the Operations against Buenos Ayres, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. 10s. 8vo. bound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Animadversions on an Admonitory Epistle to the Rev. Rowland Hill, by J. Ball. 8vo. 1s.

An Address to the Chairman of the East-India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter to that Gentleman, on the Dangers of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India, by John Owen. 1s. 6d.

A Letter, addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum, by the Author of the Dissertations on the Alexandrian Sarcophagus. 4to. 1s. 6d.

The Miss-led General, a Serio, Comic, Satiric, Mock, Heroic Romance, by the Author of the Rising Sun. 7s. bound.

The Laundress' Check Book, or Complete Family Washing-Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle. 1s. 3d. sewed.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoological Anecdotes, or, Authentic and Interesting Facts, relative to the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Brute Creation, both in their Natural and Domesticated State.

Ornithologia

Ornithologia Curiosa, or the Wonders of the Feathered Creation, by J. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Christina, or, Memoirs of a German Princess. 2 vols. 9s.

The Sorrows of Gustavus, or the History of a Young Swede, by the Baroness Crudner. 2 vols. 10s.

Memoirs of Female Philosophers. 2vols. 10s.

The Duke of Lauzun, an Historical Romance, replete with Anecdotes of the Court of Louis XIV. by Madame de Genlis.

Romance of the Appenines. 2 vols. 9s.

The Imaginary Adultress. 2 vols. 8s.

A Summer at Weymouth, or the Star of Fashion. 3 vols. 15s.

Ludovico's Tale, or the Black Banner of Castle Douglas, by A. A. Stewart. 4 vols 20s.

The Fatal Vow, or S. Michael's Monastery, a Romance, by F. Lathom. 2 vols. 9s. bound.

POETRY.

Metrical Legends, and other Poems, by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp, esq. 8vo. 5s. bound.

The Resurrection, a Poem, by John Stewart, esq. fol. 8vo. 7s. bound.

Descriptive Poetry, being a selection from modern Authors, chiefly having Reference to Natural History. 3s. boards, 12mo.

POLITICS.

Remarks on the Injustice and Impolicy of our late Attack upon Denmark. 2s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks on the Propriety and Safety of Negociating Peace with France, by a Freeholder of the County of Fife. 1s.

A Refutation of the Charge brought against the Marquis Wellesly, on Account of his Conduct to the Nabob of Oude, from authentic Documents, by J. Bland. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to G. Sharp, respecting his Remarks on the two last Petitions in the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman. 1s.

Scriptural, and New Mode of Attack, wherein Infant Church Membership, and Infant Baptism, are Anatomized and Renounced, by J. Harm. 1s.

A Sermon, preached in the Old Meeting, Kidderminster, September 27, on the Nature, Evil, and Cure of Selfishness, by S. Bradley. 1s.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached on the 15th of April, at St. Ann's Church, Soho; by the Rev. Richard Yates. 1s. 6d.

Remarks on a recent Hypothesis, respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, by W. Bennet. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on Various Subjects and Occasions, by the Rev. John Nance. 8vo. 6s. boards.

A Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel, on the 4th of October, 1807, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. John Luxmore, D. D. Bishop of Bristol.

The Incarnation of the Son of God, by the Rev. J. Mildrum. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Popery Irreconcileable. 1s.

Address to Protestant Dissenters, recommending Sitting to Sing. 6d.

A Collection of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, on a Pack of Conversation-Cards. 1s 6d.

The Voice of Truth, or Proofs of the Divine Origin of Scripture, by Anne Fry. 2s.

A Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by the Rev. A. Preston. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. John, Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, August 30, for the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, by the Rev. James Plumptree. 1s.

Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee, to the Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order; in a Letter to the Gentlemen of that Committee, by a Friend to the Union. Price 1s.

Perfect Union with the Established Church of England, recommended in a Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Wilts, in the Parish Church of St. Peters', Marlborough, August 11, 1807, by Charles Francis. 1s.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. George, Hanover-square, on its being re-opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, November 22, 1807, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of Lancaster. 5s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Overture, Airs, Duetts, &c. in the Opera of Two Faces under a Hood, composed by W. Shield, esq. and performed with universal applause at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. 15s.

THE music of this Opera, though not perhaps qualified to rival the former dramatic productions of this justly admired composer, possesses much of that native feature of excellence with which he has so often pleased and delighted us; and which has certainly formed not only the *main*, but the *whole* support of the piece. The familiar and humorous airs are easy and natural in their style, and the more elaborate compositions are for the most part, elegant and spirited. In the melodies written for Mrs. Dickons, we find some happy examples of the true *bravura*; and think that Mr.

Mr. Shield's imaginations in those instances may be said to vie with that distinguished performer's florid and striking powers of execution. Taken in the aggregate, the music of *Two Faces under a Hood*, certainly comes forward with considerable claims to our commendation, and will, we doubt not, by its sale, well remunerate* the purchasers of the copyright.

Twelve original English Glees, for Three, Four, and Five Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed and Dedicated to F. Bianchi, esq. by his Pupil, Henry Bishop. 1*l.* 5*s.*

These glees, the elegant poetry of which is selected from the works of Gray, Shenstone, Monre, Sheridan, and other authors of celebrity, are strong evidences of Mr. Bishop's genius and science. The various subjects of the words are judiciously treated, and the melodies and combinations are in every instance far above mediocrity. The accompaniment for the piano-forte is arranged in a manner the most convenient for those practitioners whose progress has not yet qualified them for encountering extraordinary difficulties, and cannot but tend to generalize the utility of the work.

Harmonia Elegia, for the Piano-forte, on the Death of H. R. H. the Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia. Composed and Dedicated to his Highnett the Prince Von Lobkowitz, by J. L. Dussek, esq. 5*s.*

This elegy, which is given in the form of a piano-forte sonata, and the copyright of which the composer formally transfers to his sister, Madam Cianchettini, by a paragraph in the title-page, is replete with science, and exhibits very enlarged powers of fancy. The *Legatissimo* movement, in *tempo vivace*, forms a fine and happily-judged contrast to the general *dolor* of the piece; and the whole is conceived in a style highly worthy of the well-known talents of the composer.

A Fourth Troop for a Full Band of Military Instruments, with an Adaptation for the Piano-forte. Composed and Inscribed to W. Watson, esq. by George Guest, of Wisbeck. 2*s.* 6*d.*

This Troop is composed in a style perfectly military, and does credit to Mr. Guest's imagination and knowledge of effect. The adaptation of the piece for the piano forte will greatly serve to generalize its use, and to promote that sale to which, by its merits, we think it entitled.

The Battle of Copenhagen, a grand characteristic Sonata, arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lord Cathcart. 5*s.*

This piece is to be classed with those numerous sieges and battle-pieces to which the popularity of the *Battle of Prague* has given birth. If the *Battle of Copenhagen* does not equal that celebrated production in its truth and force of colouring, still it must be allowed to possess much variety and relief of effect, and to impress the hearer with a strong idea of the scene it is meant to depict.

Air "J'ai vu Lise" et un Rondo. Composés et arrangés pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagniments du Deux Violons, d'une Flute, et d'une et Basse, et dediés à l'honorable Mademoiselle Lake, par Von Esch, Esq. 5*s.*

Mr. Von Esch has arranged this little air with much taste and address; and the subject of the rondo is sprightly and attractive. Wherever Mr. V. E. introduces the *minor* of the original key, we think he is remarkably successful; never failing to produce that variety and relief which always ought to be the prominent object of the composer, because it never fails to enhance the general effect.

"Lang syne beside the Worland Burn;" a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1*s.*

The simplicity and natural ease of this little ballad pleases us greatly. Mr. Ross certainly possesses much felicity in these engaging and interesting trifles, and hits off the "Scottish style of Song" with a kind of *native* talent.

"Say, Why that deep and frequent Sigh?" a favourite Ballad composed by Samuel Poole. 1*s.*

The melody of this ballad, though not destitute of merit, is, we must say, deficient in unity and in character: the expression is consequently weak or false, and the effect dull or unappropriate. The accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte is arranged with judgment, and certainly constitutes no inconsiderable recommendation.

"Pretty Blue-eyed Mary," a celebrated Ballad sung by Mrs. Bland with the greatest Applause. The Words by Mr. Upton, the Music by Mr. Sanderson. 1*s.*

The melody of this little ballad is conceived in a style remarkably well suited to the cast of the words, and produces all the pleasantry and hilarity of effect intended by the poet.

"A blooming

* Messrs. Clementi and Co.

"*A Blooming Flower,*" *a favourite Song, sung with universal Applause by Mr. Incledon. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

This is a beautiful air; perfectly appropriate to the subject of the poetry, and remarkably elegant in the turn of its passages. The effect of the whole cannot fail to attract the most favourable notice, and to secure an extensive circulation.

"*Offspring fair of Love divine,*" *a Canzonet, sung by Mr. Bourk at the Bath Concerts. Composed by John Whitaker.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

This is a pleasing little song. The melody is smooth and easy, and the expression just and natural. Something more, perhaps, might have been made of the accompaniment, which simply consists of a repetition of the notes of the melody.

"*When Hopes endear the Lover's Chain,*" *a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Samuel Wesley, Esq. by Joseph Major.* 1*s.*

This little effort of Mr. Major's talents is of a respectable description; and, both for its melody and accompaniment, will not fail to be approved by the generality of hearers.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE great national Work of the Agricultural Surveys of the kingdom is proceeding under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, with all the dispatch that is consonant with accuracy. Mr. VANCOUVER's Survey of Devonshire has recently appeared, and the same able observer is now engaged in the Survey of Hampshire. Dr. ROBERTSON's Survey of Invernesshire, the Rev. ARTHUR YOUNG's Survey of Sussex, and Mr. HOLLAND's Survey of Cheshire, are just finished at press, and will appear in January, completing twenty-five counties, and containing a body of agricultural, commercial, economical and statistical information relative to the United Kingdom which is no where else to be met with.

Mr. PRICE, of APPLEDORE, has just completed an original work on Sheep-Feeding, as practised in Romney Marshes, in which he is himself a well known and much respected proprietor and experimentalist. The work has been read in manuscript by the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and is recommended by them as a master-piece on this important branch of Agriculture.

Professor DAVY has lately given to the Royal Society, in reading the Bakerian Lecture, an account of his important discoveries relating to the decomposition or analysis of the Fixed Alkalis. Excepting Galvanism, nothing of greater consequence in chemical science has taken place since the discoveries of Priestley and Cavendish. Mr. Davy in the Bakerian Lecture of last year, on the Agencies of Electricity, suggested the probability, that other bodies, not then enumerated, might be decomposed by means of that fluid. Since then by several powerful Galvanic troughs, consisting of one hundred pairs of plates of six inches square, and one hundred and fifty pairs of four inches square, he has succeeded in decomposing potash and soda. This was effected by placing moistened potash or soda on a plate of platina, and exposing it to the Galvanic circle. Oxygen was disengaged, and these alkalis were reduced to their primitive base, a peculiar and highly inflammable matter, which assumes the form and appearance of small globules of mercury. The globules are lighter than any other fluid as they swim in distilled naphtha. The base of potash is of a specific gravity as six to ten of water. At the freezing point these globules are hard and brittle, and when broken and examined with a microscope they present a number of facettes with the appearance of crystallization: at 40° of Fahrenheit they are soft, and can scarcely be distinguished from globules of quicksilver; at 60° they are fluid and at 100° volatile. When exposed to the atmosphere, they rapidly imbibe oxygen, and re-assume their alkaline character. In distilled naptha they may be kept four or five days; but if exposed either to the atmosphere, or to oxygen gas, they almost instantly become incrustated with a coat of regenerated alkali: this incrustation can be removed, and the reduced globule will remain in naphtha, or separated from all contact with oxygen as before; the naphtha forming a thin film round the globule, and excluding the contact of oxygen. In some experiments on these

these newly discovered bodies, Mr. Davy took one part of the base uf alkali, and two of mercury, estimated by bulk; or about one part of the base to 48 of mercury by weight, and formed an amalgam, which when applied in the circle of a Galvanic battery, which produced intense heat, to iron, silver, gold, or platina, immediately dissolved these, and couverted them into oxides, in which process alkali was regenerated. Glass, as well as all other metallic bodies, was also dissolved by the application of this substance; the base of the alkali seizing the oxygen of the manganese and of the minium, potash was regenerated. One of these globules placed on a piece of ice, dissolved it, and burnt with a bright flame giving out an intense heat. Potash was found in the product of the dissolved ice. Nearly the same effects followed when a globule was thrown into water; in both cases a great quantity of hydrogen gas was rapidly liberated. When laid on a piece of moistened turmeric paper, the globule seemed instantly to acquire an intense heat; but so rapid was its movement in quest of the moisture, that no part of the paper was burnt, only an intense deep red stain marked the course it followed, and showed a reproduction of alkali. The specific gravity of the base of soda is as 7 to 10 of water, and is fixed in a temperature of about 150°, and fluid at 180°. Mr. Davy next tried its effects on the phosphats, phosphurets, and the greater part of the salts of the first and second degree of oxydizement, all of which it decomposed, seizing their oxygen, and reassuming its alkaline qualities. The specific quality of this amalgam, after a number of experiments, was found, by means of a mixture of oil of sassafras with distilled naphtha, in which a globule remained either buoyant at top, or quiescent at bottom, in a fluid weighing as nine to ten of water. A great variety of experiments were made to ascertain the difference of the base of *potash* from that uf *soda*; and from the medium taken of numerous analytical, and of nine synthetical, experiments, it appeared that 100 parts of potash, contain 15 oxygen, and 85 of inflammable base, and that the same quantity of soda contains 20 oxygen, and 80 base. On an examination of the volatile alkali, which chemists led by systematic theory have rather hastily taken for granted that it consists merely of hydrogen and nitrogen, Mr. Davy, after a great number of complex experiments, in which he was assisted by Messrs. Pepys and Allen, ascertained that oxygen is also an essential ingredient in ammonia, 100 grains of the latter yielding 20 of the former: but this result depended too much on eudiometrical calculation to be received as an established fact. Mr. Davy on making some general observations on the series of *new facts* here disclosed, related some miscellaneous experiments on the muriatic and fluoric acids, all of which tended to prove that oxygen is one of their constituent principles. The earths of barytes and strontites, as being most analogous to the alkalis, were likewise examined, and both yielded considerable quantities of oxygen. Mr. Davy concluded by remarking the impropriety of limiting the term oxygen to a specific character, as opposed to that of alkali, observed the necessity of improving the nomenclature in consequence of the *new facts* now discovered, and the influence of this "metallary base as it might be called" on other bodies; and suggested the importance and extent of the new field these facts opened to geology, as likely to lead to numerous discoveries relative to the formation of various stones, strata, and mountains.

We state with much satisfaction that the Gas Lights which have been so ridiculously puffed and vulgarly advertised in the public papers for several years past, have been proved to answer the promised purpose. Part of the south side of Pall-Mall has for a few weeks been lighted with the Gas, and the effect is beyond all dispute infinitely superior to the old method of lighting our streets. One branch of the lamps illuminated with gas affords a greater intensity of light than twenty common lamps lighted with oil. The light itself is beautifully white and brilliant, and the lamp emits neither smoke nor smell. In a word, we can justly say, that every person who has viewed this first public application of the gas lights, has been delighted by the anticipation of seeing our streets and public buildings illuminated in this simple, cheap, and brilliant manner.

The Surrey Institution for the Diffusion of Literature and Science, has entered upon the elegant and spacious premises lately occupied by the Leverian Museum, near Blackfriars-bridge; and a Reading Room, for the accommodation of Subscribers, will be opened in a short time. We have singular satisfaction in being able to state that the seven hundred proprietary

tary shares have been taken, and that all the parts of the plan will consequently be completed before the next winter.

Mr. G. Dyer, is preparing for the press, a poem in four books, entitled Poetics, accompanied with Notes.

Mr. Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-school, has in the press a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the Use of the upper Forms in Schools. The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to introduce boys to the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who on account of their occasional indecencies have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is preparing for the press, by Captain Rocke, of the 17th light dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces. This work will not be strictly confined to military events, but will comprize an account of the country in every point of view, and is to be accompanied with maps, plans, &c.

Mr. Bentley has nearly ready for publication two small volumes, consisting of maxims and rules of religious and moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings, entitled, 'The Economy of a Christian Life." The passages are arranged under appropriate heads, accompanied by short explanatory notes; and the work is professedly adapted to Christians of every denomination.

Dr. Reid's Introductory Lecture to his next Course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will be given on Wednesday, the 13th of January, at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; at which place the ensuing Lectures, will be delivered at ten o'clock in the morning, of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the Course, which will last three months.

Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Clarke's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, January 22d. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A Novel in three volumes, by the 'Citizen of the World,' will make its appearance in a few weeks.

A Series of Letters, by Mr. J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in Reply to his Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will be published in a few weeks.

Dr. Glasse, is about to publish a fifth edition of, The Magistrates Assistant, continued to the present time; and also, a fifth Edition of, The Duty of Constables; The Duty of Overseers of the Poor; The Duty of Surveyors of the Highways.

The Biographical Index to the present House of Commons, is in the press, and will be published before the meeting of parliament. It contains in general, an account of all the knights, burgesses and citizens; their birth, education, and connexions; together with their political characters; an analysis of their speeches, and a statement of the manner in which they have voted on all great political occasions.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, will be published in a few weeks. This work is the fruit of many years labour and research; and will be acceptable not only to the Scottish, but to the English antiquary; as containing elucidations of many antient words and phrases common to both languages.

Mr. Jones, author of a Grammar of the Greek Language, has lately devoted considerable time and attention towards compiling a Greek and English Lexicon. Having employed himself in studying the Oriental languages, he has explored the Greek roots, and his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses, and by this method reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. He will in the course of the winter publish a Dissertation on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the Plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon.

Mr. Middleton's Work on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, as applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament, will shortly be published in one volume octavo.

Mr. Francis Lee, proposes to publish in a regular series, Translations in Poetry and Prose of the Greek Authors on Morals, History, Chronology, Geography, and the liberal Arts and Sciences in general, with select notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, illustrations, &c. This work is estimated to make twenty closely printed octavo volumes.

Him

Miss Betham, has in the press a volume of poems, which will be published in the course of next month.

Mr. Douce will shortly publish a work entitled, Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners, in two volumes octavo, which will be embellished with several curious plates.

Dr. Shaw has just put to press the Natural History of Birds, in continuation of his General Zoology.

Mr. Donovan will complete his History of British Fishes in the course of the present month.

Mr. Finlay's Collection of Historical and Romantic Ballads, in two volumes octavo, are nearly ready for publication; the greater number of which have never been before published. Some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland will be prefixed.

The Rev. W. Agutter, A. M. chaplain to the Asylum for Female Orphans, has a volume of Sermons in the press, several of which were preached before the university of Oxford.

The Rev. Robert Rennie of Kilsyth, has in the press, Essays on the Natural History of Peatmoss, the particular qualities of the substance, the means of improving it as a soil, the method of converting it into manure, and other economical purposes to which it may be applied.

Mr. J. L. Bond, architect, proposes to publish a Translation of the Latin work of Vitruvius, as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved to accompany it. These plates will be different in their subjects and manner of treatment from any that have appeared, either in this country or on the continent, as explanatory of the text of the author. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, and will be illustrated by a great number of historical, critical, and descriptive notes.

Dr. Richard Reece, will shortly publish in one large volume, royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the subjects of anatomy, botany, chemistry, dietetics, pharmacy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, &c. The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science, divested of all technical obscurities.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan of Glasgow, civil engineer, in a recent Essay on the Warming of Cotton Mills and other Buildings by Steam, states that one cubic foot of boiler will heat about 2000 cubic feet of space in a cotton mill to the temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees of Fahrenheit; that 25 cubic feet in a steam engine boiler are equal to what is called a one-horse power, and that such a boiler would be capable of heating 50,000 cubic feet of space, and in that proportion for every additional horse-power; that the fuel necessary for heating the boiler is equal to about fourteen pounds per hour of good Newcastle coal for each horse power; that the quantity of steam which a boiler will produce depends much more on the surface applied to the fire than on its cubical contents; that it requires 8 feet surface of boiler to be exposed to the fire to boil off 1 cubic foot of water per hour, and that a bushel, or eighty-four pounds of Newcastle coal, so applied will boil off from 9 to 12 cubic feet; that one superficial foot of exterior surface of steam pipe, will warm 200 cubic feet of space; that pipes constructed of cast iron are preferable to those made of tin plate or copper for conducting steam, and that this arises more from the colour and nature of the surface than of the substance, for tin-plate painted black increased the heat given out considerably. The effect of steam in producing expansion being such that a copper pipe 160 feet long, was two inches longer when filled with steam, than when cool, and that in practice the expansion of steam-pipes of cast iron may be taken at about one tenth of an inch in ten feet of length.

AUSTRIA.

The Baron de Lichtenstein has lately published at Vienna a statistiscical account of the Austrian Dominions, in which he states the population to amount to 24,900,000 persons; of whom 6,400,000 are Germans, 13,000,000 Sclavonians, 3,400,000 Hungarians, and the remainder 2,100,000 is composed of people of various nations. The greater part of this population is composed of catholics; about 2,000,000 are of the Greek persuasion, and about the same number of the reformed Greek church; more than 1,000,000 are Protestants, and 530,000 are Jews. The nobles of the Austrian monarchy amount to 540,000; the ecclesiastics to 39,700; the military and its followers to 600,000, without including 940,000 inhabitants of the frontiers who serve as militia. The subjects of the Austrian monarchy occupy 796 cities, 1012 towns, and 65,572 villages.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

M. Proust, a physician of some eminence at Paris, has lately endeavoured to prove that the cause of insanity is seated not so much in the head, as in the stomach and bowels. He has observed, that the contents of the bowels, in those who have died whilst under this disorder are replete with mucous or bilious matter, more or less discoloured and dark. Worms are often found, and the inner membrane of the bowels is constantly reddish, or even changed altogether from its proper colour in divers points of its surface. The gall-bladder and its ducts are always dilated, and frequently contain concretions. The liver too is enlarged and swelled. These symptoms, M. Proust conceives establish the theory that the seat of the disease is in the stomach and intestines.

M. Jousselin, manufacturer of earthen ware at Nevers, has announced in an Essay on the Improvement of the Pottery in general, a discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing, composed of materials so cheap, that the enamel which costs the manufacturer at present 320 livres, will not amount to more than 20.

M. Beauvois, in some observations concerning the fecundation of mosses and mushrooms, says, that amidst the dust of the capsules of mosses, which Hedwig considered as the seed, is a kind of nucleus or little axis, more or less swelled, called by botanists the columella. In this nothing has been observed but a parenchyma more or less cellular. M. Beauvois has discovered some very small grains, which he believes to be the true seeds; and the other dust that fills the capsule around he supposes to be the pollen. When the capsule is ciliated, the setæ by their motion compress the pollen against the seeds to fecundate them, at the moment when they are about to escape. His opinion is the same with respect to mushrooms. The multitude of little grains or dust, spread over the gill, or other parts of some and included in others, as the lycoperdons, which have been supposed to be seeds, are, according to him the pollen; which, in the same manner, fecundates the true seeds that are contained within this pollen, just as they burst from these.

M. Vauquelin has made an accurate analysis of the iron ores of France, their products, the fluxes employed, and the scoriæ, with a view to ascertain the causes of the defective qualities of the iron. These he attributes to remains of chrome, phosphorus, and manganese. He observes that this compound sublimed in the furnace, bears much resemblance to that of the stones that have fallen from the atmosphere except that these contain nickel also; and he conceives it not impossible that the particles carried up from our furnaces may contribute in some degree to their formation.

There have been killed in the first forest district, between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, 1807; 221 male wolves, 93 females, 48 young wolves, and 937 other mischievous beasts.

M. Champagny, the French minister of the interior, has presented to Bonaparte, a Report of the present State of Vaccination in France. This report was founded on materials returned by the prefects and clergy of the departments; and from it, it appears, that the introduction of that mild substitute for the small pox had met with considerable opposition, in consequence of the translation of some English pamphlets, written with a view of preventing the inoculation from spreading. M. Champagny recommends the enforcing of some restrictions on the circulation of works having a tendency hostile to vaccination.

M. Lechenault, one of the naturalists who accompanied the French circumnavigator, Captain Baudin, has arrived at Paris. He has brought with him a fine collection in natural history, consisting of minerals, mammiferous and oviparous quadrupeds, serpents, birds, shells, and insects, with a magnificent *hortus siccus*, and a very rare collection of arms and instruments from India, Otaheite, Java, and other neighbouring Islands. M. Lechenault left Captain Baudin at Batavia in extreme ill health.

M. Bucholz has analysed the seed of lycopodium, which has afforded him the the following results; 1000 parts of the seed contain 60 of a fat oil analogous to castor oil, and very soluble in water, 30 of true sugar, and 15 of a mucilaginous extract. The remainder consists of a substance altogether insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, oil of turpentine, or caustic lixivium of potash. By long boiling with liquid potash however this substance is decomposed, gives out ammonia, and is converted into an extractive matter. By distillation it affords carburetted hydrogen gas, and carbonic acid gas; and afterwards a watery liquor impregnated with acetate of ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil. There remains a coal very analogous to anthracite and difficult of incineration.

Nitrous

Nitrous acid moderately concentrated being boiled in this substance converts it into a fat oil equally soluble in alcohol. The author concludes from his experiments that this peculiar matter must be considered as distinct from all other vegetable or animal substances.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has published an Ordonnance, by which every child within his dominions who has not attained the age of three years, shall be vaccinated before the 1st of July, 1808, and every infant born in future within his dominions, shall undergo the same inoculation within three months after its birth. Heavy penalties are inflicted on the neglect of this decree, and inoculation for the small-pox is prohibited under pain of imprisonment.

ITALY.

Signora Lena Perpenti, of Como, who in the year 1806, received a gold medal for her Improvements in the Spinning of *Amianthus*, has succeeded in making with that fossil, a paper well calculated for writing and printing, and which is not liable to the action of the elements. Some specimens of printing upon it have already been made, but only in a small way.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox, &c. Engraved by J. Young, Engraver to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, from a Bust modelled, &c. by Nollekens. Published by J. Young, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square.

The Right Hon. William Pitt, &c. Engraved by J. Young, from another Bust, by the same Artist, and the same Publisher.

Gilbert Stuart, the American painter, who, with many strange eccentricities, is an admirable portrait-painter;—Gilbert Stuart would, in all cases that he wished to excel, have a mask taken from the face that he intended to paint. By this method, he thought he got a more marked indication of the shapes of the bones, than he could by confining himself to copying the face only. Be that as it may, certain it is that from whatever cause it arose, such were his best portraits, and we may very safely add, that in point of distinct and characteristic resemblance, it will not be easy to find portraits by any other artist of this country, that can be put before them. Elegant taste, splendid colouring, skilful contrasts of light and shade, and some other *et-ceteras*, are another consideration; for, in these respects, it must be acknowledged his delineations are not entitled to so high a class; so that in most cases, his portraits of females are inferior to those of his men. In the cases referred to, a mask from the face was the first part of the process in modelling the bust; whether this was done, or was not done in the above busts of these two great statesmen, we do not know; however, whether it was so, or was not so, the prints are accurate resemblances of the originals, well engraven in mezzotinto, and will bear a respectable enough rank with other portraits of their different parties, with whom they will naturally be classed in furnishing a room.

Sir John Smith, F.R.S.L.L.D. Abbot, pinxt. W. Barnard, sculpt. Published by Cribb, Holborn, 1807.

The above portrait is a full length, and well enough engraven in mezzotinto, and to the friends of sir John Smith, will unquestionably be interesting and gratifying, and pass extremely well as a good handsome furniture print. As a work of merit, we are fearful it will not support any very distinguished rank among the capital productions which a good judge selects for his porte-folio.

No. I. of the British Gallery of Engravings, from Pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, and English Schools, now in the possession of the King, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the United Kingdom, with some Account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist, &c. By Edward Forster, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

The first number of this contains, 1. A Magdalen, by Ludovico Carracci, engraved by Anker Smith, from a picture in the collection of Thomas Hope, esq.; 2. A view of Rome, by Wilson, engraved by Middiman, from the collection of the Earl of Dartmouth. 3. Vandyke, as Paris, by Vandyke, engraved by L. Schiavonetti, from the collection of Henry Hope. esq.; 4. Christ in the storm, by Rembrandt, engraved by Fittler, from the collection of Henry Hope, esq.

This publication, from the foregoing specimen, gives every promise of being superior,

superior, in every point of view, to the French works of a similar description, and is, so far as it has gone, an honourable testimony of the state of engraving in this country. The Vandyke by Schiavonetti is an exquisite performance, and the Rembrandt by Fittler, a work of great taste and genius. Of the four plates, that by Anker Smith will perhaps be the least marked, though there are parts that have great right to praise, as indeed there are in the landscape by Middiman, though it is not either faultless, or unobjectionable.

The letter-press of this work is in the most superb style, and rivals the celebrated Horace, by Didot. It is from the press of Mr. W. Savage, of Bedfordbury, and does him the highest honour.

A North West View of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. Peter, at York: by Permission, dedicated to the Most Reverend William Markham, L. L. D. Lord Archbishop of York, by his Obedient and Devoted Servant, J. Buckler. Etched by J. Buckler, and aqua tinted by R. Reeve.

This is a beautiful view of an immense and most magnificent cathedral; it makes a part of the series of cathedrals which Mr. Buckler has been some time publishing, and which are highly creditable to his taste, talents, and accuracy.

The Students of the British Gallery, lately gave an entertainment to the president, council, and other principal members of the R.A. at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Mr. West was in the chair. After dinner, when the healths of the king, queen, and royal family had been given, they drank prosperity to the Arts in Great Britain and Ireland; the health of the Marquis of Stafford, and a few other distinguished patrons of the fine arts went round. Upon this occasion, the President embraced the opportunity of expressing his most grateful acknowledgments to the noble marquis, and a few other distinguished noblemen, who have held forth their fostering hand towards the improvement of the arts in Great Britain, and in this, he properly, most particularly marked the noble marquis, who by his unbounded liberality in the purchase of the productions of British artists, and his condescension in having opened his magnificent gallery for their improvement, has contributed more than any other man towards the improvement of the modern school of British Painters.

On Monday the 21st of December, at a meeting of the Directors of the British Institution, held at the Gallery in Pall-Mall, for the purpose of adjudging the premiums offered for the three best companion pictures, to some that were selected from the works of the old masters, the following was the decision. :—

To Mr. Pocock, jun. the premium of one hundred pounds, for his picture of Archbishop Becket's insolent visit to the palace of Henry the II. Painted as a companion to Mr. Angerstein's *Theodosius*, by Vandyke.

To Mr. James Green, the premium of sixty pounds, for his picture of Gadshill and the Carriers, from the second act of the first part of Shakespeare's Henry IV. Painted as a companion to Mr. Duncombe's *Candle-light*, by Rubens.

To Miss Remagle, the premium of forty pounds, for her Landscape with banditti. Painted as a companion to Lord Grantham's *Mercury and Admetus*, by Salvator Rosa.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, invariably recommended this mode of painting, as much preferable to making copies; and the stimulus thus afforded, not only to those artists who have been so deservedly successful, but also to their less fortunate competitors, (among whom are several who have produced works of considerable merit,) will undoubtedly be evinced in their future performances. Indeed we confidently anticipate that the governors of the *British Institution*, if they pursue the liberal line of conduct that they have hitherto adopted, will ultimately enjoy the satisfaction of bringing the fine arts to a state, more nearly approximating to perfection than they have hitherto attained in this country. While we sincerely declare this to be our conviction, we are no less persuaded that such a consummation, however devoutly to be wished, is not easily to be attained, and that a long series of fostering attentions on the one hand, and of vigorous exertions on the other, must precede the acquisition of so desirable an object.

We are not disposed to notice the little additions to little habitations, but think that the magnificent decorations which follow, ought to be recorded.

The improvements in the interior of Carleton-house, are nearly completed. The saloon, or grand dining-room, is fitted up and ornamented in the most superb style. It is supported by por-

phyry-

phyry pillars, the capitals and bases executed in silver. On the walls are painted designs, representing a vineyard intermixed with emblems of the seasons. From the cornice is suspended a sweeping drapery of azure blue silk, trimmed with black velvet, and a similar drapery is attached to every door and window. The anti-rooms are fitted up in a style of equal elegance.

At a meeting of the Royal Academicians, on the 10th of December, 1807, Mr. Tresham was elected professor of painting. Mr. W. Turner, professor of perspective. Mr. Lascelles Hoppner, Mr. Hoppner's son, obtained the gold medal for painting.

The statue of Napoleon, from a mould executed by Canova, who is termed on the Continent another Praxiteles, has lately been cast at Naples, and exposed to public inspection.

The sum of twenty thousand rix dollars, which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mensfeldt, have been seized on by the war contribution, and the monumental peculation has been put off until the year 1808.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

PTHISIS	7
Catarrhus	15
Neuroses	12
Asthenia and Dyspepsia	21
Diarrhœa	12
Dysenteria	1
Typhus	7
Variola	3
Scarlatina	2
Paralysis	2
Hysteria	4
Epilepsia	1
Chorea	1
Menorrhagia	6
Amenorrœa	13
Leucorrhœa	11
Morbi Cutanei	17
Morbi Infantiles	21

It is a grievous and ungracious task, almost every month imposed upon the Reporter, to urge the awful and irreparable mischief of delay, with regard to the use of remedial means in the nascency of pulmonary consumption.

But on a subject so universally and vitally important, there is no impertinence in tautology. On the contrary, it is a duty officially incumbent on the part of the *medical patrole*, to repeat frequently a warning, which cannot be too strongly enforced. Admonition, for a certain time, little regarded, may be compared to the dropping of a particle of water, which, although, at first it produces no effect that is apparent, will, by a sufficient reiteration, dig a deep and permanent impression into the hardest and most impenetrable stone.

In most cases of this disease, no assistance is sought for, until the best can be of little use. The physician is seldom demanded, until all that is left for him to do, is to soothe, the patient and to mock his sympathizing friends with false and traiterous promises of speedy amelioration and ultimate recovery. The subject of true consumption seldom anticipates the approximation of his fate. He often fancies, within a few moments of its extinction, that the mouldering flame of life is kindling afresh.

The receiving of a pecuniary recompence, under such circumstances, is like taking a fee from a corpse. Professional attendance would have been equally availing had it been *posthumous*, after the patient had been imprisoned in his coffin, and with holy rites solemnly deposited in the sepulchral vault.

Colds, independently of pthisical *disorganization*, or *tendency* abound at this period of the year, for the most part accompanied with asthmatic affections, and attacking with peculiar frequency those who are far advanced in life.

Winter is cruel to old age. It accelerates the descent of life.

At the ultimate or *penultimate* stage of its existence, the intense severity, alternating with the equally debilitating damps of the season, often puts a stop to the action of that machinery, which has been exhausted by the slowly progressive depredation of time.

The remark of Dr. Franklin, concerning colds, with regard to the truth of which, an appeal was made to the Reporter in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, he has no scruple to pronounce, although in a certain degree, yet not accurately well founded. Colds cer-

tainly, for the most part acknowledge, as their immediate or proximate cause, an exposure to an abrupt variation of external temperature; but at the same time, a susceptibility to be acted upon, by this or almost any other agent of disease, is likely to be encreased by what has previously debilitated or deranged the frame.

A number of diseases, that are called nervous, continually pass under the eye and cognizance of the Reporter, but of this class of malady he has already said so much, grounded upon long and crowded experience, that he has scarcely any thing left to observe, which is calculated to interest or to instruct. He can only repeat, what he has often expressed, that a due attention to the mental part and moral conduct of our frame is, in his opinion, the greatest desideratum in the application of medical science. Feelings and ideas are either the most powerful sedatives, or the most efficient stimuli. Mind is the sun of the human system. Man is not a chemical retort, or a galvanic apparatus; not only his health, but his living existence depends upon the operation of intellectual causes, with which unanimated nature is altogether unacquainted.

Cases of prematurely exhausted vitality, or where the faculties of pleasurable sensation, as well as useful exertion, have been impaired by habits of indiscretion, or the occurrence of external and adventitious circumstances have occurred in this as in almost every other preliminary month. Brown, although in his personal habits a martyr to intemperance, was, in his medical speculations, the most zealous advocate for its antipode virtue. He taught more distinctly, perhaps, than any former physiologist, that muscular and nervous energy must be unseasonably exhausted, in proportion to the excessive degree of its exertion and excitement. This equally applies to sentimental, as well as to material incentives to indulgence or exhilaration. A spasm of pleasure, a convulsive enjoyment, an hysterical felicity, abridges the permanence of the frame, which only for an instant it is calculated to enliven and inspire.

In consequence of an accidental discovery of the fatal influence of the operation of an empirical compound alluded to in the last report, the writer has been induced to scrutinize more minutely into that subject, as its operation is connected with the production of mental as well as physical disease; in consequence of of which, he has detected several subsequent instances, in which, the mercantile productions of quackery have rapidly led to irremediable disorder or distress. It is a traffic which more than even the slave trade ought to be speedily abolished.

Dec. 26, 1807. JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazette*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ARMITAGE John, Leeds, cloth merchant. (Wilson, Greville street

Allen George, Fenchurch street, upholsterer. (Kearsey, Bishopgate street

Almondale John, and Edmund Jackson, Dowgate hill, rag merchants. (Scott, Furnival's inn

Albany John, Ware, bargemaster. (Sovill, New Bridge street

Arblaster James, Stafford, flour dealer. (Turner, Bloomsbury square

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph watson, Preston, cotton manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

Appleton John, Carleton, woollen manufacturers. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street

Abbatt Isaac, Liverpool, slopseller. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Benfield James, Covent garden, fruiterer. (Rogers, Frith street

Bentley Lance, Lambeth, cheesemonger. (Lethbw, Doctors' Commons

Betterchall James, Portsmouth, ship chandler. (Merriam, Portsea

Barnett John, Finchley Lodge, cowkeeper. (Hodgson and Son, St. James's square

Baio Archibald, Birchin lane, merchant. (Pearce and Co. Swithin's lane

Barry Redmond, Birmingham, factor. (Dixon and Co. Gray's inn

Bride Edward, Fashion street, victualler. (Williams, Cook's court

Bowers, Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, Cannon street, comb makers. (Kirkman, Cloak lane

Birchall Wm. Stoke, victualler. (Berridge, Wood street

Bradshaw James, Hungerford, meelman. (King, Took's court

Bullmarsh, Brewer street, tallow chandler. (Mills, Vine street

Croston Wm. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Barrow, Chancery lane

Crosley James, Halifax, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Cross Christopher, and John Cross, Liverpool, carriers. (Windle, John street

Cross James, Liverpool, milliner. (Windle, John street

Clarke John, Hoxton, lint manufacturer. (Critchmann, Great St. Helen's

Chilcot Thomas, Birmingham, iron founder. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn

Callender Wm. Ramsay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Chester Wm. Chesterfield, mercer. (Maddock and Co. Lincoln's inn

Copping James, Cherrington, yern maker. (Wilson, Greville street

Deacon John Eden, Manchester, linen draper. (Elliott, Curzitor street

Dolby Richard, Colchester, bricklayer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

Dowell Thomas, jun. Rodney court, hawker. (Pell, Friday street

Denison James, William Andrew Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street warehousemen. (Lucas and Hardy, Birchin lane

Dicks Wm. Frome Selwood, clothiers. (Williams, Red Lion square

Dixney Wemys, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter merchant. (Flaxney, Chancery lane

Dodson George, Northallerton, horse dealer. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn

Dall

Davis Wm. Kentish town, carpenter. (Searle, Child's place, Temple bar
Essen Christian Balthazar Von, Gray's inn coffee house, merchant (Gregson and Co. Angel court
Edleston Daniel, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Greaves, Liverpool
Eedes Richard, and Guy Knowles, Birmingham, silver-platers. (Webb and Co. Birmingham
Eardley Thomas Exeter, china man. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn
Farrington John Bickerton, cheese factor. (Hurley, Temple
Forshaw James, Preston, linen draper. (Blakelock, Temple
Frebout Louis, junior, Fort street, silk manufacturer. (Edmunds, Crane court
Faulding Edward, Gainsborough, linen draper. (Crosley, Gray's inn
Gray Thomas, Colchester, baker. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Goulton Wm. Selby, linen draper. (Ely and Co. Furnival's inn
Gresham John, Gate's wharf, timber merchant. (Tilbury and Co. Bedford row
Grayson John, Hulm, dyer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Griffith John Yew, Northampton terrace, stock broker. (Clarke, Sadler's hall
Hudson James Watling street, merchant. (Hurd, Temple
Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher. (Parnell, Spitalfields
Hewkins Wm. Birmingham, button maker. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn
Hicks Moses, Salisbury place, baker. (Parnther and Son, London street
Higginbottom Letitia, Manchester, milliner. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Hooton Samuel, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock street, taylors. (Peacock, Fenton square
Holmes Henry Leeds, stationer. (Battye, Chancery lane
Hardwick Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Harrison Samuel Manchester, hatter. (Hurd Temple
Hingeston Charles, and Robert Hingeston Walbrook, mercers. (Wadeson and Co. Austin friars
Horn Nicholas, Martin's lane, merchant. (Towse, Fishmongers hall
Ireland Wm. the elder, Athburton, cordwainer. (Hall and Jarman, Bristol
Johnson John, Congleton, money scrivener. (Willis, Warnford court
Jones Wm. Liverpool, bookseller. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Ireland Edward the younger, Kendal, hat manufacturer. (Chambre, Temple
Kennerley Wm. Hulmes chapel, mercer. (Kent, Clifford's inn
Keer Davis, Framlingham surgeon. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn
Kay James, John Watson, the elder, Paul Catterall and David Ainsworth, Preston, machine makers. (Milne, and Co. Old Jewry
Knowles Guy, Birmingham, druggist. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, silk mercer. (Clarke, Cheapside
Kay Samuel, Bernley, timber merchant. (Blakelock, Temple
Lucas William Cheapside, warehouseman. (Wibblewhite, Gray's inn
Lees Thomas, Hebden bridge, cotton spinner. (Wigleworth, Gray's inn
Leyhauff Wm. Lisle street, engraver. (Jarmings and Co. Great Shire lane
Luckman Joseph, Salford, manufacturer. (Foulkes and Co. Grey's inn
Lewis Joseph Edward, Manchester, warehouseman. (Wright and Co. Temple
Lodge Obadiah, Keresforth hill, dealer and chapman. (Wilson, Greville street
Martin Henry, Birmingham, horn button maker. (Constable, Symond's inn
Mackenzie Joseph, Old Bailey, bookseller. (Godmond, New Bridge street
Mortlock Wm St. James's Park, carpenter. (Warland, Bridge row
Mabbott Wm. the elder, Nottingham hosier. (Kinderley, and Co Gray's inn
Muffett Thomas, and John Brown, Goswell street, blue manufacturers. (Edwards, Castle street
Morrit Christopher, Burmthorpe, manufacturer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Mackilwain Richard, Crescent place, wholesale ironmonger. (Chippendale, Temple
Murr Matthew, Doncaster, linen draper. (Chessyre and Co. Manchester
Morgan Thomas, Knucklidge, druggist. (Constable, Symond's inn
Moates Wm Mold lane, coal merchant. (Pleasley, Chancery lane
Munn Jonathan, Hertford, straw hat manufacturer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Newman Thomas, Tooting, hemp and flax dealer. (Stratton shoreditch
Oldfield James, Liverpool, merchant. (Meddowcraft, Gray's inn
Oswald Thomas, Berwick-upon-Tweed bread baker. (Constable Symond's inn
Owen David, Dalcamarvan, merchant. (Wiedle, John street
Parkin Thomas, Witham in Huddersfield, woodmonger. (Ellis Cursitor street
Powell James, Wapping street, box maker. (Wegener and West, Wapping
Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant. (Loggen and Smith Leadenhall street
Pinney Francis, Princess street, carpenter. (Davies, Lothbury
Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colourman. (Gunning, Clement's inn
Phillips Joseph, Bicester, linen draper. (Smith and Co. Chapter house
Reay Joseph Jackson, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Ryley Edward, Isle of Ely, linen draper. (Wortham, Castle street
Robertson James, Lydd, linen draper. (Warrand, Budge row
Richards Wm. Pendergrast, shopkeeper. (Sweet, Temple
Rushforth James, Chipping Norton, innkeeper. (Bower, Clifford's inn
Ross Daniel Alcock, Grace church street, hosier, Forbes, Ely place
Rowell Robert, South Blyth, ship owner. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Sankey Daniel, Thamington, brickmaker. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn
Simpson Wm Strand, taylor. (West Clement's inn
Sevann Wm Stockport, brazier. (Edge, Temple
Sharp, Charles Nithery, and Israel Pitt, Birmingham, factors (Devon and Co. Gray's inn
Session Wm. Whitehaven, wine merchant's (Chambre, Temple lane
Smith Thomas, Hingdon upon-Hull, victualler. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Pate Wm. Stockport, joiner. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Steel jr Robert, Mincing lane, wine mercheat. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Sanders Joseph, Hinckley, corn dealer. (Cane, Gray's inn
Smith Joseph, and Samuel Worthington, Ashton-under-line, muslin manufacturers. (Battye, Chancery lane
Shawcross Wm Manchester, merchant. (Lyon and Co. Gray's inn
Stubbs James, Liverpool, linen draper. (Atkinson and Co Chancery lane
Sceife Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Staymaker Robert Fort street, tallow chandler. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Taylor Thomas, Neale, Coventry street, shoe maker. (Allen, Carlisle street
Thursfield Richard, Liverpool, earthenwaremen. (Meddowcraft and Co.
Tennent Matthew Bailey, Alle street, sugar refiner. (Twynham and Co. Temple
Tennant John Oxford street, wine merchant. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court
Tod Kenneth, Broad Street, insurance broker. (Street and Co. Philpot lane
Tindle Thomas, Whitby, farmer. (Smith and Co. Great st. Helen's
Verley John, Manchester, dryfalter. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Ullock Margaret, and Mary Ullock, linen draper. (Eeman and Co. Birchin lane
Wigleworth John, Bradford, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Temple
White John, Craven buildings, merchant. (Losley, Cheapside
Williams Henry, Chepstow, merchant. (James, Gray's inn
Wake George, Morpeth, brewer. (Bovill, New Bridge street
Wall Wm. Oxford street, hosier. (Smith, and Co. Chapter house
White Wm. Apperlebridge, merchant. (Ely and Co. Furnival's inn
Watts George, the elder, Chichester, hatter. (Few, Great James street
Winter Robert, Islington, factor. (Tarn, Gloucester street
Walker Samuel, Leeds, master. (Lambert, Hatton garden
Wilson John, and William Wilson Deans court, warehousemen (Hood and Co. Mark lane
Warner Edward, the younger, Little New street, lamp manufacturers. (Devey, New Bread
Wayte John, Widegate street, printer. (Wiltshire and Co, Throgmorton street
Wright Robert, and John Angell, Wardour street, taylors. (Pike Air street
Wilks Rowland, Cheapside, hatter. (North, Gray's inn
Waught Charles, Blackburn, linen draper. (Blackstock, Temple
Wild John, and Thomas Brownsword, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Battye, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arlon Robert, York, linen draper, December 20, final
Allen barber, High Wycomb carrier, December 1
Angle Sarah, Devizes, dealer and chapwoman, December 21
Adams Alfred, Lambeth, timber-merchant, December 19, final
Ayers John, Whitley, Hadleigh, shopkeeper, January 16
Acherman Edmund, New broad street mews, merchant, January 9
Atkinson Thomas, Brown's quay, wharfinger, Feb. 4
Atchison David, Wandon Beck, draper, Dec. 30

Abbott John, Ipswich shopkeeper, Feb. 13. final
Blaylock George Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, Jan. 2
Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street tayior, Jan. 19
Barrett Robert, High street linen draper, January 16
Boyle Patrick Vine street printer, December 22
Bleafe John, Manchester, innholder Dec 29 final
Brafier Wm Tobacco hall court, warehouseman, January 16
Brundock John, Great Eastcheap, corn factor, Dec. 22
Burgefs James, coventry street, hatter, February 6
Bagfhaw James cutter Savage gardens, corn factor, December 22
Bowen Henry Richard Bath, chinaman, Jan 2. final
Benjamin Matthew, Lime ftreet fquare merchant, Jan. 5
Brod s Mrs. Peppering coal merchant, Jan. 16, final
Bannett Richard Samuel, Broundfitch hatter, Feb. 2
Bowie William and William Harmah, Blackfriars road, warehouſemen, Feb 2
Bedford Edward and John Kempſter, Hales Owen, wire drawers, January 6, final
Brafier Richard, Great Mary-le-bona ſtreet, perfumer, December 22 final
Cooke Henry and John Herbett, Birchin lane, merchants, December 12
Crafe James Lime ſtreet merchant December 2
Carter James, Covent Garden, victuller, December 12
Cringe, John the yoi Holland maker Dec. 5
Carlton John, cotton ſpinner, Jan 30
Clark John, cornfactor Faleſh n December 22
Chaplin Thomas Ki merchant, Jan. 2
Cole Edward Newark, ſadler, Dec 5, final
Chapman Geo ceſs ſtreet ſtationer January 1
Dalton John Ra draper Dec 19
Dodd James, Hampton hatter, December 19
Duffy Peter Newman ſtreet, wine merchant, December 9, final
Drifdale William Plymouth, tallow chandler, Dec. 22
Davis Geo draper, Jan 9
Dewdney Benjamin the elder, Reigate, ſurle dealer Jan. 30 final
Dudd James, Newington butts jeweller, Jan. 2
Evans George Well Hongton, coal merchant Dec 15, final
Edwards John and George Manwell chaſ manufacturers. December 12
Emmett Thomas, Bell s gardens mark t gardener January 16
Fock John Stapleton, miller, January 5
Fairfax Matthew Bi warm t coal factor Jan. 15
Dea merchant, Dec 22
Fairbrother John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, Jan. 30.
Farr Ascharge Wootton, ſi ber merchant January 12
Gower George, Aldermanbury ſtreet up holſter. Dec. 2
Gardner Henry, at John ſtreet, brewer, December 15
Gal James Bromſe Selwood, ſtockbroker Jan 12, final
Grafewood Samuel, Newman ſtreet, ſtock maker, Jan. 2
Gay Robert, wan jaru wi Jan 16, final
Gaſkell Thomas Regent ſtreet, victualler January 5
Horton Wm. Kings bridge, cheſſe factor Jan. 19
Jackſon Robert, Preſ cornmarket Jan. 4
Jeffcock Thomas, Lambeth, ſtone mafon Jan. 19
Hall Joſeph, Stamford, mercer, December 22
Hopkins Wm cheap ſtreet, linendraper Feb. 16
Huard Wm Lower Eaſt Smithfield, victualler, Dec 22
Hemming Thomas Poole, linen draper, Jan. 2
Hanbill Edward Angel, Kingſton upon Hull, auctioneer, January 2
Hill John, Maidſtone glaſs ſeller, December 12
Hubbard Charles, Norwich, haberdaſher, December 22
Huston Thomas and Wm. Runton, Thornton-le-Moor, linen manufacturer, Dec. 29. final
Hawkins, George, oughtſelt, farmer, Dec. 22
Holme Robert, Liverpool merchant Jan. 2. final
Houghton Tho Liverpool, brewer, Dec 29, final
Haydock Robert Liverpool, ſhipwright Dec 31. final
Hurn Wm and Rich. Jackſon, borough diſtillers, Jan. 30
Horn trechnor, Portland ſtreet, glaſs maker, Jan. 30
Holland John, Gray's inn lane oilman, January 30
Johnſon chriſtopher, Great Stamford merchant, Dec. 22
Jones Ro art ſcatcherd, Mark lane corn dealer Jan. 22
Joh James cloak lane appraiſer Jan. 9. final
Jennings Tho. dunſtall row, wharfinger, Jan. 19
Jefferſon Anthony William, Rathbone place, china man, December 22
Jackſon Joſeph, Newington cauſeway, brush maker, January 16
Jona Arthur, Montgomery tanner, December 15, final
Jones Hugh, cow lane, cheeſemonger, December 19
King Wm. Stamford, victualler, December 12
Kray Frederick ſtonhope ſtreet goldſmith, December 19
Karſhaw James, Manchester, coal dealer, January 16
Kennion John the younger, Liverpool, merchant, December 30, final
Kvatch Margaret, Merton, calico printer, January 30
Kirton John Graye inn, banker, February 6
Kent Wm. and Ferdinand Burton, sheerneſs, ſhopkeepers, January 16
Lee Paul, South Shields, druggiſt, December 5
Leith Wm Rochester, rope maker, Dec. 12
Lees Wm. Liverpool, merchant, December 14
Lee Matthew Wallington, ſcrivener December 12
M'Evoy Michael Piccadilly, wine merchant Novemb. 28
Maltby brough and George Maltby Old Jewry, merchants, December 15. final
Morton Joſeph, bath, victualler, January 9
Mackean Archibald Winchester ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 12
Martin Henry crefcent merchant, December 14
Mann James, Warwick, grocer, December 29
Marſh Abſalom, Aldgate, jeweler January 19
Mann Robe Hugan lane, warehouſeman, January 16
Nanſ ſield Northampton ironmonger, January 12
Norma John Fletcher, bakol baker, Dec. 22 final
Nillen Nifs and Chas. Reinhold Foſter, Liverpool, merchants December 29 final
Osburn Francis Gideon Pontefract, liquorice merchant, December 12
Ogilby Wm the younger Great Myline, and John chalmers, Jeſſ Gilbert, merchants January 8
Prefgrave Richard and ding, merchant January 5
Pearſon Joſeph Fenchurch ſtreet merchant January 5
Pickering Jo ſtaffordſhire January 8
Hodgſon Joſh ſtaple court broker, December 22
Perceval John New London ſtreet merchant, Dec. 22
Parry Richard Liverpool, merchant, December 26
Perkins Joh Portland carpenter January 23
Parquet Roman Roſe, place Red Lion ſquare January 23
Powell Wm Burton, liquor merchant
Pain Alexander, New draper December 18
Parker James Bea tunkeeper January 9. final
Phillips Benjamin and Wm bacon Ewer ſtreet, drug grinders January 6, final
Sparkes James Deptford bridge upholder, December 15
Rowe Thomas Epping Chelmsford, linen draper Dec. 29
Reeve James Deptford bridge upholder January 16
Rowe Edmund Lond. Street merchant January 23
Robinſon and Thompſon timber merchant January 15
Renwick Mich liverpool, ſalt December 26 final
Robert Barnard, York, wine merchant December 12
Smith Joſ Martin ſummons, and Wm Simmons, Liverpool, merchants, December 29 final
Stretton Thomas, late of Ely plumber, January 23. final
Scott John Dowall, Wharf and George Bath, Newcaſtle upon Tyne factors December 22
Scotney Wm Vere ſtreet, linen draper, December 19
Stevens Joſeph & John carriers Lead ſtreet warehouſemen January 9
Sawyer John Marten, Joſeph Truſtman and Joſeph Powell, cannon ſtreet, merchants, January 12
Smith Joſeph, Somerbury clothier, January 12
Smith John Old Change lane, wine merchant January 22
Shepherd Thomas Plumſtead, ſurgeon, Mar 8 22
Stevens John, chelſea place mariner Dec ember 29. final
Seymour James Poole, cabinet maker, Decem. er 29 final
Sutcliffe Thomas Creak, banker December 6
Smyth John Greatrix, Dyer's court, ſolicitor, broker, January 2
Scott John and Charles Stewart Biſſett, Liverpool, liquor merchants, January 5 final
Shepherd George Stamford ſtreet, wine merchant, Jan. 23
Sheerton James Cornhill, flatcher, January 30. final
Smith George Swerting's alley inſurance broker, Jan. 30
Smith John Poland ſtreet merchant January 9
Bayles Walter Joſeph Hancock and Wm. Bayles, Sheffield factors January 5
Tire Daventry, auctioneer, December 15
Turner James Tooley ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 23
Tench John the younger, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, December 22
Thornely Wm Adlington, currier, January 12 final
Trewin Nathaniel, Appleton upon-Wik, Linen manufacturer, December 26 final
Thompſon Wm Edinburgh, merchant, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Lambeth, merchant, February 6
Tuton John, Salford, rope maker December 30
Walford John, Red Lion ſquare, apothecary, Nov. 21. final
Woodhouſe John, Exchange currier, December 18
Wyke Wm. Preſton, Linen draper January 2
Wetherell Wm and Wm. Wetherell the younger, London, merchants January 6
Wing wm. Stamford, victualler, December 19. final
Wilkes Chriſtian, John Adam, coleman ſtreet, merchant, November 29 final
Wright John Newgate ſtreet, grocer December 22
White Tho. borough, haberdaſher, February 6
Withers Tho and Henry browne Withers, Greenhill rents, merchants December 19
Wood James, Ryder's court, glover, January 12
Weſton char. and Robert Weſton Potter lane, warehouſemen February 16
Ward Tho Shipton upon Stour haberdaſher Dec 12 final
Wilkinſon Joſhua Richard, Horſleydown cooper, Feb 6
Yeoward Richard Ironmonger lane Linen draper January 8 final
Zinck henry, Liverpool, merchant, December 31 final.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

PORTUGAL.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received on the 19th of December, from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29.

Sir—I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France, and that his Royal Highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.—This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal; it has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country, for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war. The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detension of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty: your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther step injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which the blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility, in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal family of Braganza, from the tyranny of France. I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary

momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisboo, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Jane ro until the cooclusioo of a general peace, and of appointing a regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the Bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty-six sail io all. They passed through the British squadron, and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of twenty one guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that affo ded by the junctico of the twu fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board of the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir S.d ney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, a d who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to inclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have le t Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisboo four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's government the importaot intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.—I have the honour to be, &c. STRANGFORD.

Proclamation of the Prince Regent.

"Having endeavoured, by all the means in my power, to maintaio the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful and beloved subjects, and having exhausted my royal treasury, and made other sacrifices, proceeding even to the extremity of shutting the ports of my dominions against the subjects of my ancient royal ally, the King of Great Britain, thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of the revenues of the crown; I find that troops of the emperor of the French and king of Italy, (with whom I had onited myself on the Continent, in the hope of being free from further molestation) are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are oo their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the fatal consequences of a defence, which would be more dangerous than profitable, serving only to occasion an effusioo of blood dreadful to humanity, and to inflame the animosity of the troops which have entered t us kiogdom, under a declaration and promise that they will not commit any the smallest hostility; and knowing also that these troops are most particularly destined against my royal person, and that my faithful subjects would be under less apprehensions were I absent from this kingdom, I have resolved, for the welfare of my subjects, to retreat, with the Queen my mother, and all my royal family, to my dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city o. Rio de Janeiro until a general peace; and moreover, considering the importance of leaving the government of these kingdoms in that good order which is for their advantage and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for), and having duly reflected on all the circumstances of the moment, I have resolved to nominate to be Governor and Regent of these kingdoms, during my absence, my truly beloved cousin, the Marquis D'Abrantio Francisco da Cunha de Menezes, lieutenant general of my forces; the Principal Castro (one of my council, and a rigidor de justicia); Pectroda Me ler Breynez, also of my council, who will act as president of my treasury during the incapacity of Luis de Vas Cuncellose Seuzis (who is unable to fill that .unctioo at present, on account of illoess); Don Francisco de Norunka, president of the board of conscience and religious orders and in the absence of any o. them, the Conde De Castro Mazim, (grand huntsman, whom I have nominated presideot o the senate, with the assistance of the secretaries thereo.; the Conde de Sampayo, and in his absence, Don Miguel Terira Forgaz; and of my attorney general, Jocco Antonio Saller de Mendenes; on account of the great confidence I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of government: being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner that my conscience will be discharged, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, so long as it shall please God that I shall be absent from this capital; administering justice with impartiality; distributing rewards and punishments as they may be merited. And these regents and administrators will farther hold this to be my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the instructions signed by me, and accompanying this decree, which they will communicate to the proper departments.

(Signed) "THE PRINCE."

"*Palace of the Ajunda, 27th Nov.* 1807."

AMERICA.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress:—

To

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosoms of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity wherewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us; which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration; candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary; and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the twenty-second day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgencies of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens, with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed-vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that Government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on-board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy, either of never admitting an armed-vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army, of a foreign power from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The Government of that nation has issued an Order, interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favour reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our bor-

ders

ders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French Government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the northwestern quarter, some fermentation was observed, soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them; and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agricultural and houshold arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace, and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too, already provided, have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the Legislature.—For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration, whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us: and I trust that the Legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun boats into actual service for the defence of our harbours, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers; and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union: they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called; and every preparation within the executive power, has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the Commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings,

ceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our Constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their Government against destruction by treason, as their Citizens against oppression, under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which, with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts; and have left us in the Treasury eight millions and a half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention in such a state of our finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless, indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the Supreme Council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH. JEFFERSON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gazette Extraordinary, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1807.

DECLARATION.

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements, which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit. But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate Negotiation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the court of St. Petersburgh since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty, could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the counsels of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he

he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interests which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having, at any particular period of the war, effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the Peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British court of admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance, in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprize as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France; which it asserted that his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and his interest.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh), had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary: there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his imperial ally), and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was con-

tented to make for, his own interests in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French government;—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guarranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alleged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But until the Russian Declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guaranties of the powers that border upon it, guaranties said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravation of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons influencing his conduct at the time to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the most confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia, nor can his Majesty conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these

these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial ally.—But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negociations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of serviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of Maritime Law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain: and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require 1 satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feeling of friendship towards Great Britain; and to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, December 18, 1807.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at his lordship's house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, to Miss Brunton, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, daughter of Mr. Brunton, late of the Theatre at Norwich, and now of Covent Garden.

At Beckenham, by special licence, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Mary Ann Eden, niece of Lord Auckland.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, John Hadley, esq. of Craven-street, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Capt. Wm. R. of the royal navy.

At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Hughes, to Miss Josette Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. A., of the 31st. regiment of foot.

Mr. William Matthew Thiselton, of Great Russell-street, to Miss Louisa Menzeau, daughter of Peter M., esq. of Camden Town.

At St. George's Queen-square, the Rev. John Cracroft, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Lewis, of Lewis Place.

At St. Mary-at-hill, Mr. Davis, of the royal navy, to Miss Crage, daughter of Mr. C., of Waterman's Hall.

At Islington, James Henderson, esq. of Bow-lane, to Miss Parker, of Islington.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Charles Mackennon, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Sophia Burn, of George-street, Hanover-square.

At St. George's Queen-square, Captain James Nicholson, of the royal navy, to Miss Ann Bennet, eldest daughter of Alexander B., esq. of Queen-square.

At St. Pancras Church, Richard Burman, esq. of Southam, Warwickshire, to Miss Ann Shuttleworth, daughter of John S., esq. of Guildford-street.

At Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Rowles, jun. of Washingley, to Miss Bullivant, of Petersburgh.

At Tottenham, David Pollock, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John A., esq. of Tottenham.

At

At St. Pancras Church, Charles Hill Hull, esq. late of the 16th light dragoons, to Miss Augusta Browning, of Blackheath.

J. C. Lockner, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Cook.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. T. Richards, of Clement's Inn, to Miss Couch, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, John Bicknell Seager, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Francis-street, Tottenham Court Road.

DIED.

Aged 18, *Mr. William Stiles Weston*, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Ambrose Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Pimlico, *Mr. Jonathan Swainson*, many years a private tutor in several noblemen's families.

In Rodney-street, Pentonville, *Edward Lewis, esq.*

In Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, *Mr. James Green*, watch-maker, 88.

At his seat on Hillingdon-heath, aged 69, the *Hon. Peter de Salis*, count of the holy Roman empire.

Henry Parker, esq. assistant secretary of the tax office, Somerset house.

In Grafton-street, *James Ogilvy, esq.* late major of the 59th regiment of foot.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Nunn*, wife of Mr. James N., bookseller.

In Bedfordbury, *Mr. James Tomlinson*, woollen draper.

At his house on Clapham-common, aged 81, *John Collick, esq.* of St. Martin's-lane, and one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex, and for the city of Westminster.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, *Levi Ball, esq.* late of Bengal, and brother of Sir Alexander B., governor of Malta.

Mr. Henry Holden, aged 23, son of Joseph Holden, esq. of Lombard-street.

In Spring-gardens, *Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq.* thirty-six years representative in the Irish house of Commons, for the county of Donegal, and member in the British parliament for the same county, for which he was elected in the year 1806.

At his house in Grosvenor-place, *Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart.* of Aldersley Park, Cheshire.

In Sanderson's-place, Bethnal-green, *Thomas Brown, esq.* secretary to the Levent company.

In Fludyer-street, Westminster, aged 19, *Miss Mary Tuttin*, daughter of William T. esq.

Mr. Alexander Simpson, of the Bank of England, 67.

In Noble-street, aged 83, *Mr. Augustus Lawson*, late of Threadneedle-street, Apothecary.

In Queen-square, *Mrs. Boydell*, relict of James B., esq. of Hackney-grove.

In Wimpole street, Cavendish-square, *John Pakenham, esq.* of Lowestoff, Suffolk, vice admiral of the red.

In Exeter-street, Strand, *Mr. Ralph Simmons*, glass manufacturer.

At Mount-pleasant, Tottenham, *Rowland Stephenson, esq.* late of Lombard-street, banker.

At Shepherd's-bush, aged 29, *Mrs. Barber*, wife of Mr. William B., of Old Broad-street, solicitor, and only daughter of the late Tho. Collingwood, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Mr. S. Dupercy, banker, of New Basinghall-street.

In Upper Brooke-street, *Mrs Lyrne*, relict of the late Nicholas L., esq. of Horsham, Sussex.

In Cornhill, *Henry Callander, esq.*

In Charlotte-street, *Daniel Dulaney Addison, esq.* of the late regiment of Maryland, loyalists, raised in 1776, and disbanded in 1783.

Mr. George Gwilt, of Southwark, architect, aged 62.

Mrs. Ann Geering, wife of Mr. Richard G., of the Old Change, Cheapside, and daughter of Daniel Pinder, esq. deputy of the ward of Farringdon within.

Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's-inn, 74.

In Millman-street, Bedford row, *Mrs. Brooks*, widow of James Stuart B., esq.

Mr. Richard Ferret, upwards of twenty-one years an officer belonging to the police-office in Worship-street.

At Hackney, *Captain Samuel Burrows*, late of the ship Jupiter, in the Jamaica trade.

In Bloomsbury-square, after a short illness, *Mrs. Moysey*, wife of Abel M., esq.

Thomas Penn esq. of Stoke Newington.

Mr. William Wood, of the secretary's office, East-India House.

Mr. John Hamilton of Tower hill, naval bookseller, and author of an excellent book on Practical Navigation.

In Duke street, Westminster, aged 91, *Mrs. Mary Udney*, of Long Ditton, in the county of Surrey, widow of the late George U., esq.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of William Cooke, esq. of Halfmoon street, Piccadilly, to whom she had been united near forty years. She was of the most amiable character and manners, and possessing an excellent understanding, and extensive knowledge. Her loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

In Clifford-street, *Joseph Slack, esq.* solicitor, aged 38, son of George S., esq. of King-street, Cheapside.

At his house in Coleman-street-buildings, aged 82, the *Rev. John Newton*, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Mountchurch Haw, upwards of forty-two years.

Henry Barker, esq. aged 72, for fifty years past one of the sworn clerks of the court of chancery, and in very extensive practice, from which he had just retired, and by which he had acquired, and has left an immense fortune.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 44, *James Gordon, esq.* He was appointed first chief justice of the islands ceded by France at the peace of 1763, and filled that situation for several years.

At his apartments in the Edgeware-road, aged

aged 48, the *Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert*, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks, to which living he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Davie, master of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1798. He was a native of the island of Antigua, and related to several families of distinction in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British settlement of Sierra Leone, and on his return to this country was presented by Mr. Whitebread to the vicarage of Bledlow, where both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his charge, as well as a learned, eloquent, diligent, and successful minister of that gospel, which was his own support through various trials which he had to go through in life, and happily afforded a source of unfailing consolation under the last struggles of dissolving nature.

In Russel street, of a consumption, in his 26th year, Mr. Robert Fagg, a respectable farmer at Purleigh, in Essex.

Mr. Thomas Ostell, aged 29, bookseller, in Ave-Maria-lane, an honest, worthy, and industrious man, whose premature death is lamented by a respectable circle of friends.

Daniel Bureau, esq. merchant, of Walbrook, and one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Lieutenant-General James S.

At Windsor, ——*Cope, esq.* second cook to his Majesty, a person who deserves to be recorded in the annals of literature, as well as in those of cookery, for having highly contributed to the perfection of the immortal epic of the Louisiad. A poem which cannot fail to be admired as long as the language in which it is written, is fully understood. Mr. Cope, strongly suspected of having afforded the poet every information of the travels and actions of the little hero of that piece, underwent a formal examination, and not being wholly acquitted of the charge, he suffered for several years in his culinary preferment, before he attained the situation of second cook. As his prospects at court have now finally closed, the poet has not hesitated to acknowledge the source which gave birth to that unrivalled production.

At Fallowden, in Northumberland, the *Right Hon. Charles Grey*, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, and Baron Grey de Huwick, a General in the Army, Governor of Guernsey, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the military order of the Bath. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

At Ipswich, aged 70, *Mrs. Clara Reeve*, a lady of considerable literary talents, and author of several works which have been well received by the public. Her first publication was a translation from the Latin of the fine old romance, Barclay's Argenis, which made its appearance in 1772, in four volumes duodecimo, under the title of The Phœnix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis. She next wrote, The Champion of Virtue, a Gothic Story, which was published in 1777, and in the succeeding year reprinted under the title of, The Old English Baron, a title which it has ever since retained. Mrs R. afterwards wrote, The Two Mentors, a modern story; The Progress of Romance, through Times, Countries, and Manners, which was written in a course of interesting evening conversations; she afterwards published, The Exile, or Memoirs of the Count de Cronstant; the principal incidents of which are borrowed from a novel by M. d'Arnaud; The School for Widows, a novel; Plan of Education, with Remarks on the System of other Writers; and Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, with Anecdotes of many eminent Persons of the Fourteenth Century. All the writings of Mrs. R. bear marks of her having cultivated useful knowledge with considerable success, and also with having applied that knowledge with less frivolity and affectation than is frequently to be found in the works of female authors. We cannot resist introducing the following Letter from this lady to a gentleman with whom she occasionally corresponded, not only as it shews her opinions in respect to the politics of an eventful and dangerous period of history, but also as giving a short account of the means whereby she was enabled to acquire that strength of intellect which induced her to present the world with those literary productions that were at all times received with favour and approbation. In this letter, it will appear that her fears in respect to the corruption of which she so strongly complains as existing in the political system of this country, were just then powerfully raised by her having recently read the effusions of Thomas Paine, whose opinions as tending to produce revolutionary excesses she successfully combats, yet conceding more to expediency in submitting to imaginary evils, than to conviction of the necessity of change.

SIR, *Ipswich, April* 18, 1792.

I received your packet by yesterday's coach, and think myself much honoured by the communication. Having an opportunity of sending some letters by a friend who goes to London to-morrow, I will reply to the contents of your favour of yesterday. I think with you, that Mr. Paine's writings are dangerous; that they have a tendency to excite not only discontent, but sedition, faction, and finally, civil war, in this once happy country. I detest his levelling principles, and I contend for a virtuous and well regulated subordination. But what is it that renders Pain's writings thus dangerous? Not his absurdities, for those we may justly laugh at. It is because, with much fallacy, there is blended much truth, and it is not every reader that can separate them. The English constitution is a glorious fabric in theory; people have admired it in contemplation; but when we presume to investigate it closely, we find what is glorious in theory, is not so in practice. Can we say that the parliament is a true representation of the three estates of the

this country? Certainly not. It is true that the form of the constitution remains; but the spirit is evaporated, and there is only a Caput Mortuum behind. Is the house of Commons a true representation of the people? Do the members go free into the senate? Do those who go free into it remain so afterwards? There is but one answer to all these questions. I might ask further, why do the ministry constantly and invariably oppose a parliamentary reform? Because it would take out of their hands, the means of packing a majority upon every question. Is this a true picture of the House of Commons or no? Is such a House of Commons competent to the great purposes of Legislation, and the security of the lives and properties of the people of this island? Let us ascend to the second pillar of the Temple of Freedom. What a prodigious—what a *monstrous* increase of nobility, of the privileges of peerage!—(What a peerage of the present reign!) These are forming an aristocracy which will not be perceived, till its influence is too great to be opposed openly. But let us behold the third pillar.—Here I shall only repeat what has been said in the house of commons, that the power of the crown was increased, and is daily increasing. I presume, to say that all kings would be absolute if they could, and that the laws were intended to confine their power within proper limits. And now my good sir, what is the British Constitution, when we peep at the inside of it?—Is it not "a goodly apple rotten at the core?—At least, if corruption be rottenness. The system of influence, is the system of corruption. Can that be a happy country that is governed by the system of corruption?—Can that be a prosperous country that is overwhelmed with debts and taxes, (the consequences of the system of corruption) and which raises with difficulty the means to pay the interest of the national debt? That there are great riches in this oppressed country is true, but they are in the possession of individuals, and the public is poor, is in debt, is oppressed. Although I am convinced that all these things are indispensable truths, yet I believe that any alteration is dangerous, especially at this time, when the spirit of revolution is gone forth into all parts of Europe, men's eyes are opened to perceive the blessings of freedom, and to catch at them. Factious men are continually writing pamphlets that stimulate men to sedition and revolt. Under these circumstances, perhaps, it "is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others which we know not of." On the other hand, many people are of opinion, that nothing but a parliamentary reform can prevent a revolution. I hope not, for the levellers to bring forward a revolution, is the greatest evil that Britain has to fear; it would renew the old times of anarchy and confusion, which may God forbid! I speak of the revolution in 1688 as you do; I call it glorious, fortunate, and happy; but it was incomplete. Then was the time to have ascertained the constitution of Britain, her rights and liberties, and to have secured them to the latest posterity. Smollet, an acknowledged tory, confesses this truth. "William ascended the throne in consequence of an express capitulation with the people. Yet on this occasion, the zeal of the parliament towards their deliverer, seems to have overshot their attachment to their own liberties and privileges; or, at least they neglected the fairest opportunity that ever occurred, to retrench those prerogatives of the crown to which they imputed all the late and former calamities of the kingdom." I think I have advanced nothing for which I cannot produce proofs and authorities; if you should happen to think otherwise, consider that you have drawn from me these impertinences, by asking my opinions on subjects of great importance. My father was an Old Whig, from him I have learned all that I know, he was my oracle; he used to make me read the parliamentary debates while he smoaked his pipe after supper; I gaped and yawned over them at the time, but unawares to myself, they fixed my principles once and for ever. He made me read Rapin's History of England, the information it gave, made amends for its dryness. I read Cato's letters by Trenchard and Gordon, I read the Greek and Roman Histories, and Plutarch's Lives; all these at an age when few people of either sex can read their names. My opinions have never altered since I was twenty-one years of age, and now I am nearer sixty than fifty. You will find that I am no longer to be called *Miss*, but will in future address to Mrs. C. Reeve, Ipswich. I consider Mr. Burke, and Mr. Paine, as the extreme points of opposition, I think there is equal fallacy in both, with this difference however, that Paine believes all that he says, and Burke does not; that he means to deceive, and throw dust in the eyes of his readers. I wish and pray for my country's welfare and happiness, and would wear out the remainder of my eyes and hands to do it service; but I cannot suppose that my feeble hand could avail, to storm the torrent of vice, folly, luxury, and corruption. I honour those who use their talents for this noble and honourable purpose. I wish that you, sir, may use your time and talents for this end; and I pray God to give efficacy to your endeavours to serve your country. I have been all my life straitened in my circumstances, and used my pen to support a scanty establishment; yet, I have drawn my pen to the best of my knowledge, on the side of truth, virtue, and morality, and I have endeavoured to use my talents, as not to undervalue the gifts of heaven, nor overrate my own abilities. I have not yet read Mrs. Wolstonecrafts Rights of Women, but I am promised them by a friend, and I will afterwards give you my opinion, if you think it worth your attention. With a due sense of the honor you have done me by your communications. I am Sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

C. Reeve.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Norton, near Stockton, Thomas Martin, esq. late captain in the military service of the East-India company at Bengal, to Miss Wardell, daughter of the late Mr. George W. of Sedgefield, Durham.

At South Shields, Robert Shield, esq. of Tynemouth Place, to Miss Eliz. Hart, daughter of Mr. William H. ship-owner.

At Tynemouth, Lieut. Richard Wilson, of the royal navy, to Miss Carr, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Cockrill, of Sunderland, to Miss White.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Eynett, ship-owner, to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Sunderland. Mr. Wm. Barton, attorney, 30.—Mr. W. White, 49.—Mr. Ralph Orton.—Mrs. Dunn, wife of Capt. D. Finding herself indisposed, she lay down on the bed, and was discovered in a few hours quite dead.—Mr. James Pyeburn, 38.—Mr. James Hill, of the Marine tavern, 57.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Nicholas S. One of her children, five weeks old, died about a fortnight, and another, three years old, two days before her.

At South Shields, Mr. Wm. Wyles, late master of the Success, of that port.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Sandwich, 75.

At Morton House, Durham, Miss Jane Leaviss, daughter of Wm. L. esq.

At Earsdon, Mr. Miles Warkman, brother of the Rev. Wm. W. rector of Ford.

At Berwick, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John R. merchant, 72.—Mr. Samuel Lough, 58. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance: he was going on-board one of the smacks lying at the quay, after dark, to meet his wife and family, who were on-board on a visit to the captain, (his son-in-law,) when his foot slipped, he pitched with his head on the gunwale of the vessel and fell into the river. The alarm being instantly given, he was got out of the water in a few minutes; medical assistance was immediately procured, and every means used to restore life, but in vain.—Mrs. Hannah Fleck, 80.

At Collercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age in the smallest degree damp his lively spirits, or shade his blythe countenance; and his society was eagerly courted by the young and gay in the neighbourhood, whom he never failed to gratify with a merry song or good old story.

At Newcastle, Mr. Alex. Frazer, of Inverness.—The infant son of John Cookson, jun. esq.—Mr. John Blaylock, son of Mr. George B. 23.—Mrs. Margaret Lee, 47.—Captain Burton, 75.—Richard Wilson, esq. of Forest Hall, near Long Benton, 49.—The Rev. Wm. Warnilow, many years a Roman-catholic priest in this town, 69.—Miss Frances Carr.—Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Thomas L. 47.

At Raby Castle, Mrs. Margaret Calton, housekeeper to the Earl of Darlington, 59.

At the Demesne, near Morpeth, Mrs. Addison, relict of John A. esq. of Whitby, 68.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Barbara Greenwell, 53.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Garth, of Eolam, near West Auckland, 81.

At West Bowlon, Miss Robinson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Middleton Chapel, John Moore, esq. of Grimeshill, to Miss Gathorne, daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Kirby Lonsdale.

At Kendal, Mr. John Drinkwater, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Gandy.

Major Williams, of the Bombay establishment, to Martha, third daughter of the late Charles Deane, esq. of Keckle Grove.

At Wigton, Mr. N. Routledge, of Carlisle, to Miss Milcha Chambers, of Cowfall, near Wigton.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Margaret Workman, 38.—Mrs. Ruth Hebson, 85.—Mrs. Susannah Hope, 76.—Mr. John Graham, 76.—Mr. Adam Anderson, 91.—Mr. Thomas Penrith, 36.—Miss Margaret Glendinning, 24.—Mr. Robert Allen.—Miss Nancy Blake, 40.—Mr. John Moffatt, 76.—Mr. Mark Barbey, 45.—Mr. Thomas Graham, 75.

At Burneside Hall, near Kendal, Mrs. Harrison.

At Harrington, Mrs. White, widow. She was blind, and during the short absence of her attendant, her clothes caught fire, which occasioned her death in a few hours.

At Workington, Mr. Fryeare Baxter, 25, surgeon, and lieutenant in the grenadier company of Workington volunteers.

At

At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, Henry Tolson, esq.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. S. of Dublin, 26.

At Cummersdale, Mr. John Carruthers, 85.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Iredale Yeoward, serjeant-major in the Whitehaven volunteer artillery, 34.—Mrs. Keswick, relict of Mr. Michaelmas K.—Mrs. Eleanor Barber, 85.—Mrs. Mary Rudd.—Mrs. Kitchen, midwife, 67.

At Kendal, Mr. Garnet Braithwaite, 66.—Mr. Michael Earl.

At Penrith, Mr. Thomas Longmire, 69; who, whilst walking in the street, dropped down and instantly expired.

At Carleton, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Millikan. He had just returned home from enjoying the diversion of shooting, when he fell down and instantly expired, without any previous symptoms of indisposition.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the General Subscription Library at Hull, held in the Library Room, it appeared that the number of subscribers was 462; and that the sum expended during the last year in books amounted to 421*l*.

A petition has been presented to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York, signed by most of the inhabitants in Walmgate, and by many respectable gentlemen and farmers in the country, who attend the sheep market or fair in that city, stating the great inconvenience they experience from such market being held in a part of the town so very ill suited for the purpose, and requesting that a more commodious situation be appointed wherein the market or fair may in future be held. From the readiness manifested upon all occasions by the Corporation, to promote any plan, that has for its object the convenience of the public, there can be no doubt but the prayer of the petition will be complied with, and thus a considerable nuisance removed.

Some workmen lately digging the foundation of a house, near the Mount, without Micklegate-bar, York, broke into a vault, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks; the length of the vault was 8 feet, the height 6 feet, and breadth 5 feet. A coffin of coarse rag stone was found in it, covered with a flag of blue stone, about 7 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady. Near the skull lay two glass phials or lacrymatories, one of them appeared to be inlaid with silver. At some little distance from the vault was discovered a Roman urn, perfectly entire, in which were deposited, according to the Roman custom, the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body.

Married.] At Kilnwick Percy, Ralph Creyke, jun. esq. of Marton, to Miss Denison, eldest daughter of Robert D. esq. of the former place.

The Rev. Anthony Lister, vicar of Gargrave, near Skipton, to Miss York, only daughter of W. Y. esq. of Leeds.

At Ecclesfield, William Neill, esq. of Shaw, Ayrshire, captain in the 69th regiment of foot, to Caroline, the eldest daughter of Geo. Spiller, esq. deputy commissary-general.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Holt, jun. of Langley Hall, near Huddersfield, to Miss Maria Jones, late of the Theatres-royal, York and Edinburgh.

At Leeds, Joseph Lee, esq. of Red Hill, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Wade Browne, esq. of Potternewton.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs Fea, wife of Mr. F. merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, 68.—Mr. James Burnett, 46.—Mrs. Clifford, 88.—Nathaniel Tucker, M. D. 57; a man whose purity of morals, and rectitude of conduct in every department in life, will long endear his memory to all who knew him. He practised in this town 22 years.—Mrs. Barnard, 73.—Mr. Welch, second mate of the American ship Cato, 36.

At Shaw, near Halifax, Miss Bramley, eldest daughter of John B. esq.

At York, Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. C. spirit-merchant, 22.—Miss Standish, eldest daughter of Thomas Strickland S. esq.—Mrs. Dancer, 55.—Mr. James Jackman, formerly of the George inn. He was the first promoter of the travelling diligences.—Miss Morritt, youngest daughter of the late Bacon M. esq.—Mr. Henry Howlett, 57.

At Leeds, Mr Peter Plummer, officer of excise.—Mr. John Sykes.—Mr. Ralph Carr.

At the Cleveland Tuntine inn, in consequence of an epileptic fit, with which he was seized in the mail-coach, on the road from Thirsk to the above place, William Hawks, jun. esq. of Gateshead.

At Blyth, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, while attending forenoon service in the church of that place, Mr. Milburne, 56. He was many years agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. and is much lamented, as a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the distressed. The whole congregation were thrown into confusion by this melancholy event; the officiating clergyman had only just delivered the text at the time, and the service was not proceeded with.

At Sheffield Park, Mrs. Woollen. She had just finished reading a letter, which contained an account of the loss of a ship, on-board of which all the crew perished, excepting her own son and another boy, when being suddenly overcome with joy and apprehension, she fell upon the floor, and instantly expired.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Meadows, comedian in Mr. Butler's company, 49.

At Newton House, near Bedale, John Burrell Harrison, esq. only son of John Cully H. esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North Riding.

At Doncaster, aged 57, Henry Moyes, M.D. of Edinburgh. He was delivering a course of lectures there on natural philosophy, but being seized with a complaint at the stomach, a short indisposition deprived the world of this learned and truly valuable character.

At his house on Fulford Road, James Robson, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of York, 76. He served the office of sheriff in 1785, and that of lord-mayor in 1800.

At Scholes, near Leeds, Mr. Wm. Lindley; and on the Saturday following, Mrs. Lindley, his widow; also on the Saturday after Mrs. L. Mr. J. Law, the brother of Mrs. Lindley. The two latter were executors of the will of Mr. L. and had no reason, at the time of his death, to suppose that their own was so near.

At Elland Hall, near Halifax, Rob. Lambert, esq. 65.

At Spen, near Birstall, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. Joseph M. 72.

LANCASHIRE.

An institution has recently been formed at Liverpool, which reflects great honour on those who have been instrumental in its formation. It is called the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, and its object is the instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the clothing and apprenticing of poor children descended from Irish parents. With a liberality of sentiment corresponding with the philanthropy which dictated such a measure, they have declared that the following be considered as an established, fundamental, and eternal law of the Society, namely,—"That the blessings of this Institution shall be dispensed, without any regard to the religious tenets or the mode of worship, which may be preferred by the objects of the charity, or by their connexions."—Every benevolent mind will contemplate the establishment of such an institution in a town which is a great resort for the poor and distressed Irish, and whose number there is little, if any, under ten thousand, as likely to be productive of the most extensive utility. We are happy to find that it is the wish of several of the directors, to bind the pupils after a suitable education, to some of our most expert farmers. Their return to their native country, under such circumstances, must be regarded as matter of great national advantage, and we trust may be the means of recommending the institution to the liberal consideration of the Irish nobility, gentry, and others. The donations that have been made, and the annual subscriptions that have been entered into in support of the Society, are very liberal, and encourage the pleasing expectation of increasing patronage and permanent stability. Earl Fitzwilliam, the permanent patron of the institution, has with princely munificence presented it with 2000l.

Married.] At Bolton-le Moors, Jos Yates, esq. of Peel Hall, son of the late Sir Jos. Y. to Miss Ainsworth, daughter of Thomas A. esq of Bridge House, Bolton.

At Manchester, Mr. Ormstone, of Halifax, to Miss Shelburne, of the Bull's Head inn, Hulme.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Lumley, printer, to Miss C. Lee, school-mistress.—Mr. Sampson Middleton, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Sowerby, daughter of Mr. Peter S. merchant

At Penwortham, Thomas Marten, esq. of Ormskirk, to Miss Norris, of Longton, near Preston.

At Horridge, near Blackrod, Mr. James Ascroft, surgeon, to Miss Ann Sharples.

At Newchurch, in Rossendale, George Ormerod, esq. of Green's Nook, to Miss Hargreaves, eldest daughter of Henry H. esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, esq. merchant, 69.—Mrs. Jane Young.—Mr. Wm Ainsworth, 76.—Capt Henry Jump, of the brig Jane, of this port, 37.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly for many years commander of a ship from this port, 75.—Mrs. Howell, 56.—Mr. John Guy.—Mr. John Johnson, surgeon, 82 Though skilful in his profession and exemplary in his life, he was by a series of misfortunes reduced in his old age to indigence. Yet out of an annuity of 24 guineas allowed him by a benevolent friend, he not only maintained himself decently, but was enabled to exercise that liberality and charity for which his disposition was remarkable, and finally to bequeath a handsome sum to his posterity.—Mr. Peter Williamson, 70.—Mrs. Corlett, 60.

At Manchester, Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. Thomas E. of the Garrick's Head tavern.—Miss Newton, daughter of Mr. Gabriel N.—Mrs. Eliz. Bartley.—Mr. Tho. Shelmerdine, 52; and two days afterwards his mother, Mrs. S. 76.—Mr. Richard France, of the Falstaff tavern.—Mrs. Ainscough.—Mr. Sam. Osbaldiston, eldest son of Mr. Jos. O.

At Lancaster, Mrs Saul, relict of Thomas S esq 62.—Mrs. Booth, wife of James B. esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at that port.—Miss Agnes Horner.—Mrs. Lowther, mother of the late Capt. John L.—Mr. John Berry, in his 100th year.

At Scorton, near Garstang, Mr. William Dickenson, mariner, 100.

At Darley, near Bolton-le-Moors, Mrs. Rawson, wife of Benjamin R. esq.

At Gorton, George Grimshaw, esq. 71.

At Preston, Mr. Stephen Cross, of the Black Horse and Rainbow public-house, and a member of the Preston rifle corps.

At Warrington, Mr. William Whitley.—Miss Shaw.

At

At Parbold, Mrs. Hatton, relict of Mr. Richard H. 64.

At Widness, near Warrington, Mr. William Cowley Richardson, eldest son of Mr. Cowley R. of Widness House, 29.

[*Further particulars relative to Arthur Onslow, esq. whose death was noticed in No.* 164, *p.* 504. To his great disinterestedness, the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Affairs of the Customs, bears the strongest testimony. Notwithstanding the great voluntary sacrifice of emolument he had made, he lived to see the post he held, made by the great encrease of the revenue of the customs, and the astonishing progress of the trade of Liverpool, one of the most lucrative offices under government. He was the representative of the eldest branch of the ancient family of Onslow, in Shropshire, from a younger branch of which the Earl of Onslow is descended. He left only one son, Mr. Serjeant Onslow.]

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, the Rev. George Hornsby, vicar of Turkdean, Gloucestershire, to Cordelia Emma Astley, youngest daughter of the late John A. esq. of Dukinfield Lodge.

At Wyhenbury, Colonel Coghlan, to Miss Broughton, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. of Doddington Hall.

Died.] At Stockport, Mr. J. Northall, bookseller. He had been at chapel in the forenoon, it being Sunday, came home, ate a hearty dinner, and seemed quite cheerful; but about an hour after he was seized with a numbness in one of his feet, which immediately proceeded up one side, and took away the use of it. In a few minutes he was deprived of the use of the other also, together with his senses. He remained in this deplorable state, totally insensible and unable to speak, till about five o'clock, when he expired in the arms of Mr. Dawson, his partner in trade. Mr. Northall was a truly upright man, endowed with great benevolence, and universally respected.

At Chester, Mr. Nathaniel Bevan, of the Harp and Crown, 37.—Mrs. Jones, of the Nine Houses. She was found dead in her bed. It is a singular circumstance, that her husband likewise expired suddenly in January last, while eating his supper at the Coach and Horses inn.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Anna Maria Legh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Tibshelf, Mr. Peter Wells, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Hill.

Died.] At Stanton-by-Dale, Wm. Walters, gent. 83.

At Derby, Mr. Geo. Moneypenny, sculptor, 69.—The Hon. Mrs. Tracey.

At Coxbench, Mrs. Bowner.

At Castle Donnington, Archibald Campbell, 97. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a soldier in the army of the Pretender, whom he deserted at Derby, where and in that neighbourhood he has ever since remained.

At Duffield, Mr. James Carter Sharp, 45.

At Mickleover, Mr. George Wade, 69.

At Westun upon-Trent, Mrs. Dumelow, 29.

At Ludwell Farm, Miss Ann Pickering.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, W. H. Hall, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Dickinsun, daughter of William D. esq. of Muskham Grange.

At Gonalston, the Rev. L. Oldacres, of Woodborough, to Miss Lealand, only daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Nottingham, Captain Fisher, of the Bombay artillery, to Miss Guy.

John Grammar, esq. of Newthorpe Hall, to Miss Read, only daughter of Joseph R. esq. of Watnall.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 80, Mr. Geo. Borbage, upwards of thirty years a proprietor and printer of The Nottingham Journal, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years, during which period, it is but justice to say, that by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks and descriptions of society.—Mrs. Atkins.—Mrs. Mabbott, 67.—Mrs Sollory, 86.—Mrs. Ward.—Mr. Hodgkinson.—Mrs. Pogson.

At Carlton Hall, the only daughter of Rob. Ramsden, esq. 20.

At Wigthorpe, J. Worsley, esq. of Worksop.

At Farrisfield, Mr. Samuel Blyton, 70.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. Gilbert B. attorney.

At Kirklingtun Hall, Mrs. Whettam.

At East Retford, Mr. John Bailey, 58.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswarby, Capt. Atty, of the North Lincoln militia, eldest son of James A. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Miss Harriet Whichcote, second daughter of Sir Thomas W. bart.

Died.] At Ketton, near Stamford, Anna Margaretta Edwards, sister to Col. Noel, M.P. for the county of Rutland, and only surviving daughter of Lady Jane Edwards.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Hannah Huddleston, of that city, aged 63, fishmonger. This poor woman was mother to John Sykes, who served under Lord Nelson, and was a great favourite of his. He more than once saved the life of that gallant admiral, especially in a night action with some Spanish gun-boats in the bay of Cadiz, when the admiral's barge with ten men was opposed to and overpowered that of the Spanish commodore which carried thirty.—Mrs. Peacock.—Mr. Wm. Battersby, sergeant in the South Lincoln militia, 60.—Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. C. of the Falstaff public house.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. H. merchant.

At Louth, Miss Lucy Dunn, youngest daughter of Mr. D. merchant.—Mrs. Dyans, keeper of the toll bar, 66.—Mr. Robert Healey.

At Teynton All Saints, Miss Frances Teynton. A few days before her decease, she enjoyed the unclouded prospect of life and happiness; and the day on which she died had been fixed upon for her wedding-day.

At Norton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Cowlham, schoolmaster, 40.

At Gainsborough, Miss Trevor, daughter of Mr. T attorney.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Hodson, 84.

At his house at Greatford, the Rev. Francis Willis, M D justly celebrated for his success in curing the greatest affliction of the human race, insanity; and highly esteemed as a man always ready to relieve the minor necessities of his fellow creatures. A few months since he had a paralytic stroke, which impaired his memory, and considerably weakened his frame; but he was so far from betraying symptoms of near approaching dissolution, that late on the day preceding his death, he was vigorous enough, though in the 90th year of his age, and in a dark and cold evening, to walk twice from his own house to the village of Barholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to see a patient. He retired to rest in good spirits, and on the following morning shaved himself, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health till after dinner, when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes afterwards expired in his chair. As a man so advanced in years, he was remarkably hale; and about five years since performed a journey on horseback of 90 miles in one day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service he some years ago rendered to this country in the person of the sovereign, induced his attendance to be sought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death, a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazennose, Oxford, M. A 1740, B. and D. M. 1759. Dr. W. has left five sons by his first wife, who was sister to the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 73 years. The Doctor then married Mrs. Storer, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr Hudson, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Bradley, merchant.—Mr. Wright, of Burton Lazars, to Miss Eliz. Higgenson.

At Cadsby, the Rev. J. Leete, to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Troughton Lydial, many years rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At his seat, at Stapleford, the Right Hon. Philip Sherard, Earl and Baron of Harborough, and Baron of Leitrim, in Ireland. His Lordship was in his 41st year. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Philip, who is about twelve years of age. His Lordship married Miss Monckton, daughter of the Hon. Colonel John Monckton, by whom he has left the above son, and several daughters.

At Leicester, Mr. W. Forsell.

At Aylstone, Mrs Cook, youngest daughter of Mr. James Fiude.

At Hinckley, Mr John Needham, upwards of thirty years an occasional writer in the Gentleman's Diary, and a contributor to other publications of the same nature.

At Potter's Marston, Mr. Thomas Toon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madeley, Mr. Cocks, of Dawley, to Mrs Palmer.

At Stoke upon Trent, John Hill, esq. of Brownhills, near Newcastle under Lyme, to Miss Baddeley, only daughter of John B esq. of Shelton in the Potteries.

At Chadle, Mr J. Holmes, of Manchester, to Miss M. Sykes, third daughter of Mr. S. of Edgley-house, Stockport.

Died.] At Burton on Trent, Mr. John Tarratt, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Cole, of the Swan inn.

At Walsall, Mrs. Unit.

At Penkridge, Mr. Edward Kent, of Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Thomas, jun. of Deritend, to Miss Humphriss.

At Birmingham, Mr. R. Gill, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Paxton.

At Swinoerton, Mr. Geo. Stubbs, to Miss Astbury

Died.] At Edgburton mill, near Birmingham, John Key, 107.

At Birmingham, Mr. Rob. Butcher —Mrs. Hurst.—Mr Richard Minos — Mrs. Freeth. —John Munder Dickenson, youngest son of Mr. Wm. D.

At Deritend, Mrs. Pye.

At Warwick, Mrs Bond.—Mr. William Dyke, of the Nag's Head.

At Tamworth, Miss Hunt, sister to Capt. H,

At Nurthfield, Mr. Joseph Green.

At Coventry, Mr. Tho. Teasdale, chemist and druggist.— Mr. Peter Seager. — Mrs. Graft.

At Neachell's Green, Mr. John Rose.

At Hampton in Arden, Mrs. Steen.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Prees, the Rev. Edward Neville, vicar of that place, to Miss Eliza Hill, third daughter of John H. esq late M. P. for Shrewsbury.

At Cound, Mr. Edward Snaxton, of Acton Burnell, ensign in the 14th company of Shropshire Volunteers, to Miss Griffiths, of Cound.

At Ludlow, Lieut. J. H. Baker, of the Plymouth division of royal marines, to Miss Waring, niece of S. W. esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ford, to Miss Gittins, daughter of Edw. G. esq. o Quarry Place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Rich. Rocke, esq. of Tretnanny, Montgomeryshire, 57.—Mrs. Meire, 74.—Mr. Smith, a man of considerable learning.

At Condover, Mr. Jos. Atkinson.

At Broughton, near Bishop's Castle, Mr. John Bailiss, 47.

At the Moor, near Ludlow, Wm. Walcot, esq. major commandant of the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle yeomanry cavalry.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Samuel Bright, of the Old Welsh Harp, 63.

At the Shoe-trough, in the parish of Caedington, Mrs. Watkies, in whom the poor have lost a very liberal benefactress, 88.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke Prior, Tho Craddock, esq. of Warwick hall, near Bromsgrove, to Miss E. Tolley, youngest daughtee of the late John T esq. of Stoke Prior.

At Worcester, Mr. John Allen, attorney, of Sidbury, to Miss Sarah Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sam. S. of St. John's.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Edw. Skyrme, son of Mr. Tho S. 20.—Mrs. Worthington, of the Red Lion, Sidbury. — Mr. Solumon Glover, of the Tything, 75 —Mr. S. Simmons, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral. —Mrs. Millicent Parker.—Mrs. Rowlands, wife of Mr. Ald. R.—Mrs. Jane Cole, 89.

At Hallow, Mr. William Brookholding, of Bewdley.

At Birlingham, Mr. Smithin, farmer. He was sitting at dinner in perfect health, and expired without a wurd or a groan.

At Stourport, Mrs. Doughty, wife of Mr. D. late of the Golden Lion, Worcester.

At Northfield, Mr. Jos. Green.

At Bewdley, Mr. Tho. Beale, son of the late Benj. B. esq.

At Stourbridge, Tho. Hornblower, esq. 60.

At Hanbury, Mr. George Parkes. He was riding in his fie ds, and without any apparent illness, fell from his horse, and immediately expired.

At Hartlebury, Mr. John Higgs.

At Kyre-house, Jonathan Pytts, esq. 76.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr S. Rogers. He had re ired to bed at night in perfect health, and next morning was discovered by his wife expiring by her side.—Mrs. Hill.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Hullett, wife of Mr. H.

At Wulmbridge, Mr. Prosser.

At Leominster, Mr. Sam. Griffin. He was formerly a partner in the house of Pell and Co. warehousemen, Queen-street, London; but for some years past had retired to enjoy an ample fortune he had acquired.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. Philip Watkins, printer and bookseller, to Miss Martha Stevens, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. S. silversmith, of the same place.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr Wm S. 57.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of the Prince and Princess.—George White, esq. solicitor, and many years town-clerk of that place.

At Moreton in Marsh, Mrs. Eliz. Bullee, relict of the Rev. Wm B. 69.

At Cirencester, Mr. James Miles, eldest son of Mr. M who glazed the two windows of painted glass so much admired in the church of that place.—Mr. D. Masters, brewer, and one of the proprietors of the old Stroudwater and London coach.

At Wickwar, Mrs. Witcomb.

At Cooper's-hill, near Gloucester, Charles Deighton, esq.

At Putley, near Ledbury, Mrs. Stock, relict of John Skinner S. esq. barrister, of Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstock, Mr. Leake, of Witney, to Miss Horner, daughter of the late Dr. H. rector of Lincoln-college.

At Bicester, George Osmond, esq. to Miss Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Heltre Bredee Farm.

Died.] At Woodstock, Mr. Alderman Medcalf, in the 80th year of his age. He first served the office of mayor of that borough in 1754; the last and ninth time was in the year 1804, an interval of fifty years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the annals of corporations. To the last he preserved his faculties entire; and a few months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm step of a young man. It was to walking exercise, indeed, that he in a great measure ascribed his good health, and his longevity.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm G Molte, of Baliol-college.— Mr. Edward Plastin, 95. — Mrs. Hicks, 77.—Mr. Sayer, jun.—Mrs. Cox, 62. —Mrs. Mary Hilton, sister to Mr. Cluff, 54. The servant went to call her in the morning, but receiving no answer, supposed she was asleep. On going, however, to her room a second time, she was discovered to be lifeless. —Mrs. Day.—Mr. James Deeve, 70.—Mr. Henry Gardner, 45.—Miss Bristow, daughter of Mr. B. of James-street, Covent Garden.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, James Watkin Lewis, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, eldest daughter of the late Wm. N. esq.

Died.] At Liscomb-house, Robert Turville Jonathan Lovett, esq. only son of Sir Jon. L.

At Aylesbury, Mr Joseph Osborne.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspley, Mr Wm. Wright, for many years master of the well-known school there, which he conducted with unsullied integrity, with considerable ability, with intense application, with the utmost liberality, and with such distinguished success, as to have raised that which he found a private, almost into the rank and consideration of a public school. Mr. W. has left a widow and seven children,

children, and has died sincerely lamented not only by his family, but also by those whom he indeed always eoosidered as his friends, his scholars. He succeeded Mr. Vaughsn, and was first admitted into the school when a poor boy to clean knives, shoes, &c. and was taught to read and write by the under assistants; and so elosely did he apply himself to learning, that at length he was appointed as an assistant to teach writing, in which he was scarcely excelled by any. He endeared himself to his scholars by his pleasing address and mild behaviour, and was no less beloved than his amiable predecessor. He has left behind him large property, the fruits of his merited industry.

At Bedford, Mr. John Kilpin.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. W. Wilkieson, of Woodbury-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rowland Mainwaring, esq.—Mr. Rowles, jun. of Washingley, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Bullivant, of Peterborough, only daughter of the late Capt. John B. of the East-India compan:'s service.

Died.] At Mears Ashby, Mrs. Katherine Thornton, 74, a maiden lady, universally sespected and beloved for her many excellent qualities. She exercised the charity of a sincere Christian. Her good-humour was accompanied with fortitude, and her piety was unaffected.

At Aynho, the Rev. Francis Mapletoft, rector of that place.

At Orlingbury, Mr. Wm. Manning, 81.

At Welford, Mrs. Wood.

At Irchester, Mr. Benj. Mather, 29.

At Deenthorpe, Mr. Wells.

At Northampton, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. John F. of the Catherine Wheel publichouse.—Mr John Newcome, one of the senior aldermen of the corporation, 75.

At Moulton, Mr. Walton Pell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. David Fordham, a person generally known, but only partially esteemed: though his merits as a horse-dealer were such as to give him the reputation of a good judge of that animal, atill his failings as a man were too prominent to escape the just censure of many provoked individuals. In his person he was slovenly in the extreme; and his manners were boorish and truly forbidding; still princes of the blood and peers of the realm have equally courted his acquaintance and sooght his approbation! —Mr. Thomas Adams —Mr. Robert Painter. —Mrs. Ind, mother of Mr. Alderman I. 78. —Mrs. E. Wildman, 79.

At Little Abingtun, aged 55, the Rev. Andrew Pern, many years an acting magistrate for this county. By his death the rectories of Abington in the Clay, near Royston, and of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton, are vacant.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Simpole, 63.

At Swaffham, Mr. Thomas Bowyer, only surviving son of Thomas B. esq. 19.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. James Bacon, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Bawdeswell, Mr. Robert Bircham, of Hackford, to Miss Margaret Lloyd, third daughter of Richard L. esq.

At Old Buckenham, Henry Norton, gent. to Miss Smith.

At Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Grove, late curate of St. Stephen's, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Wm. E. Robberds, second son of J. W. R. esq. alderman, and one of the sheriffs of this city, 21.—Mrs. Hewitt, 74.—Mr. Samuel Cubitt, 41.—Mr. Joseph Youngs, 25. —Aged 77, Mr. John Clarke Snell, formerly of Bory St. Edmund's, but for the last 25 years a resident in this city. He was remarkable for his eccentricities, and his extensive knowledge of mankind. For the last 20 years he devoted his time to the almost exploded science of astrology, which rendered him a well-known character.—Mrs. Eliz. Miller, of the Raven tavern, 54.—Augustus, the infant son of Capt. H. Edgar.—Mr. T. Smith, 45.—Mrs. Seaman.—Walter, third son of Mr. J. Carter, merchant, 10.—Mrs. Baxter, 52.—Mrs. Beacham, 52.

At Brancaster, Mr. N. Raven, 71.

In the 73d year of his age, the Rev. Tho. Bowen, upwards of 40 years rector of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, and Pulham St. Mary Magdalen. These valuable livings are in the gift of the crown.

At Blickling, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Jos. Dixie Churchill, rector of that place, 38.

At Lynn, John Cary, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 72 —Alex. Bowker, esq. an alderman and magistrate, 55.—Mr. Charles Newman, 66.

At Toft, near Beccles, Mr. Dan. Denny, 88.

At Yarmouth, Miss Lancaster, 40.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Phillips.

At Holt, Mrs. Fisher, relict of Tho. F. esq.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Sayer, relict of John S. esq. formerly of Trowse.

At Trunch, Mrs. E. House, wife of Wm. H. gent. 67.

At Burnham, Miss P. Allison.

At Seulthorpe, Miss Green, 28.

At Attleburgh, Arthur Buttle, esq. many years a captain in the marines, 71.

At Wells, Mrs. Catherine Smith, relict of Press S. gent. formerly of Worstead, 82.

At Snottisham, Mrs. Styleman, wife of Henry S. esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Earsham, near Bungay, John Waddams, esq. of the 67th regiment of foot, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mark Botcher, esq.—Richard Rye, gent. late of Gosbeck, to Miss Whiting.

At Kersey, Mr. Samuel Garrard, to Mrs. Fulcher.

Died.] At Brandon, Miss Susan Harriet Willet, daughter of Mr. Field W. banker, 18.

At

At Leiston, aged 52, Capt. Wm. Basham, of the East Suffolk militia, in which corps he served with honour to himself, and credit to the regiment, upwards of thirty years, twenty-eight of which he had been adjutant.

At Bury, Mrs. Pretyman, wife of George P. esq and mother of the bishop of Lincoln, 86.—Mr. Cocksedge.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Blackmore, Charles Fred. Raitt, esq. of his Majesty's 13th regiment of light dragoons, to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Alex. Crickett, esq. of Smyth's-hall, in the said county, M P. for Ipswich.

J. Tyler, gent. of Little Sampford, to Miss Porter.

Mr. Daniel Burton, jun. of Bell-house, High Easter, to Miss Mary Burton, daughter of John B. esq. of Albyns, near Great Dunmow.

Died.] At Mashbury, in her 88th year, Mrs. Battle; who at the age of twenty-one was married to her third husband, had only one child, and lived to see that child's daughter a grandmother.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Wm. King.

At Chelmsford, the only daughter of Mr. T. Chalk, printer, 4.—Miss Meggy, eldest daughter of Mr. William Meggy, bookseller and printer, 22.

At Colchester, Mrs. Wright, 97.—Mr. Thomas Wall, master of vessels in the Hall and Gainsborough trade, 80.—Mr. Jas. Halls, the oldest free burgess of Colchester, 84.

KENT.

Married.] At Eltham, Frederick Beade, esq. of Camberwell, Surry, to Miss Leewin, daughter of Richard L. esq.

At Chisler, John Wise, jun. esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Denne, only daughter of John D. esq. of Chislet court.

At Deptford, Chapman Marshall, esq. of Seething-lane, London, to Miss Stansfeld, daughter of Timothy S. esq. of Field-house, New Cross.

At Lyminge, B. Andrews, esq. of Stowting, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. rector of that place.

Died.] At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Browning.

At Deal, Mrs Shrewsbury, wife of Mr. S. warden of the pilots at Deal.

At Lewisham, Miss H. Barritt, eldest daughter of G. B. Barritt, esq. late of Jamaica

At High Halden, Mr. Bourn, the oldest inhabitant of that parish, 80.

SURRY.

Died.] At St. Abb's Court, the dowager Countess Bathurst, mother of the present Earl, and second daughter of the late Thomas Scawen, esq. of Maidwell hall, Northamptonshire.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Tasker, of Newhaven, to Miss Tompsett.

At Mountfield, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miss Martha Smith.

Died.] At Brighton, in her 7th year, Fanny, eldest daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Thomas Kemp, M. P. of Coney-borough near Lewes.—Miss Ann L. Brown, third daughter of Mr. Samuel B 20.

At Horsham, Mrs. Payne, relict of Mr. Edward P.

At Ditchling, Mrs. Anne Wilson, 78.

At Lewes, Mr. Attersol

At Southover, Mr. Penfold.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At North Stoneham Church, Mr. Thomas Macklin, Alderman of Portswood, late jeweller and silversmith of Southampton, to Mrs. Biles, widow, of the same place.

At Warnford, J. E. Cook, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Burne, daughter of T. B. esq. of Bedford-square, London.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of R. B. W. esq. and daughter of Mr. James Sancroft, senior, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Searle of the Sun Inn.

At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Bowyer.

At Havant, Miss Knapp.

At Fralton, Mr Simms, 85.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Groundwell, near Swindon, Simon Wayte, esq.

At Marlborough, Lieutenant Colonel James Boys, inspecting field-officer of the district.

At Westcot, near Marlborough, Mrs. Clark, 89.

At Codford St. Peter, Mrs. Fox, wife of the Rev. T. Fox, junior, and only daughter of the late Rev. Gregory Syndercombe.

At Swindon, Mr. Samuel Shepperd.

At Rowden-hill, the youngest son of the Rev. John Surtees.

At Calne, William Essington, gent. 80.

At Avon, near Chippenham, Mr. Hugh Beames, a partner in the Chippenham bank.

At Berwick, St. John, Mr. Philip Pinckney, eldest son of Mr. P. of Amesbury.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, W. Lee, esq. of Early Common, to Miss Pavey, of Marlborough.

Died.] At Wollingham, Mrs. Highmore, wife of William H. esq. and daughter of the late H. Proctor, esq. of Clewer.

At Newbury, Mr. William Taylor.—Mr. Scutford.—Mr. Shaw, senior.—Mrs. Barnard, senior.—The infant son and heir of G. Barnard, esq.

In the bloom of youth, from the rupture of a blood vessel, Sarah, second daughter of S. A. Lloyd, esq. Among the numerous instances of mortality that solicit attention, let not the reader carelessly overlook a character, which, combined in every scene of life, sensibility with fortitude; humility with dignity; affection with fidelity; hope with resignation; and cheerfulness with piety. In the

the death of this amiable young woman, society has lost a useful member: the afflicted an active benefactress; her acquaintance an endearing companion; her intimate associates a most valuable friend; and her afflicted relatives an inestimable treasure. The writer in paying this tribute to the memory of her departed friend, feels her own grief soothed, and alleviated by the tender recollection of the many amiable virtues, which are pourtrayed in unfading colours, on the hearts of her surviving friends.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bristol, Henry Bright, esq. mayor of the city.—Mr. Thomas Aldridge, 82.

At Clifton, the Hon. William Monson, of the 76th Hindostan regiment, 46.

At Nolton, Dr. Stanier, 80.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Broad Windsor, the Rev. Mr. Multowe, rector of that place. The living, said to be worth six hundred pounds per annum, is in the gift of the bishop of Salisbury.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. William Kearslake, rector of Darlton, to Miss Heberden, daughter of the Rev. Canon H.—Edward Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Bellevue Lodge, near Trowbridge, Wilts. to Miss Lardner, daughter of Richard L. esq. of Harpford.

Died.] On her way to London, for the benefit of medical advice, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Benjamin H. printer and bookseller of Plymouth.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth. Mr. Richard Williams, to Miss Jane Kempe.—Mr. John Bawden, master of the Lord Hobart packet, to Miss Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. of the Royal Oak.—Mr. Robert Goodfellow, merchant, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, widow of Lieutenant F. of the navy.

WALES.

Married.] At Swansea, Captain William Mansel of the royal navy to Miss Perry.

At Aberguilly, Carmarthenshire, John George Philipps, esq. of Cumguilly, to Miss Thomas of Carmarthen.

DEATH ABROAD.

In America, Mrs. Dana, wife of the Hon. Judge Dana, chief justice of the state of Massachusets.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ports of Portugal being now completely shut against all intercourse with us, several vessels have returned in ballast, which sailed hence about the 12th ult. under convoy of the Minstiel, S. W. It is, however, fortunate for the British factory there, that the Prince Regent gave them timely notice, whereby they have not only got safe home, but likewise brought away their entire property. The last three fleets have brought into our market, and those of the outports, upwards of 16,000 pipes of port wine, about 3,500 pipes of Lisbon and Calcavella, with immense quantities of Brazil cotton, wool, indigo, drugs, &c. &c.

In the foul, unmade up way that those wines were shipped, it will take full twelve months ere they can be offered for sale; and although the trade of Portugal may be considered at an end, still their wines, like the sherries of Spain, will find their way into our markets without any additional advance in the prices. Several ships from Holland have lately entered at our Custom-house, and brought over large quantities of articles usually imported by us from Hamburgh. This is a proof of the futility of Buonaparte's commercial speculations, like that of his telling us lately, "that if we evacuated Zealand, the Baltic would be shut against us during the war," forgetting that there was such a communication with the Baltic as the Great Belt, the bearings and soundings of which, no doubt, Admiral Keates has already made himself master of, so as to inform our navigators of the best method of passing it. The Emperor's artifices has at length persuaded Alexander to go to war with us. The French congratulate themselves on our losing the trade of Buenos Ayres, and say that they will now have an opportunity of superseding that list of goods (in which they particularly enumerate Irish linens) which the English would export thither, and they boast that the French manufactures will bear no small share of preference.

We are sorry to say that the sugar market remains in the same dull state as before, as also does that of coffee, cotton, and all kinds of West-India produce; however, a few large sales have taken place by public auction, viz.—

By Messrs Coles and Son.....	1,623	Casks Sugar, from	52s. to 58s 6d. per cwt.
Graham and Co.....	767	ditto	53s. to 61s. do.
T. Edwards	690	ditto	52s. to 57s. do.
J. Knowles	649	ditto	54s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. ditto
W. Broadhurst	351	ditto	52s. 6d. to 62s. ditto
J. and M. Woodhouse	780	ditto	53s. 6d. to 70s. ditto
Blache and Co.	794	ditto	53s. to 61s. ditto
Woodbridge and Co....	652	ditto	53s. to 59s. 6d. ditto
Tyers, Dunkeley, and Co.	450	ditto	54s. to 57s. 6d. ditto

6,756 Casks of British Plantation Sugar.

And

And of Coffee was sold, since our last report, 1265 Casks, and 1423 Bags, from 70s. to 120s. per cwt. 510 Bags Caraacca Cocoa, for exportation, at 110s. to 113s. per cwt.

A small Fleet of four East Indiamen, under convoy of the Ardent man of war, has arrived, viz.—Lord Keith, Mayne, and Ocean, M'Taggart, from Bencoolen; the Lord Eldon, Young; and Fortune, Moore; from Bengal. Their cargoes, on account of the Hon. the East India Company, consist of the following merchandize, viz.—Saltpetre, 7.050 Bags; Sugar, 5,827 Bags; Coffee, 4 Bags; Hemp, 96 Bales; Black Pepper, 1,450,811 lbs.; White Pepper, 149,873lbs. Of Privilege Goods, viz.—Cotton Wool, 1,190 Bales; Piece Goods, 4 Bales; Vermilion, 17 Boxes; Camphor, 26 Boxes; Indigo, 1,462 Chests; Raw Silk, 150 Bales; Sugar, 973 Bags; Hides, 10 Boxes; Cotton Thread, 6 Bales; Gum Arabic, 177 Chests; Madeira Wine, 17 Pipes, and 7 Half-chests; Sal Ammoniac, 23 Chests; Rice, 2 Bags; Benjamin, 71 Bags, and 63 Chests.

Besides several other Parcels of Goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Declaration of the Emperor Alexander against this country has already caused a considerable rise in the prices of all kinds of Russian produce, particularly the article of Tallow, in consequence of which Soap and Candles have advanced in price in the London markets.

The East India Company's Tea Sale is now going on. The quantity of Tea is about six millions of pounds weight, and hitherto the prices are favourable for the purchasers. At their Sugar Sale this month, 20,471 Bags of Sugar sold from 28s. to 55s. per cwt. which is reckoned a good price under present circumstances. At their Cotton Sale, 6,016 Bags (*ex privilege*) sold from 9d. to 14¾d. per lb. The latter sort was of very fine quality.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 6 ..
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 7 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 9 ..
Paris	24 4	24 4 ..	24 4 ..
Legborn....	49¼	49¼	49¼ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	60	60	60 ....
Dublin	10¼	10¼ ..	10¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
——— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 16s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
——— Farnham, 8l. to 11l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 5th December, 1807, is 30s. 3¼d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Coventry Canal, 515l. the last half yearly dividend was 14l. per share nett.—Grand Junction, 91l. ex-dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, 92l.—Ellesmere, 56l.—Monmouth, 93l.—Grand Surry, 43l.—Croydon, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 5l. per share premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 25l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription shares 10s. premium.—West India Dock Stock, 149l. to 150l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—East London Water-Works, 105l. per share premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for last month, we have 1. Convolvulus *erubescens*, a hitherto unknown species from New South Wales; the flowers are small and insignificant, but the foliage is both uncommon and pleasing. 2. Physalis *edulis*. This plant is not a native of New Holland, but is cultivated in the English settlements for the sake of the fruit, which is known by the name of the Cape Gooseberry, being used as a substitute for this northern fruit. Dr. Sims speaks of it as neither unwholesome nor unpalatable: school-boys will sometimes eat the fruit of Physalis *Alkekengi*, because somewhat sweet and acid, though mixed with a nauseous flavour, but it can only be in the dearth of better fruit, that such wretched berries can be considered as estable; and we can hardly help suspecting that the Cape Gooseberry would meet with the same neglect as the berries of the rest of the genus Physalis, did the country produce any better; yet it is said to be much used in South America, where a large variety of palatable fruit is not wanting. 3. Dianthus *orientalis*; a Caucasean species, supposed to be the same as one of Tournefort's, and having great affinity with Dianthus *juniperinus*. 4. Clematis *cirrhosa*; except the small figure in Cluvius, copied by several of the old botanists, no representation of this species is to be found, though it has been long cultivated in our gardens, and the present drawing was done from a stinted specimen, that gives no idea of

that vigorous growth, by which it is said to overwhelm trees and hedges, its inflorescence, however, is well represented, and makes a valuable addition to Cluvius's figure, which represents the plant in seed only. 5 Chlorophytum *inornatum*; a new genus from the West Indies, of which Mr. Gawler could find no traces in any author, nor any constituted genus under which he could arrange it. It is here considered as belonging to Jussieu's Natural Order of Bromeliæ, apparently from finding some resemblance in habit to certain of the species of Tillandsia, a genus as yet by no means well defined: we should rather have referred it to the second section of the order of Asphodeli 6. Watsonia *rosea*; one of the handsomest plants in the whole order of ensatæ. Mr. Gawler has here favoured us with a new generic character of Watsonia, which does not however differ much from what he has before given in the first volume of the Annals of Botany. He has added also a table of all the known species, amounting to thirteen, ten of which have been figured in the Botanical Magazine. Watsonia is a well defined genus, and how necessary it was become to constitute such an one, this list alone will show, the species having been before distributed, some to one genus and some to another, in a most irregular and uncertain manner. The essential character of Watsonia, appears to us to consist in its bipartite stigmas. Two of the species here enumerated, viz. spicata & plantaginea, differ considerably from the rest in habit, the former according to the figure in the Botanical Magazine, has simple acute stigmas, and according to Jacquin. they are only emarginate, but in the latter which in other respects is very nearly allied, the stigmas are in this work represented to be bipartite and revolute, as in the rest of the genus; otherwise we should have been much inclined to have excluded both from the Watsonias. 7. Crinum *asiaticum*. From the synonyms here given of this plant, and which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are correct, this species and Crinum *erubescens*, appear to have been frequently confounded together; even Miller's figure, quoted in that most accurate of all botanical works, the Hortus Kewensis, as a synonym to *erubescens*, it is here asserted, belongs to this plant.

In the Botanist's Repository for last month, we have 1. Bignonia *grandiflora*; in which we fear the artist has, as usual, outstepped the modesty of nature. This species has great affinity with B. *radicans*, but the flowers are much more specious; it is a native of China, and may probably be as hardy as the latter species, but being at present rare, no one we believe has yet ventured to plant it abroad. 2. Scutellaria *integrifolia*, here called *serrata*, because from cultivation the leaves become somewhat sawed at the edge; if authors will thus wantonly change the specific names of plants, just to make them accord with their own ideas, not unfrequently too adapted from erroneous representations, there is no other way to avoid confusion but by considering their names as of no authority whatever. Mr. Andrews's work would be at least equally useful if he were to refuse all botanical assistance, and professedly give the nurseryman's or gardener's name, with such an account of the history of its introduction, and practical observations on its habits and culture, as he could himself easily learn by enquiry. 3. Protea *corymbosa*. This is probably Thunberg's plant, though it differs from his description and figure in having larger capitula and the involucres longer than the flower, changes probably enough made by culture. 4. Jasminum *pubescens* of Retz and Vahl, if we are not very much mistaken, though here supposed to be the Nyctanthes *multiflora* of Burman, in which case it should have been called Jasminum *undulatum*, not *multiflorum*. It is one of the largest flowered in the genus, and very nearly allied to the following. 5. Jasminum *Sambac*; the arabian, or as it is here called indian, jasmine, a very old inhabitant of our stoves, and highly valued for its fragrance, which is supereminent even in this odoriferous genus.

In English botany for last month, the only phœnogamic* plants are, 1. Festuca *gigantea*, bromus of Linnæus, from which genus Villars first removed it, and in this has been followed by Relhan and Dr. Smith. Perhaps there is not in nature any real difference between the two genera, and botanists should recollect that the assumed characters of a genus are not always natural, and where there is any uncertainty it is surely better to suffer the old name to remain, though doubts may be expressed of its propriety. In the present instance, it appears to us, that this plant is removed from those with which it has the nearest affinity, as Bromus *barbatus*, *mollis*, *arvensis* and *tectorum*, to a genus to none of the species of which it is so nearly allied. It was the awn being terminal that induced Villars to consider this plant as a Festuca, but we have observed, with Curtis, that the awn is inserted a little below the point of the glume; it is so little indeed, that only a thin membrane, hardly discoverable to the naked eye, is seen to project beyond the insertion of the awn, but even this might have sufficed to have retained

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* *Phœnogamic*, or *phœnogamous*, is a word much used by the German botanists in contradistinction to *cryptogamic*, and from its convenience begins to be adopted here. These two words commodiously divide the whole vegetable kingdom into two great families, the phœnogamic plants comprehending all such as have the organs of fructification evident, that is, the whole of the twenty-three first classes in the Linnean system; the *cryptogamic*, such as have these organs concealed, as those of the twenty-fourth class, viz. ferns, mosses, algæ, and fungi, which though less known are perhaps not much less numerous than the former.

it among other plants with which it has the greatest number of points of resemblance. The figure here given is far from being a good one, the spikelets are much too broad; the awns too stout, and divaricate too much; the stipula is so badly represented that it looks as if the draftsman had figured a small worm that happened to be curled about the stem. A comparison of this figure with that given by Curtis in his Flora Londinensis will be sufficient to show how badly, with respect to the drawings at least, the English botany supplies the place of the former. 2. Festuca *loliacea*, grass, now and then very difficult to be distinguished from Lolium *perenne*, more especially as the inner valve of the calyx is often very imperfect, and sometimes totally wanting. 3. Potamogeton *natans*, the common pond-weed, with which the surface of so many of our stagnant pools are covered, affording, most probably, delightful shady groves to the finned inhabitants of the water. 4. Anagallis *cærulea*, usually considered as a variety of *arvensis*, as Dr. Smith himself has done in his Flora Britannica; but several of the species of Anagallis are so difficultly distinguished from each other, that this appears to have at least as good a claim for this distinction as some others. If originally from the same stock, which is very dubious, we have no doubt, but that the blue-flowered Pimpernel is now permanent and will be always reproduced from seed.

We have not received the Paradisus Londinensis, or exotic botany, this month.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON dry soils, a large breadth of land, has been already plowed up, for barley and peas. The green winter crops of wheat, tares, turnips, and rye, from the mildness of the weather look kind, and flourishing. Manuring meadows, hedging, and ditching have been also carried on to a great extent.

Many hands are now employed in the barns, and in threshing-mills, which last are to be found, on most large farms, and in general give satisfaction, doing their work effectually. The barley crop does not yield equal to expectation, but no deficiency has, as yet been experienced in the wheat and oat crops already threshed.—Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 70s. 8½d. per quarter; Oats, 33s; and Barley, 38s. 11d.

The straw proving short, and small in bulk, and a scarcity of fodder being expected, the prices of lean stock have been considerably reduced. This consideration brought immense droves to the late fairs and markets, where little business was however done, farmers fearing to make large purchases, and hay being dear. Cows and calves (for the time of the year), have been offered unusually low.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Pork, from 4s. to 4s. 8d.

Fresh Horses and porking Pigs obtain good prices, being much wanted.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Vernantesque comas tristis admit hyems.

Now, when the cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the Centaur archer yields,
And fierce Aquarius strains th' inverted year;
Hung o'er the farthest verge of Heaven, the Sun
Scarce spreads through ether the dejected day.

DURING a great part of the last month we have experienced a severity of weather by no means usual in the southern maritime counties of England. In the night of the 19th of November we had a considerable fall of snow; and the frost, betwixt that day, and the time I am writing, (December 19) has, at intervals, been very intense. About the 7th of the present month it was peculiarly severe; and towards the evening, and during the night of this day we had a continued shower of snow, greater than any that has been remembered for some years past. In the morning the snow was observed, in many places to be two and three feet deep. It continued upon the ground about five days.

On the 19th of November the tide was particularly high in our harbours; and without any apparent cause. The old people say that, whenever this is the case, it is almost always followed by a gale of wind. The phenomenon is thus accounted for. When the wind blows from the south, and is very boisterous out at sea, it drives the flowing tide with great violence, and consequently with considerable accumulation of water, to our shores, at a time when comparatively the weather may, perhaps, be there mild and calm: and in the course generally of a few hours afterwards the gale follows from the same quarter. This was precisely the case on the 19th of November. The water was unusually high in the evening without any wind, and during the course of the night we had a heavy storm of wind and rain from the south west.

December

December 1. I this day observed that the following wild plants were still in flower. Common fumitory (*fumaria officinalis*) red-flowered campion (*Lychnis dioica*) and common tormentil, (*tormentilla officinalis*) furze (*ulex Europæus*), and wall-flower (*cheiranthus cheri*).

The herrings, that have been caught on our coasts have been more abundant than was at first expected. The shoals, however, did not continue in our neighbourhood more than a month. Some few had shed their spawn, but the greater portion of them were in the highest perfection, having their ovaries fully distended.

A shoal of pilchards was observed at some little distance from our shores, but it went away without any of them being caught.

December 9. In consequence of the late severe weather, the snipes have congregated, and are found in the marshes in small flocks. Woodcocks are more numerous than usual; and it was supposed that the frosts would make the waterfowl very abundant, but this has not been particularly the case. No wild swans or hoopers (*anas cygnus* of Linnæus), have as yet been seen.

I am just informed that a gentleman farmer in this neighbourhood had young lambs as early as the 12th of November.

December 16 The fœtid hellebore (*helleborus fœtidus*), the Christmas rose hellebore (*helleborus niger*), and the hepatica (*anemone hepatica*) are in flower. A salmon trout was taken this day, in the nets employed in catching flat fish.

Hampshire, December 19.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November to the 24th of December, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.3. Dec. 21. Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.4. Nov. 25. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 57 hundredths of an inch. { On the 1st the mercury was at 29.4, but at the same hour on the 2d it stood as high as 29.97.

Thermometer.

Highest 45°. Dec. 14. Wind West.
Lowest 21°. Nov. 28, and Dec. 8, Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { Before sun-rise on both the above named days the thermometer stood at 21°, and at the same hour on the 29th of Nov. and the 9th of Dec. the mercury was at 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too inconsiderable to be noticed; we have however had one very heavy fall of snow and in many parts of the country the deepness of the snow has been productive of much mischief and of the loss of a great number of sheep. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis a few accidents occurred from the same cause, and still more from the sudden severe frost and the equally sudden thaw.

We cannot well avoid noticing the difference of temperature between the present month, and that of the same month last year In December 1806, the thermometer was never once so low as the freezing point, and for fourteen or fifteen nights it stood at between 50° and 60°: in the course of this month the mercury has been twice at 21°, once at 23°, thrice at 28°, six times at 32° or the freezing point, and about as often at 33°. The average height for the whole month is less than 35°, whereas the average height for December 1806 was nearly 48°. During this month, we have had scarcely any rain, but in the same period last year the quantity of rain fallen was equal to full five and a half inches in depth.

The principal feature of the month is that of foggy and gloomy weather intermingled with a very few fine days. The mean height of thermometer for the month is, as we have noticed, 34.9. From the 11th to the 24th, the barometer has stood very steadily higher than 30°.

The eclipse of the sun which, if the weather had been favourable, would have been visible on the 29th November, could not, owing to the haziness of weather, be seen during the whole period of obscuration, which, from the commencement to the end lasted nearly two hours.

In our next number, as usual, we shall among the original communications give a summary of the weather for the year with observations; and we intend hereafter to annex to the meteorological report, brief notices of remarkable celestial phenomena for each succeeding month.

On the 30th of January will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-fourth Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLES, &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 24. No. 166.] JAN. 30, 1808. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

IN looking back upon the literary productions of the last half-year, we find but two books of real consequence in this department. One is,

"*The History of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus,*" by Dr. GILLIES; comprehending a period of about three hundred years: and which Dr. Gillies calls the busiest in the annals of mankind. In five preliminary sections we have a survey of Alexander's conquests, and an estimate of his plans for their consolidation and improvement: comprising, so far as it can be known, the history of the nations which had been previously melted down into the mass of the Persian empire. The multitude of events, and the complications of history which crowd the page render any thing like analysis here, superfluous. It may be enough to say that the work is written with Dr. Gillies's known ability, and that it is a valuable accession to the library of the scholar.

The other work, which we shall notice more at length, is "*The History of the House of Austria,*" by Mr. COXE, in three volumes quarto. The House of Austria, it appears, formed a principal subject of his contemplation so long ago as the period of his travels in Switzerland, when the character and exploits of Rhodolph of Hapsburgh and his immediate successors arrested his attention. While resident at Vienna, the subject pressed more strongly on his mind, and from the rich stores of the Imperial library, and other sources of information, he collected abundant materials for biographical memoirs of the great founder of the family. Other travels and other publications suspended the design; and Mr. Coxe changed it for the "Historical and Political State of Europe," in which the House of Austria was intended to form a conspicuous figure. This plan was however relinquished, but his collections for the Austrian History still continued to augment, particularly during two subsequent visits to Vienna. New literary pursuits still suspended without diverting his design; and the papers to which he obtained access while compiling the Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole, swelled the mass of materials, and threw a new and interesting light on the modern period of the Austrian annals. At length he found leisure to turn his whole attention to a work which he had been unwilling to relinquish, though unable to complete; and the result of his labours is the book here offered to the public. The history itself presents a singular spectacle, of a family rising rapidly from the possession of dominions which form scarcely a speck in the map of Europe, to a stupendous height of power and splendour, equal, if not superior, to any preceding dignity. The house of Austria was the barrier that arrested the progress of the Mahometan hordes: and afterwards formed, for centuries, the great counterpoise to France in the political balance. At all times, says Mr. Coxe, and in all circumstances, Austria has been pre-eminent in peace as in arms; the court of Vienna has invariably been the great centre on which the vast machine of European policy has revolved. In the composition of the work we find no formal method of divisions and subdivisions adopted; Mr. Coxe has suffered himself to be carried by the stream of time, marking with sufficient distinctness the more important periods, and introducing in occasional pauses, reviews of the state of Europe, from which the reader may form a judgment of the progressive use, exterior connexions, and comparative greatness of the House of Austria. The History, he says, naturally closes with the death of Leopold the second; as it is not possible for an author, who values the reputation of candour and authenticity, to compile, from imperfect documents, and amidst the misrepresentations of passion and prejudice, a faithful account of those portentous revolutions which have totally changed the political relations and importance of Austria, and confounded all the ancient connections of Europe. Such is the description which Mr. Coxe has himself given of his work, in a more extended form, in the Preface. His authorities, he adds, are

 printed,

printed, manuscript, and oral. The first of these are found constantly referred to in their proper places. The sources of the last it was impossible always to disclose: where he could not do this, Mr. Coxe hopes for, and certainly deserves, that credit for integrity and good faith which he has always hitherto maintained. His manuscript authorities commence with the accession of Charles the Sixth, the principal of which he thus mentions:

"I have had the singular good fortune to obtain access to the papers of most of the British ministers at the court of Vienna, from 1714 to 1792. These are,

"I. The Letters of General Stanhope, Lord Cobham, General Cadogan, and Sir Luke Schaub, who were sent to Vienna to negociate the Barrier Treaty. In the Walpole Papers.

"II. The Papers of St. Saphorin, a native of Switzerland, who was British agent at Vienna from 1720 to 1728. In the Walpole, Townshend, Hardwicke, and Waldegrave Papers.

"III. The Dispatches of Lord Waldegrave, during his embassy, from 1728 to 1730. In the Waldegrave Papers.

"IV. The Diplomatic Correspondence of Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, during his long residence at Vienna, from 1730 to 1748, as well as at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was plenipotentiary. In the Grantham papers.

"V. The Dispatches of Mr. Keith during his residence as British minister at Vienna, from 1747 to 1758. During this period he witnessed the breach of that alliance with England, which nature, gratitude, and political interests, had all contributed to cement; and that sinister union with France, which, however vaunted, however splendid and specious in its commencement, was the most fatal inheritance ever left by a sovereign to his successor, and the most prominent among the various causes which have led to the present humiliation of Austria and the pernicious aggrandizement of France.

"VI. But the documents of all others the most important, and without which I could not have completed the latter part of the history, are contained in the papers of his son, Sir Robert Murray Keith, which commence with 1772, terminate at the close of 1791, and comprise the latter part of the reign of Maria-Theresa, and those of Joseph and Leopold.

"VII. Besides these documents perused at Vienna, I have had recourse to the extensive correspondence of the ministers at home, or ambassadors in foreign courts, contained in the Orford, Walpole, Townshend, Keene, Harrington, and other Collections, which are enumerated in the Prefaces to the Memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole.

"VIII. Other papers of later date, delicacy precludes us from particolarizing.

On the subject of

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY,

We have scarcely any thing to notice of primary importance. The dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministers, the Catholic Emancipation, and the attack of the British upon Copenhagen, have been among the foremost topics of our political writers. The latter of these subjects has certainly excited the most serious consideration.

The Author of "*A Letter to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Expediency and Propriety of regulating by Parliamentary Authority the Practice of Variolous Inoculation, with a View to the Extermination of the Small Pox,*" confirms his own arguments by references to the policy of our forefathers, who provided regulations in all cases of leprosy and general contagion, in conformity to the old maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex.*

The principal Tracts upon the subject of the Poor are such as have taken their rise from Mr. Whitebread's Bill. Mr. MALTHUS and Dr. JARROLD have both addressed their "*Letters*" to its author; Mr. BERNARD, his, to the Bishop of Durham.

Mr. BOWLES's "*Strictures on the Motions made in the Last Parliament,*" are marked by that same zeal which it has been more than once our lot to mention.

An animated pamphlet of another kind will be found in the "*Brief Considerations on the Test-Laws,*" in a Letter to Lord Viscount Milton, by a Clergyman of the Established Church.

Mr. WILSON's "*Letter to Lord Grenville,*" is, to say the least, unbecoming in its language.

THEOLOGY, MORAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In Dr. ABBOT's "*Parochial Divinity,*" we have a volume of no less than twenty-seven Sermons, the subjects of which are various, but enforced with a zeal and earnestness which do great credit to the author's feelings. One of the best Sermons is the first, on the beauty of moral virtue.

Mr.

Mr. FELLOWES's "*Body of Theology*," contains much that is both of interest and value. It appears to have borrowed, in a few instances, from the best parts of Butler and Barrow.

Nor are we less pleased to observe that the BISHOP of LONDON's "*Tracts on various Subjects*," all of which have been published separate before, are now assembled in a volume. They consist of, 1. A Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker. 2. An Exhortation to the religious Observance of Good Friday. 3. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Manchester. 4. An Essay towards a Plan for the more effectual Civilization of the Negro Slaves, on the Trust-Estate in Barbadoes. 5. Charge at the primary Visitation of the Diocese of London, in 1790. 6. Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, in 1794. 7. A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, on the Profanation of the Lord's Day. 8. Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, 1803. 9. A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, on the Neglect of kneeling at Church where the Liturgy directs it. 10. The beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and from Facts. 11. A Summary of the principal Evidences of the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Religion.

Dr. GRAVES's "*Lectures on the Four Last Books of the Pentateuch*," discover a depth of research, and a judicious arrangement of materials, which reflect great credit on their author. They are divided into three parts. The first relating to the authenticity of the Pentateuch, and the truth of the history, both of common and miraculous events, contained in the four last books of it. The second is on the theological, moral, and political principles of the Mosaic law. The third contains a review of the chief objections which have been advanced against the divine original of the Mosaic law. The first and third parts consist of six lectures each; the second of only four.

Nor must we forget to speak of the BISHOP of GLOUCESTER's "*Preparation for the Holy Order of Deacons.*" It concontains a sensible and pious elucidation of the question proposed to candidates for deacon's orders on being "moved by the Holy Ghost."

Here also we shall mention Mr. COLLYER's "*Lectures on Scripture Facts.*" They appear to have been laboriously compiled, and contain a great deal that is instructive; but might have been greatly benefited by compression.

Mr. EVANSON's "*Sermons*," appear to be those of a conscientious man, plain, rational, and of a practical tendency; though some of them are tinctured with opinions not perfectly consonant to the doctrines of the established church. The Memoir of his Life, prefixed, however, evinces him to have been a man of disinterested views, who readily abandoned his ecclesiastical preferment, when longer possession of it militated with his conscience.

Among the more valuable of the "*Single Sermons*" which have been published, we may enumerate the BISHOP of MEATH's "*at the Anniversary of the Magdalen Institution;*" Dr. BELL's on the "*Education of the Poor*;" Dr. ONSLOW's "*On the Testimony of the Spirit of God in the Faithful;*" and Mr. BARKER's "*At the Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.*"

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Connected rather with this class than immediately belonging to it, is Dr. CLARKE's "*Letter addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum.*" It presents a brief view of the principal facts upon which the Alexandrian Cistern has been presumed to be the Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great; the ancient and modern evidences relating to which are placed on opposite pages, arranged in the form of question and answer. Having determined from Herodian that Alexander was buried in a ΣΟΡΟΣ, and from later evidence that similar cisterns were denominated *σοροι*. Dr. Clarke proceeds to the testimony of Saint Augustine, that *Soros* and *Sarcophagus* were appellations for the same thing; adducing Juvenal's authority for giving the latter appellation to the receptacle of Alexander's body; and closing the evidence in both pages with the assertion, that the veneration of the people for the tomb of Alexander attached alike to the *Soros* of the ancient and the *Cistern* of the modern writers. It would be very easy to take exception to several parts of the additional evidence which is here given: but it may perhaps be enough to say, that the identity of the Cistern, as the real tomb, is still *sub judice.*

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"*Antiquities of Westminster; the Old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel, &c. &c.*" by JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

Although the name of Smith appears

in the title of this work, the real author of the letter-press was Mr. Hawkins. A private quarrel induced the latter gentleman to withdraw his name, and as authors expect that the public should be patient listeners to all which interest themselves, we are presented with statements of the case on both sides. Mr. Smith tells *his* story in an advertisement; Mr. Hawkins *his* in an octavo pamphlet.

The ancient state of Westminster forms the first subject of inquiry in the volume; and the reader, having been made acquainted with its former limits, is accompanied by the pen of the author from Temple Bar to Privy Garden; and briefly instructed in the history of the different mansions and religious buildings by which the Strand and its neighbourhood were once occupied. The more curious paragraphs in this portion of introductory matter are probably those which relate to the busts of Henry VII Henry VIII, and Bishop Fisher, originally placed in Whitehall Gateway.

On the subject of the Old Palace, Mr. Smith's information is extremely copious. He seems to have obtained it from every authentic source he could arrive it; and has illustrated his remarks, not only with sketches of the different ruins which are now remaining, but with copies of many old and valuable drawings. Among the relics at present in existence, he has pointed out a few remnants of the palace, at least as old as the time of Edward the Confessor; although we are not willing to include the Painted Chamber in the number, as that was certainly erected in the reign of Henry III. On the different offices and appendages, the injuries, the alterations, and the re-buildings of the Palace, we have all that is supplied by ancient documents, arriving in the seventy-second page at *St. Stephen's Chapel*, the principal object of the volume.

The assertion of Hatton, in the New View of London, that St. Stephen's Chapel was originally erected by King Stephen in 1141, appears to have been acquiesced in by the generality of subsequent writers who have written on its history. On better evidence, however, Mr. Smith assures us, it is known to have been existing as early as the time of John, who in the seventh year of his reign, 1206, granted to Baldwin de London the chapelship; and, in the 20th, 24th, 27th, 29th, 32d, and 34th years of his successor, we find it an object of elegant and expensive decoration, in the extracts from the clause rolls cited in Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting.

The alterations and improvements which were made in it during the reign of Edward the First, are given in translated transcripts from eleven ancient rolls which remain in the Exchequer. They relate principally to the wages of the masons, smiths, squarers of stone, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and other workmen employed about the building. There are also many charges which explain the cost of the materials; and some which, by the enumeration of particular items, decidedly prove the use of oil in painting so early as the 20th of Edward the First. In this state, as repaired by Edward I. the chapel seems to have remained till the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, when, probably, more with a view of enlarging and rendering it more splendid, than because it stood in need of any thing more than a slight repair, that prince determined to pull it down, and erect one far more sumptuous on the spot. Mr. Smith carries the commencement of re-building in the present instance as far back as 1330; correcting Stow in various particulars, and observing, that, for the necessary supply of artists, commissions were issued to various persons, authorizing them to procure such as were wanted; and receiving powers for arresting and keeping in prison all such as should oppose the execution of the different mandates. The charter of endowment, however, was not granted till 1348. Having enumerated the different temporal and spiritual possessions by which the dean and canons were supported, as well as all the benefactions which are recorded of a minor kind, we come to a list of the deans, followed afterwards by some remarks arising out of the use to which the chapel has been since applied. The description of the building, as it stood at the time the late repairs were undertaken, is too long and too curious to admit of an abridgment here; though we must not pass entirely unnoticed the particulars which are recorded of the first progress of its erection. In one of the earliest rolls of expences, commencing with the 4th year of Edward the Third, it seems that models and designs were prepared by the principal mason, whose name was Thomas of Canterbury. Of the rolls themselves which relate to this reign, the value and importance will sufficiently appear from their supplying us with intelligence, not only as to the price

price of labour and materials, but even of the manner in which the latter were worked. From the first part of these accounts we learn, that the stone which was used came principally from Caen, Ryegate, and Portland. From others, which relate to the glaziers and painters on glass, it appears that the material was brought to the chapel in an unprepared state for use, and not only cut and joined, but even drawn upon and painted on the spot. The same also appears in regard to the paintings on the walls, the different colours of which were ground and tempered at the building. From the different items, the generality of the masons appear to have had from 4d. to 5½d. a day; the scaffold-makers 3½d.; the plasterers and carpenters 4d.; the men who made the stalls 5d. and 6d.; the master glaziers 1s.; the working glaziers 6d.; the colour-grinders 4½d.; and the painters on glass 7d. The paviors 5d.; the labourers of the lower class 2½d. and 3d.; and the painters of the tabernacles 6d. 7d. and even 10d. a day each. All of them higher in proportion than the wages which occur upon the rolls of Edward the First's time.

No fair idea, however, can be formed of the cost of the whole undertaking, nor even any average of the weekly expenditure.

The plates, which are executed in different styles, do great credit to the artists employed. Some of them are richly coloured; and the work, altogether, is highly deserving of encouragement.

As a book not only of recent but correct description we mention "*The New Picture of Scotland*," in two small volumes. Instead of dividing the kingdom into counties or shires, the distinction of tours or roads is adopted; so that the traveller who may use this publication for his guide, will find the route he is pursuing, the stages, distances, antiquities, curiosities, historical memoranda and beauties, in one continued uninterrupted line, without being obliged to turn for different counties to different and unconnected parts of the work.

In the "*Historical and descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster*," we do not find much more than might be expected in an ordinary Guide. What is related of its present condition seems, generally speaking, correct: although there may not be any good authority for saying that "The county of Lancaster is supposed to have been first settled by a colony of the Cetta, about five hundred years before the birth of Christ." The most curious part of this little volume is probably that which relates to the Roman antiquities which have been found at different times within the limits of the town. It is accompanied by an ancient and a modern plan of Lancaster, a plan of the castle, and a wood engraving of a Roman military.

With the fourth volume of Mr. MALCOLM'S "*Londinium Redivivum*," we must confess ourselves less pleased than with its three precursors. The most curious of the numerous articles which compose it, are probably those on the Fire of London, on St. Martin's Ludgate, St. Olave's Jewry, and St. Mary-le-Strand: but there is a prolixity in the details which tends, we think, to make it more a book for reference than reading. Mr. Malcolm, however, has evinced his industry as a collector of materials.

Mr. INGRAM'S "*Inaugural Lecture, at Oxford, on the Study of Anglo-Saxon Literature*," will be found well worthy the attention of the antiquary. It is the first work, for the production of which we are indebted to Dr. Rawlinson's endowment. The following are the material points which Mr. Ingram appears to have pressed upon his audience in favour and recommendation of Anglo-Saxon Literature. First, that the study of it has never been neglected or vilified by men of learning, but, on the contrary, uniformly cultivated and promoted. In the second place, he enlarges on the inducements to its cultivation. And in the third, suggests, that it is not only *of particular* importance to Englishmen, but even capable of being made a subject *of general* interest in the pursuit of universal knowledge; and that it may serve as a medium of illustration to those who are disposed to study and investigate the philosophical principles of grammar and the true theory of language.

Under the first head Mr. Ingram briefly traces the encouragement which Anglo-Saxon Literature has received from time to time, not only among our monastic institutions antecedent to the reformation, but subsequently. Among its zealous promoters in the sixteenth century he enumerates Leland, Lambard, Archbishop Parker, Bale, Dr. Laurence Nowell, Dr. Keyes, and Fox the martyrologist. Among those of the seventeenth, Sir Edward Coke, Camden, Selden, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Sir Robert Cotton, the Spelmans, Wheloc, Somner, and Franciscus Junius; followed at a later period by Wanley, Bishop Gibson, Dr. Mill,

Sir

Sir Andrew Fountaine, Dr. Wilkins, Bishop Nicholson, Lye, Tyrwhitt, Warton, and others.

Having stated that four-fifths, or at least three-fourths of the words in our language are still Saxon, Mr. Ingram proceeds to consider how far the study of Anglo-Saxon Literature is connected with the original establishment of our *Laws*, our *Liberty*, and our *Religion*; closing with some judicious remarks on its indispensable utility in elucidating our national Antiquities.

The Appendix, besides some extracts from the Will of Dr. Rawlinson, who founded the Anglo-Saxon Professorship, contains some particulars concerning the Professorship founded at Cambridge by Sir Henry Spelman; some Observations on the Saxon Gospels; some specimens of the Saxon compared with the English Language; with the Saxon, Gothic, Runic, and Islandic Alphabets: which are again followed by The Geography of Europe, extracted from king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius, accompanied by a Translation and Notes.

FINE ARTS.

Whether the removal of Mr. LANDSEER, as a Lecturer, from the Royal Institution was a just or an unjust, an expedient or an unexpedient measure, it is not for us to enquire; thus much is evident, that the public have been losers by the contraction of his Course of "*Lectures on the Art of Engraving.*"

The limits of a short Retrospect will very far from allow a full examination of the six Lectures he has published. We can only give a general notion of their contents.

Engraving, in an extensive sense, is amply treated in the two first; and represented as the earliest mode which the mind suggested, and the hand of man attained, of imparting useful information, and of displaying ornamental art. In the first, the various incisions of the ancients, on their personal ornaments and public monuments, among the Chaldeans, the Jews, the Hindoos, the Egyptians, Solomians, Greeks and Romans, are particularly enquired into. In the second Lecture, the art of die-engraving is considered, with the history of ancient seals, followed by a transition to engraved sepulchral monuments which appear to have been introduced about the thirteenth century, and from which the kind of engraving that is more especially the object of the Lectures appears to have arisen. In the third Lecture, Mr. Landseer gives, as a proper interposition between the history of the ancient and modern modes of engraving, some explanation of the respective local powers and susceptibilities of the latter, as well as of such technical terms as appertain to the art, as it is exercised at present: including the different styles and improvements. At the opening of the fourth Lecture we arrive at the discovery and promulgation of the means of printing engravings on paper. "Notwithstanding (Mr. Landseer observes) that engraving on various metals had long been practised, the earliest mode of printing on paper, was from the surfaces of engraven blocks or tablets of wood. Guttemberg of Mentz, or Faust of Strasbourg, first promulgated this art about the year 1440, or between that time and 1450; and their respective partizans, have contended for annexing a degree of celebrity to their names, to which, as inventors, neither of them is fairly entitled. Extremely rude outlines of saints and legendary tales had previously been engraven, apparently with the view of exciting the attention of the vulgar, and had been a mode, (which no person at the time thought of turning to better account) of disseminating monkish superstition. Of these, some few collected in Germany, are preserved in the curious and valuable libraries of lord Spenser and Mr. Douce, to some of which, the names and legends of the saints, &c. are added for the better information of the unlearned spectator: and it seems more than probable that these alphabetical additions, which are in the old German black letter, gave the first idea to Guttemberg, Faust, or Koster, of printing books; for precisely in this way, and not from moveable types, were books originally engraven and printed; and I believe they are so printed in China to this day. One of the earliest of Koster's books, that I have seen, is of this kind, and contains a much larger portion of picture (if so it might be called) than reading. It is in the Crachenode Collection, which is now open to the public, and consists of sixteen leaves, each containing two subjects illustrative of Solomon's Song; it is printed only on one side of the paper; shadowing with a single course of lines is feebly attempted, and under each print is a Latin scroll or label, cut in German text on the same block. But there is a somewhat older book in the Bodleian Library, and another in the bibliographical collection of my Lord Spenser, of which the subject is the Apocalypse, and where colour is cleanly

clumsily added with the hair-pencil, though without any attempt at gradation of light, and in the manner of old playing-cards. Baron Heinnekin, with great probability, thinks that the painters of the playing-cards, were really the first European printers, that they devised the method of cutting the kings, queens, &c. upon wood, to save the trouble of making a separate drawing for each card; and that they also cut the single prints of religious subjects I have just mentioned, of which he found one of a folio size, and dated so early as the year 1423, pasted into a book in the library of a convent at Buxheim near Memmingen. This curious print, supposed to be the oldest extant, having been lately purchased by Lord Spencer, is now on its way to England, and will very soon find its proper place in his valuable collection: meanwhile the noble earl has kindly enabled me to shew you a fac-simile of this ancient print, which was cut a few years ago, and has also allowed me to remove from his library a still greater curiosity for your inspection. It is one of the original blocks which was used in the very infancy of printing, before moveable types were invented, and before shadowing was even feebly indicated. Of the history and Visions of St. John the Divine, no fewer than six editions were thus engraven and printed at this early period, and the impressions from the block I have now the honour to exhibit, constituted, according to Baron Heinnekin, the second leaf of the second edition, of which there is a copy in the royal library at Buckingham-house: it is probably, therefore, one of the earliest engravings on wood that were ever performed, and perhaps the oldest that is now extant.

"Hence it appears that the art of engraving on wood, was the parent of that of printing from the surface, and with the letter-press. To the art of printing with the rolling press, or of delivering ink from the incisions of the graver, it has in like manner been disputed among the curious, whether Italy or Germany, and whether accident or design had the honour of giving birth.

"Italy rests her pretensions on the following circumstances recorded by Vasari. It is known to be common with those who engrave ornaments on plate, occasionally to rub a little charcoal or oil, or both, into their work, for the purpose of seeing the better what they are about. In the year 1460, Maso or Thomaso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, chanced to cast or let fall a piece of engraving thus filled with this sort of ink, into melted sulphur; and observing that the exact impression of his work was left on the sulphur, repeated the experiment on moistened paper, rolling it gently with a roller. It was attended with success, and Finiguerra, imparting his discovery to Baccio Baldini, of the same place and profession, it was by him communicated to Sandro Boticelli, and perhaps also to Antonio Pollajuoli, and Andrea Mantegna.

"At this time the intercourse between Italy and Germany, was much less frequent and considerable, than it soon afterward became; and Mr. Strutt has on the other hand produced a German print from the collection of the late Dr. Monro, of which the date is 1401, and says we have several other engravings by the same master, and that the impressions are so neatly taken from the plates, that they could not be done much better even at present, whence he concludes that they were not the first specimens of copper-plate printing.

"The print which is reputed to be the oldest in the Crachorode collection, is evidently by the same engraver as this of Dr. Munro, and appears too highly finished and too well printed to be really one of the first: the same collection contains, however, another print from a copper or silver plate, which I should suppose to be of a still earlier date: It is in a very inferior style, full of contradiction in the perspective, and error in the drawing of the figures; and the angularity, meagreness, and painful attention to minutiæ, that characterise the productions of the early German artists are excessive. Its subject is Augustus and the Sybil, and the emperor's diadem, (which is elaborately wrought), as well as the profusion of finery about his dress, seem to point toward the goldsmith's shop, as its origin."

The specimen we have here exhibited, will at least evince Mr. Landseer's industry in tracing the authentic history of his art. The remainder of the fourth Lecture is principally devoted to an examination of the early *German* engravings; particularly in the books of Martin Schoen and Albert Durer.

The fifth Lecture comprises the rise, and early progress of engraving in modern *Italy*, under the patronage of the Medici. Baldini, Boticelli, and Pollajuoli are the first artists recorded in it. On the works of Mantegna, of which the remains are more numerous than those of his predecessors, Mr. Landseer enlarges: and considers

siders those of Marc Antonio as distinguishing a memorable æra in the art: closing with a few remarks on the uses of modern Engraving, and on the prevalence of certain popular mistakes respecting those uses.

The sixth Lecture is divided under two heads: first, the auspices under which the art of Engraving has hitherto existed in England: secondly, the means which have been resorted to for its cultivation; including a consideration of those advantages which have been withheld from it. Here perhaps we might have been better pleased with the continuation of historical detail, than the introduction of controverted fact: though few will be so hardy as to deny the truth of some of the Lecturer's remarks.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In "*The Law of Shipping and Navigation, from the Time of Edward III. to the End of the Year* 1806," by Mr. REEVES, we have a very useful manual. It comprizes, in fact, a History of what are usually termed *the Acts of Navigation;* which is properly divided into three periods: the first, containing the laws made from the earliest appearance of any such, down to and including the act of navigation made in 1651, during the time of the Commonwealth. The second commencing with the famous act of navigation passed in the twelfth year of Charles the Second, and containing all the laws passed down to the time of making the peace in 1783. The third, commencing after the peace, and containing all the laws which have been made down to the year 1806.

Mr. COMYN's "*Treatise on the Law relative to Contracts and Agreements not under Seal,*" will be found one of the most useful for professional practitioners which has appeared. It is accompanied by Cases and Decisions.

Mr. DILLON's "*Essay on the History and Effects of the Coronation Oath,*" appears to have arisen out of recent circumstances. It is intended as an attempt to prove that the effects of that most solemn obligation are not to impede in any respect the exercise of the royal prerogative, in assenting to any bill proposed by parliament for the further relief of his majesty's catholic subjects.

BIOGRAPHY.

In this class we have not so many works to mention as usual.

Mr. PENNINGTON's "*Life of Mrs. Carter,*" exhibits a singular instance of a woman possessing extensive learning, at a time when, generally speaking, female accomplishment was but of rare occurrence. She was born in 1717; and beside the languages which are generally called "learned," understood the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Hebrew. In 1738 she commenced author, by publishing a small volume of Poems. She also supplied two papers to Dr. Johnson's Rambler; translated one or two works from the Italian, and Epictetus from the Greek. Her life, like that of the generality of scholars, appears to have been but little chequered in its incidents; and Mr. Pennington would probably have given the memoir of it greater interest if he had compressed his materials. Having lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight, Mrs. Carter died in Clarges-street, February the 19th, 1806. The Essays in Prose, together with her Notes on the Bible, and Answers to Objections concerning the Christian Religion, subjoined to the Life, add nothing new to Mrs. Carter's reputation.

A more interesting work will probably be found in Mr. RITCHIE's "*Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume.*"

In the "*Life of Thuanus,*" the illustrious historian of France, we have a third specimen of Biography, by Mr. COLLINSON, of Queen's College, Oxford. Thuanus, who was the son of the first president of the parliament of Paris, left behind him a History of the World, from 1545 to 1608, written in very elegant Latin. It was printed several times in different countries abroad, but never once without castrations, Thuanus having delivered the truth too boldly. In 1733, the first publication of it agreeably to the author's copy was printed, at the expence of Dr. Mead, in seven volumes folio. To the lovers of history and Thuanus, the Life here given will prove an acceptable present.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

If the order of time is to be considered, the first work entitled to notice in this class must be the "*Travels of* BERTRANDON DE LA BROCQUIERE, *Counsellor and first Esquire-Carver to Philippe le bon Duke of Burgundy.*" They were extracted from a manuscript in the National Library at Paris, as well as put into modern French, by M. Le Grand d'Aussy, and are here translated by the same gentleman to whom the world is already indebted for English Versions of Froissart and Joinville. The first object of the traveller was a pilgrimage of devotion to Palestine; but falling sick at Jerusalem, he conceived a project which certainly

gives peculiar interest to the latter part of his narration; it was no less than that of travelling back to France by land. After a variety of difficulties and discouragements, he completed his intention in 1433; recording the particulars of his travels at the express desire of the duke his master. The journey from Ghent across the Apennines to Venice, and from Venice to Jaffa, in a galley, affords scarcely any thing to interest. At Jerusalem, after performing the customary pilgrimages, La Brocquiere performed with his companions those to the mountain where our Saviour fasted forty days; to the Jordan, where he was baptized; to the church of Saint John, near to that river; to that of Saint Martha and Saint Mary Magdalen, where our Lord raised Lazarus from the dead; to Bethlehem, where he was born; to the birth-place of St. John the Baptist; to the House of Zachariah; and, lastly, to the Holy Cross, where the tree grew that formed the real cross. "For the information of others, says La Brocquiere, "who like myself may wish to visit this country, I shall say, that the custom (in going farther into Palestine) is to treat with the chief interpreter at Jerusalem, who receives a tax for the sultan, and one for himself, and then sends to inform the interpreter at Gaza, who in his turn negotiates a passage with the Arabians of the desert. These Arabs enjoy the right of conducting pilgrims; and, as they are not always under one subjection to the sultan, their camels must be used, which they let to hire at ten ducats a head." Damascus is still more particularly described than Jerusalem; though La Brocquiere seems to have received no favourable impressions of the inhabitants. From Damascus, having parted with his friends who had hitherto accompanied him, he set out upon his meditated journey, having in the first instance only a mouere (or Mameluke guide) for his companion: but joining a caravan, he proceeded onward in company. "On the road (says our author) I made acquaintance with some of my fellow-travellers, who, when they found out that I lodged with a Frank, came to ask me to procure them some wine. This liquor is forbidden them by their religion, and they dare not drink it before their own countrymen, but they hoped to do it without risk at the house of a Frank, and yet they were returning from Mecca! I spoke of it to my host Laurent; but he said he was afraid to comply, from the great danger he should run were it known. I went to carry them this answer; but they had been more fortunate elsewhere, in procuring some at the house of a Greek. They proposed that I should accompany them to partake, whether from pure friendship or to authorize them to drink wine in the presence of the Greek. This man conducted us to a small gallery, where we all six seated ourselves in a circle on the floor. He first placed in the midst of us a large and handsome earthen jug, that might contain four gallons at least; he then brought for each of us a pot full of wine, which he poured into the jug, and placed beside it two earthen porringers to serve for glasses. The first who began drank to his companion, according to their custom; this did the same to the next, and so on to the others. We drank in this manner for a long time without eating; at length, I perceived that I could no longer continue it without suffering, and begged of them, with uplifted hands, to permit me to leave off; but they grew very angry, and complained as if I had been resolved to interrupt their pleasure and do them an injury. Fortunately there was one among them more acquainted with me than the rest, and who loved me so that he called me 'Kardays,' that is to say, Brother. He offered to take my place, and to drink for me when it should be my turn. This appeased them, and, having accepted the offer, the party continued until evening, when it was necessary for us to return to the khan." On leaving Syria, our traveller came to Antioch, at that time the capital of Turcomania; and afterwards traversed the country round the gulf of Asacs: but, at Bursa, in consequence of the zeal of a renegado slave, he was necessitated to separate himself from the caravan. Of Pera, which at that time belonged to the Genoese, we have a particular account; whence La Brocquiere crossed the haven to Constantinople. Here we have sufficient details to account for the successes of the Turks in 1453. The description of the empress, as La Brocquiere saw her, is entertaining. "She wore in her ears broad and flat rings, set with several precious stones, especially rubies. She looked young and fair, and handsomer than when I saw her in church. In one word, I should not have had a fault to find with her, had she not been painted, and assuredly she had not any need of it." The most important portion of the work, however, is that which relates to the policy, the mili-

tary tactics, and the conquests of the Turks. He speaks of the obedience of the soldiers to their superiors as boundless, und attributes the great exploits and vast conquests of the Turks in some measure to this submission. Their manuer of fighting, he observes, varied according to circumstances; sometimes engaging in large bodies, and at others dividing themselves into different troops, attacking many parts of an army at once, their force commonly cousisting of two hundred thousand men. In his way homeward, La Brocquiere appears to have visited the salt-mines of Transylvania, proceeding through Hungary, by Vienna, Munich, Constance, and Basil, to Poitiers, which the Duke of Burgundy was then besieging. Such is the plain outline of the Esquire-Carver's Travels.

Another work, entitled to more than common attention, is the "*Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*," by Dr. Francis Buchanan, performed under the orders of the Marquis Wellesley. The author's instructions, which were dated February 24, 1800, directed him, as the first and most essential part of his mission, to remark the agriculture of the different districts he should pass through, in regard to their esculent vegetables, cattle, and farms. He was next to attend to the cultivation and preparation of their cotton, pepper, sandal-wood, and cardamoms; then to their mines, quarries, minerals, and mineral springs; to the climate and seasons of Mysore; and, lastly, to the condition of the inhabitants in general, in relation to their food, clothing, and habitations; and how far their condition in these respects may have been affected by the different changes in the government. A copy of Dr. Buchanan's manuscript Journal, containing the result of his inquiries, was transmitted to the Directors of the East-India Company, who thought the publication of it worthy the patronage of the Court. On April 23, 1800, Dr. Buchanan left Madras, passing through Cnnjeveram, Arcot, Vellore, Paligonda, Vencataghery, Cutculli, and Bangalore to Seringapatam, where he arrived May 17, the observations relating to which are comprised in the first chapter. In the second chapter we have an account of Seringapatam and its vicinity, enlivened by a description of its capture. In the third chapter Dr. Buchanan proceeds to Bangalore, which, as he resided in it from the 22d of June to the 2d of July, he describes with some minuteness in the fourth. Chapter V. brings the Itinerary to Doda-Bala-Pura; and Chapter VI. (which completes the first volume) to Sira. In the seventh chapter, our author returns to Seringapatam, by Nagamangala and Tonura Cara. The eighth contains his journey through the part of Karnata south from the Cavery; the ninth, from the Kaveri-Pura Ghat to Coimbatore; and the tenth, from Coimbatore to the frontier of Malabar. The three remaining chapters of the second volume being dedicated to a copious description of the southern, central, and northern districts of Malabar. In the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth chapters, Dr. Buchanan proceeds through the entire province of Canara; whence, in the seventeenth, he pursues his route from the entrance into Karnata to Hyder-Nagara, through the principalities of Soonda and Ikeri; in the eighteenth, to Hercura, through the principalities of Ikeri and Chatraskal: in the nineteenth, to Seringapatam, through the western and middle parts of the Mysore dominions; and, in the twentieth, back from Seringapatam to Madras. The vast body of information which has been brought together in Dr. Buchanan's three volumes will no doubt be found of great practical utility; but we cannot help wishing, with the traveller himself, that a longer stay in England had allowed him time to have given his work a methodical arrangement. To give a more minute account of his travels here would exceed the limits of our Retrospect As a specimen of his style and manner, we shall copy two short passages. One from the third chapter relates to the manner of forming a cocoa-nut garden. The other contains the description of Hyder-Nagara.

Vol. i. p. 155. "The manner of forming a new cocoa-nut garden is as follows: the nuts inteuded for seed must be allowed to ripen until they fall from the tree, and must then be dried in the open air for a month, without having the husk removed. A plot for a nursery is then dug to the depth of two feet, and the soil is allowed to dry three days. On the *Ugadi* feast (26th March) remove one foot of earth from the nursery, and cover the surface of the plot with eight inches of sand. On this place the nuts close to each other, with the end containing the eye uppermost. Cover them with three inches of sand and two of earth. If the supply of water be from a well, the plot must once a day be watered;

tered; but if a more copious supply can be had from a reservoir, one watering in three days is sufficient. In three months the seedlings are fit for being transplanted. By this time the garden must have been enclosed, and hoed to the depth of two feet. Holes are then dug, for the reception of the seedlings, at twenty feet distance from each other in all directions, for when planted nearer they do not thrive. The holes are two feet deep, and a cubit wide. At the bottom is put sand seven inches deep, and on this is placed the nut with the young tree adhering to it. Sand is now put in until it rises two inches above the nut, and then the hole is filled with earth and a little dung. Every day for three years, except when it rains, the young trees must have water. While the trees are young, the garden is cultivated for all kinds of Tarkari stuffs, which serves for weeding. When they have grown up, the ground is ploughed and cultivated for sugar-cane, betel-leaf, *Cara Batta*, rice, *Sesamum*, *Huts' Ella*, *Tadaguny*, *Ce lay*, *Hessara*, *Udu*, *Huruli*, *Shamay*, *Navomay*, or *Ragy*, according as the soil is fitted for either of these crops. Mango and jack trees are also planted in these gardens, but greatly to their prejudice, for no cultivation can be carried on under these trees.

"The cocoa-nut palm begins to produce when seven or eight years old, and lives so long that its period of duration cannot easily be ascertained. I was shewn some that were said to have been planted by *Jacadeva Raya*, and the people believe that they will live for a thousand years. Young trees, however, produce most fruit, which comes forward at all seasons of the year. A good tree gives annually a hundred nuts. A few are cut green on account of the juice, which is used as drink; but by far the greater part is allowed to arrive at some degree of maturity, although not to full ripeness, for then the kernel would become useless. The cultivator in general removes both husk and shell, and sells nothing but the kernel to the merchants, as they transport them even so far as to Madras.

"The kernel of the cocoa-nut enters much into the food of the richer natives, both in its raw state, and dressed after various fashions; and it yields by far the finest oil of India, provided the nut is fresh, and the oil used soon after expression. The husks of the green coco-nuts are sold to the *Whalliara* for making ropes, at the rate of two thousand the *Sultana Fanam* (about 8d.) but the husk of the ripe nut is not fit for this purpose. At Chinapatam, *Tari*, or palm-wine, is never extracted from the cocoa-nut tree, as the practice injures its growth. Two old leaves in general fall from every tree, and each of these forms two of the mats which are used in thatching huts. These mats sell at sixty for the *Sultany Fanum*, and are put on as the first coat, which is afterwards covered with grass or straw; but in this neighbourhood thatched roofs are not much esteemed.

"Merchants from Seringapatam, Bangalore, Colar, Ballapura, Hossocotay, and Devund-hully, come here to purchase the produce of these gardens."

Vol. iii. p. 261. "NAGARA was originally called Bidder-Hully, or Bamboo Village, and consisted of a temple dedicated to Nilcunta (Blue-Neck, one of the titles of Siva) and surrounded by a few houses under the direction of a Brahman chief., Sivuppa, son of Chica Sunana, removed the seat of government from Ikeri to this place, and changed its name into Bidlerura, or Bamboo-Place. The whole revenue of the country being then expended here, it immediately became a town of great magnitude and commerce. The situation is also favourable for trade, as the Hosso Angady pass, leading from Mangalore this way, is one of the best roads in the western mountains. The town is said to have contained 20,000 houses, besides a very great number of huts; but, on account of the inequality of the ground, could never have been closely built. It was defended by a circle of woods, hills, and fortified defiles, extending a great way in circumference, and containing many *bamboos*, from which the name of the place was derived. The space within these defences is much longer than was ever occupied by the city, and contained many hills, woods, gardens, and rice-fields. Toward the centre stood the rajah's palace, situated on a high hill, and surrounded by a citadel. To this Hyder added some new works; but, being commanded by some neighbouring hills, it never was capable of much defence. After Hyder took the town, its trade increased greatly; for he made it his principal arsenal, and employed many people in making arms and ammunition. He also continued the Mint, and much money was coined there during his reign. He gave great encouragement to merchants, and endeavoured to introduce the cultivation of mulberries and silk; but in this he had little or no success. On the

the outside of the fort he built a palace, and resided in it three years. On the invasion by General Matthews, the commandant of the fort, by way of showing an inclination to make an obstinate defence, burnt the palace; and the whole town shared the same fate, during an engagement which took place on Tippoo's coming up with his army. It is commonly reported by our officers, that General Matthews was surprized; and indeed, from his infatuated conduct, that would appear to have been the case; yet the people here say, that he had given them eight days previous notice of the probability of a siege, and of consequence they lost little more than their houses, as they had time to remove all their valuable effects. The palace was rebuilt by Tippoo, elated with the victory of which he made so cruel a use. But in the short time that has since intervened, it is now almost a ruin; for it is built entirely of mud and timber, and on these materials the excessive rains of this climate have so strong an effect, that, without a very complete repair once in three or four years, no building of this kind will stand for any length of time. Tippoo also re-established the mint and arsenal, and recalled the people; but a great many of them did not return, being under suspense for the event of the siege of Mangalore."

An Appendix contains, the report of the productions, commerce, and manufactures of the southern districts in Malleam (Malayalam) framed by the resident at Calicut, agreeably to the instructions of the commissioners appointed to inspect the countries ceded by Tippoo Sultan on the Malabar coast, comprised under three heads.

The work is also accompanied by a map, explanatory of the author's route, and a great number of engravings. Among the latter are some beautiful portraits of the Mysore princes, from drawings in the possession of the Marquis Wellesley.

AGRICULTURE.

Among the more easy and convenient vehicles of knowledge upon this subject, we place The County Reports, published under the superintendence of the Board of Agriculture, several of which have appeared within the last half-year.

One of the most able and elaborate of them occurs in the "*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Essex*, in two volumes, by the SECRETARY of the BOARD; in which many useful observations and descriptions will be found for the farmers of other districts, where improvement has made a slower progress.

The "*General View of Gloucestershire*," by the Rev. Mr. RUDGE, is accompanied, among other plates, by a map of the soil, and a plan of the Thames and Severn Canal Navigation.

Another of these valuable publications is the "*View of the Agriculture of Devon*," by Mr. VANCOUVER, who surveyed Cambridgeshire and Essex some years back.

But the latest of all is the "*View of Cheshire*," by Mr. HOLLAND; which, beside a clear and comprehensive view of the statistics and agriculture of the district, contains a curious and circumstantial detail of the natural history and manufacture of salt, no very satisfactory account of the present state of which had hitherto been published. A general view of the soils in the several districts surveyed is exhibited in a coloured map prefixed, in which blue denotes clay or clayey loam; yellow, sand or sandy loam; and red, heath, peat, moss, or marsh. Among the plates also we have a map of the minerals of Cheshire; a section of the strata sunk through to the second bed of rock-salt at Witton, near Northwich; and a view of the roofing of a rock salt-pit.

NATURAL HISTROY, MINERALOGY, &c.

The most prominent, as well as the most valuable work in this class, has appeared in the first volume of "*A History of Mountains, Geographical and Mineralogical*," by Mr. WILSON; "*accompanied by a Picturesque View of the principal Mountains of the World, in their respective Proportions of Height above the Level of the Sea*," by Mr. R. A. RIDDELL. The elevation of mountains has by some been deemed a subject of mere curiosity, or as one to which it was impossible to give the requisite precision. But, in the present advanced state of physical science, the author observes, it can scarcely be necessary to refute so erroneous an idea; for the consistency and truth of the various systems which have been framed relative to the structure of the earth, the composition of the atmosphere, and the different phenomena which continue to perplex the natural historian, are all likely to receive material elucidation, by delineating on one common scale of proportion those majestic and immoveable features of nature, which are so singularly accommodated to the varieties of their

their geographical position and the general economy of the globe.

The print, by which the work is accompanied, is the largest that has ever been engraved on one plate of copper, or printed on one sheet of paper, being four feet six inches by three feet, exclusive of margins. In the composition, such an arrangement has been adopted as seemed most likely to produce an agreeable picture, the different mountains being for the most part represented in the easy flow of an irregular or pyramidal shape. The obstacles to beauty of outline and general effect, with which Mr. Riddell must have had to combat, are more easily to be conceived than described. It was particularly requisite to avoid any indistinctness in the remote objects, yet to give general effect and distance to the aërial perspective, which the natural outline, representing all the mountains in certain proportions to each other from the foreground of the print, strictly denied. The boundary of perpetual congelation, varying according to its distance from the equator, was likewise too important a feature to be omitted, though attended with the disadvantage, not only of rendering it impossible to display that varied tone of colouring which such scenery might seem to demand, but also with the difficulty incident upon every attempt to represent great masses of snow, and yet preserve a general harmony throughout. The general similarity in their form, as well as the colouring appropriate to a scene of mountains, were additional difficulties. The base of the picture is supposed to be the level of the sea, from which the elevations of all the mountains are measured. On the plain in the centre is a groupe of buildings, upon the same scale of proportion with the mountains, comprising many of the greatest monuments of art. On the left are the principal mountains of Great-Britain and Ireland. On the same side are the mountains of America, terminating in the highest summit of the Andes, Chimboraco. On the right are the mountains of Europe, behind which rise those of Asia and Africa. In different parts are placed, at their proper elevation the highest inhabited places, and the sources of some principal rivers: forming altogether, a magnificent groupe, and resembling what a valley in the alps may be supposed to exhibit.

In the work itself, the established facts relating to the history of mountains, at present dispersed in a prodigious number of works, are concentrated in one connected detail; without the adoption of any favourite system of geology. In the print, the chief mountains represented are those, the heights of which have been as correctly asertained as circumstances have from time to time admitted. But as these form but a small proportion to the total number, it was necessary not only to say something on the general formation of mountains, but to describe with as much precision as possible the the direction and continuity of the chains, with the topographical situation of each individual part. In the preliminary observations, the outlines of the science of Geology are briefly described under the following heads. Classification of mountains; general arrangements of chains of mountains; primary mountains; secondary mountains; mountains of transition; Neptunian, or secondary mountains; mountains of alluvion; volcanic mountains; internal heat of volcanoes; pseudo-volcanoes; decomposition of the component materials of mountains; decomposition and degradation of mountains; external characters of mountains; difference of climate produced by mountains; distinctions between the mountains of arid and rainy countries; vegetable physiology, declivities of mountains; and the lower term of perpetual congelation. Such are the heads of the few general observations which it was thought necessary should precede the details in the body of the work. These are followed by lists of the mountains of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; arranged alphabetically, with their topographical positions, and the heights of such as have been measured. We then come to the more important opening of the work on physical geography in general. The description of the mountainous countries commencing on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, whence it proceeds with as much continuity as possible towards the south, preserving the divisions of kingdoms. The mountains of Norway, Sweden, Russia in Europe, Prussia, Bohemia, Gallitzia, Hungary, and Germany, are all that are comprized in the first volume. The strata, beautics, directions, and peculiarites of each are treated not only with perspicuity, distinct arrangement and connection of facts, but in a neat and sometimes elegant style. Mr. Wilson appears to have been delighted with his subject, and is apparently as accurate in his details as he had been before industrious in his enquiries. The second and third volumes may shortly be expected,

expected, when we hope to present our readers with a farther analysis of this most curious and interesting undertaking. We must, not, however, close our present observations without adverting to the circumstance of two gentlemen devoting the hours of honourable leisure to so arduous an undertaking. The taste and execution which Mr. Riddell has shewn in the composition of the Print deserve the highest eulogium.

MEDICINE.

Dr. HERDMAN'S "*Discourses on the Management of Infants and the Treatment of their Diseases*," will be found one of the most valuable works in this class: peculiarly useful to considerate mothers. The large proportion of the human race who die in infancy, as well as the prevalence not only of mistaken notions but absurd practices in the first treatment of children, are too notorious to be enlarged on here. In the second of the two Discourses, the Diseases of Infants are industriously traced to their several sources, their progress accurately delineated, and such modes of treatment as are warranted by a faithful adherence to the laws that regulate the animal economy clearly pointed out.

Another creditable volume will be found in Mr. BURNS'S "*Practical Observations on the Uterine Hemorrhage, with Remarks on the Management of the Placenta.*"

POETRY.

Foremost in this Class we place "*Richmond Hill*," by THE AUTHOR OF THE INDIAN ANTIQUITIES; it is a descriptive and historical Poem, in two Cantos, illustrative of the principal objects viewed from that beautiful eminence. The Preface relates almost exclusively to the magnificent palace which was founded here by Henry VII. and the celebrated monastery founded by Henry the Fifth; at the time when Richmond had the name of *Sheen*: the particulars relating to both of which are taken from authentic documents, for the most part deposited in the British Museum.

The first Canto of the Poem is descriptive of scenes and objects surveyed in the immediate vicinity of Richmond Hill: whence we shall transcribe as a specimen those lines which relate to the ancient monastery.

" But not in splendid palaces alone,
The pomp of Britain's sceptr'd lords was shown—
Sacred to Heav'n, that, o'er the anointed head
Its adamantine shield in battle spread;
In SHEEN a stately fabric met the sight,
Of old, the hoary anchorite's delight!
And near, amid the groves for ever green,
Richly endowed a costly fane was seen.
In antique grandeur rose the spacious pile,
And richest sculptures deck'd each cloister'd isle;
On the proud roofs, in air sublimely rais'd,
The eye with pain, yet still with rapture, gazed.
High tower'd the gothic arch; and through the dome,
Dark clustering columns shed a twilight gloom:—
Save when yon fervid orb's pervading rays
Lighted the pictur'd window's crimson blaze—
While from the lofty walls, suspended wave
The spoils of war, and banners of the brave!
Statues of saints, for suffering worth renown'd,
In massy silver seem'd to breathe around;
Unbounded wealth the gorgeous shrine o'erflow'd,
That with the richest gems of Asia glow'd;
For many a pilgrim, from its distant shore,
To that famed shrine his hoarded treasure bore.
Refulgent shone the storied roofs—array'd,
In all the blended pomp of light and shade;
While gold and azure charm'd the wond'ring eyes,
And cherubs floated in cerulian skies!
A master's hand had sketch'd the bold design,
The fire of genius mark'd each glowing line;
Devotion's brightest symbols flam'd above
The dazzling wonders of Redeeming Love:
The star whose light, by eastern seers adored,
Its hallow'd blaze on humble Bethlem pour'd;
The Dove, resplendent with the silver wings,
That hov'ring paused o'er Jordan's sacred springs;
And settling on the Saviour's lowly head,
Bright as a thousand suns, its glory shed!
All that in faith transports, in virtue charms,
All that in guilt the shudd'ring soul alarms;
Heav'n's radiant visions, bursting on the sight,
The dark, drear horrors of Cimmerian night,
Extatic raptures—agonizing woe—
By Fancy's daring pencil taught to flow,
On the proud roofs, in brilliant tints pourtray'd,
Or on the breathing walls, the eye survey'd;
While from the rich illumin'd windows beam'd,
As the meridian blaze unbounded stream'd,
With all the rainbow's varied beauty bright
Flow'd the rich torrent of reflected light—
Full on the altar flam'd the fervid ray,
And ope'd a gleam of heav'n's eternal day.
With transport warm'd, with sacred awe oppress'd,
Alternate passions heaved the throbbing breast."

The second Canto is descriptive of scenes and objects surveyed at a distance from Richmond Hill; and contains what Mr. Maurice terms the AWFUL OBITUARY

of 1806. From this latter portion we transcribe the character of Mr. Fox.

" If matchless talents, boundless stretch of thought,
If science at the sacred fountain sought;
A spirit, kindling with that fervid glow,
Whence only great and daring actions flow;
If friendship ardent, springing from the soul,
That ne'er knew guile, nor interest's base controul;
Philanthropy that burn'd tow'rds all mankind,
By wide-spread seas, or continents disjoin'd,
Wherever Phœbus' glowing axle rolls,
Flames at the line, or glimmers at the poles;
But chief, on fire, beyond th' Atlantic wave,
To rend the fetters of the groaning slave—
If these,—if heav'n-born genius give the claim
To deathless laurels, and immortal Fame,
That MEED is thine—eternally combin'd
In every gen'rous Briton's patriot mind."

The verses which follow the character, are if possible still more happy. They allude to the interment of the Statesman at Westminster.

" No more your thunders strike th' admiring ear,
But close by *his* is laid *thy* laurell'd bier:
Extinguished high ambition's glorious thirst,
Together mingled your distinguish'd dust—
In peace repose where yon imperial dome
O'er shrouded grandeur throws its awful gloom,
Where kings and heroes strew the hallow'd floor,
And York and Lancaster are foes no more."

These extracts are sufficient to afford a notion of what the reader will be likely to find in Richmond Hill; the neighbouring scenes of which are celebrated in a strain of poetry equally fervid and correct, occasionally varied with episodes, and containing many appropriate eulogies on the learned and the great. It is accompanied by two beautiful engravings of the antient palace.

" *The Sweets of Solitude*," by Mr. BURNET, and " *Contemplation*," by Mr. PENWARNE, are poems of a similar description; but probably better calculated for private than general circulation.

In " *The Moorland Bard*," we have the poetical Recollections of a Weaver, in two volumes; whose verses, though occasionally marked by feeling, are not entitled to extraordinary praise. The man who talks of the *Castealion* spring, will not be suspected of having drank too deeply of its waters.

Not less deserving of attention than Mr. BLOOMFIELD's former Poems, are his " *Wild Flowers*," in which rural manners and rural scenery are so ably represented. The genius and simplicity which marked the features of his first productions are, equally observable in the poetry of the present volume. The Tale of the Broken Crutch, and the poem To my old Oak Table, are among the best of the local poetry mentioned in the title.

Mr. CLUBBE, the vicar of Brandeston in Suffolk, has translated Mr. Bloomfield's " *Farmer's Boy*," into Latin verse, with a considerable share of elegance and neatness, under the title of Agricolæ Puer. It is dedicated to the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge.

Another, though a more trifling work of merit, will be found in " *The Peacock at Home*," a Sequel to the Butterfly's Ball: written by a Lady.—The spleen which had been excited not only among the quadrupeds, but the birds, by the Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast, is supposed to have made the Peacock issue Cards for Saint Valentine's Day.

" This determin'd, six fleet Carrier-Pigeons went out,
To invite all the Birds to Sir Argus's Route.
The nest-loving TURTLE-DOVE sent an excuse,
DAME PARTLET lay in, as did good Mrs. GOOSE;
The TURKEY, poor soul! was confined to the rip:
For all her young brood had just fail'd with the pip.
And the PARTRIDGE was ask'd; but a neighbour hard by,
Had engag'd a snug party to meet in a pye;
The WHEAT-EAR declin'd, recollecting her cousins,
Last year to a feast were invited by dozens;
But alas! they return'd not; and she had no taste
To appear in a costume of vine-leaves or paste.
The WOOD-COCK preferr'd his lone haunt on the moor;
And the traveller SWALLOW, was still on his tour.
The CUCKOO, who should have been one of the guests,
Was rambling on visits to other bird's nests.
But the rest, all accepted the kind invitation,
And much bustle it caus'd in the plumed creation:
Such ruffling of feathers, such pruning of coats,
Such chirping, such whistling, such clearing of throats;
Such polishing bills, and such oiling of pinions
Had never been known in the biped dominions."

From this, which is a specimen at random, our readers may form an idea of the story, the spirit and point of which are preserved to the very last line.

NOVELS

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

'*Palmerin of England*' is a title which cannot be unknown to those who have perused the Adventures of Don Quixotte. Mr. SOUTHEY, who has translated it, considers it indisputably as the work of Francisco de Moraes: and commends the judgment of the curate in consenting to preserve it at the purgation of Don Quixotte's library. For our own parts we know of no advantage which can accrue to literature from its revival. As a romance, it certainly exhibits fancy, descriptive scenery, and artful management, accompanied by as many allurements as usually mark the tone of the best satires on antient chivalry: but a new Translation of it does not appear to us to have been a desideratum.

Several of the characters in Mr. LATHBY'S "*Gabriel Forrester*" are drawn with ability, and we certainly think him superior to the great crowd of modern novel-writers; but he is often too warm; and sometimes too tedious.

"*The Mysterious Wanderer*, by Miss REEVE, deserves great commendation for its ingenuity, interest, and bustle.

The title of "*George the Third*," is derived from the third George in a private family being the heir.

MISCELLANIES.

The most interesting of the Miscellaneous works which have appeared within the last half year will probably be found in "*Oxoniana*," a collection of curious anecdotes illustrating the history of the first university in the world. It is comprised in four small volumes. The first, containing historical and antiquarian articles relative to the university in general; the second appertaining to the different colleges; while the third and fourth, after having noticed some of the public establishments, such as the Bodleian Library, the Picture Gallery, the Theatre, &c. contain Letters from eminent men, curious articles of biography, miscellaneous anecdotes, and a collection of historical memoranda; all of which are more or less illustrative of ancient and modern academic manners. One of the more amusing articles in the first volume is that "On the origin and progress of Newspapers in Oxford, previously to the publication of the Gazette." As a specimen, however, we shall quote that 'On the state of Learning in the University at the beginning of the sixteenth century.'

"At this time there were in Oxford some men of real learning, among whom were conspicuous the names of Grocyn, Latymer, Colet, and Linacre; men who in the schools of Italy had studied the Greek language with indefatigable industry, and who were using all their exertions to promote its cultivation in our own country, and particularly in this university. They had however to oppose numerous and violent prejudices, few were anxious to acquire the knowledge of what a great majority loaded with contempt; few could be induced to labour in pursuit of an object by which in the opinion of some they were liable to incur the odious charge of heresy. The study preparatory to the degrees in arts, seems to have been confined to the miserable translations and still more miserable comments of Ptolemy's Astronomy, Aristotle's logical and metaphysical works, something of natural philosophy and ethics, the two first books of Euclid, and a little grammar and rhetoric.

"The regular time of conferring degrees, upon the payment of certain variable pecuniary fines, was allowed to be anticipated. For the higher degrees, these fines sometimes amounted to a considerable sum; for a doctor's degree in divinity twenty pounds have been given. On these occasions, at first the ordinary perquisities were liveries, knives, gloves, and cloth for gowns to the regents; afterwards, instead of these, to substitute a literary exercise, some part of Cicero, or a book of Sallust, to be read to the undergraduates; a copy of Latin verses, or a comedy, with a fine of a few shillings, to repair the convocation house, to glaze a window, repair a dial, or mend a bedel's staff."

From the second volume we have selected two more anecdotes, which appear well deserving of the reader's attention.

The Crosier at New College.

"Wykeham's Crosier, which is kept in the chapel at New College, is mentioned by Lord Orford as an instance, 'how well the pomp of prelacy was served by ingenious artists.*' Mr. Gough, in that most excellent and laborious work, his Sepulchral Monuments observes, that 'the Holy Lamb is usually placed within the circle of the Crosier; but in Wykeham's, his own figure on his knees.†' It may be here remarked, that this was the favourite attitude in which, if we may judge from the statues of him in different parts of his two colleges, he wished to be represented; all

* Anecdotes of Painting.

† Introduction, p. cliii.

the old ones which are extant, being in a kneeling posture.* With respect to Bishop Wykeham's robe, Mr. Gough was misinformed, when he said that it is 'kept at New College, and that it is faced with silk, and the buttons are rubies.†' The only remains of the founder's dress, preserved at New College, are the ornaments which belonged to his mitre, which are of gold with various kinds of precious stones, his gloves made of silk with gold fringes, and his ring."

The West Window of New College Chapel.

"It appears by the following extracts of two letters from Sir Joshua Reynolds to a gentleman of New College, that it was originally intended not to place the different figures which compose this window together, but to distribute them among the different windows of the chapel. On Sir Joshua's suggestion, however, that plan was abandoned, and the stone work of the window was altered so as to admit one large compartment in the centre.

Leicester Fields, Dec. 27, 1777.

'I am extremely glad to hear the society have determined to place all our works together in the west window, to make one complete whole, instead of being distributed in different parts of the chapel. In my conversation with Mr. Jervais about it, he thought it might be possible to change the stone work of the window, so as to make a principal predominant space in the centre, without which it will be difficult to produce a great effect. As Mr. Jervais is now at Oxford, I need add no more, I have already expressed to him how much I wished this alteration might be practicable.'

"In a subsequent letter, (Jan. 9, 1778,) he says, 'supposing this scheme to take place, [the alteration above proposed] my idea is, to paint in the great space in the centre, Christ in the manger, on the principle that Correggio has done it, in the famous picture called the Notte; making all the light proceed from Christ. These tricks of art, as they may be called, seem to be more properly adapted to glass painting than any other kind. This middle space will be filled with the Virgin, Christ, Joseph, and angels, the two smaller spaces, on each side, I shall fill with the shepherds coming to worship; and seven divisions below, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the four cardinal virtues which will make a proper rustic base, or foundation for the support of the Christian religion: upon the whole, it appears to me, that chance has presented to us materials so well adapted to our purpose, that if we had the whole window of our own invention and contrivance, we should not probably have succeeded better.'

Toward the close, we have the "Letters" which passed "between the Earl of Sunderland and Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxford, and dean of Christ-church, relating to the expulsion of John Locke."

Among the articles in the third volume, we find a large collection of letters from originals in the Bodleian Library, written by Hearne, Browne, B. Willis, Dr. Smith, Hilkiah Bedford, Anthony à Wood, Aubrey, Dr. Charlett, Bishop Tanner, Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Hickes, and others; with some curious selections from the Diary of Elias Ashmole.

The contents of the fourth volume have already been sufficiently described. The memoranda descriptive of the "manners, and illustrative of the history of the university, from the earliest times, to the latter end of the seventeenth century" have been selected from the best authorities, and are arranged in chronological order.

The extraordinary additions to the fifth impression of Mr. D'Israeli's "*Curiosities of Literature*," intitle it to be considered almost as a new work. The remarks with which it is illustrated are not less numerous than the anecdotes.

We regret we cannot speak with so much pleasure as we could wish of Mr. Pye's "*Comments on the Commentators on Shakespeare*." The short observations on the genius and writings of the poet, prefixed, contain little that is either new, or likely to be serviceable. One of the principal topics is the use of *aches* as a dissyllable. Of the *comments* themselves, a very large portion relate entirely to the errors, the oversights and the absurdities, of other writers; a few contain Mr. Pye's original remarks; and there are others in which the testimonies of former critics are confirmed. As specimens, we shall select the following.

P. 7. "*Which would be a great impeachment to his age.* Impeachment, Mr. Mason very justly observes, signifies *reproach* or *imputation*." *Steevens.*—It is very likely that this common usage of the word is confirmed by two critics."

P. 12. "*My*

* In the lodgings of the warden of New College there is a very old picture of him, in which he is represented kneeling.

† Introduction, p. clii.

P. 12. "*My desires had instance, and argument to recommend them.—Instance* is *example. Johnson.*—It seldom has any other meaning, but this is I think an exception, it seems here to mean *perseverance.*

P. 13. "*Cut and long tail.* We have the various opinions of Steevens, Reed, Sir J. Hawkins, and Judge Blackstone, on this phrase. I wish they had taken this opportunity to give us a few remarks on tag, rag, and bobtail.

P. 69. "*Give me your blessing*", &c. In this conversation between Launcelot and his blind father, there are frequent references to the deception practised on the blindness of Isaac, and the blessing obtained in consequence of it. *Henley.*—I confess I cannot find these references, neither is there any probability that such a manifest ridicule on part of the sacred scriptures should be permitted on the stage. Shakespear, it is true, has frequent allusions to the Bible; there are many in this play, but they are never introduced indecently, or irreverently.

P. 100. "*I'll call for clubs, if you will not away.*—That is for peace-officers, armed with clubs, or staves. *Malone.*—It is wonderful, that these gentlemen who will quote twenty black-letter-books, to investigate what often needs no investigation at all, should be so mainly ignorant of the common customs of the time, in which our poet wrote. Whenever any riot or quarrel happened in the streets, the cry of Clubs! was a signal for the apprentices, not the peace-officers, to arm themselves with clubs, and part the fray. There is a note on this expression in Henry 3. Act. 5. Scene 3. where this passage is cited by Mr. Mason. The passage in Henry 3. shews clearly the error of Mr. Malone's note here. 'I hit that woman who cried out, *Clubs!* when I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the hope of the Strand, where she was quartered.' Surely these were not peace-officers with staves, who assisted in beating the king's porter in the exercise of his duty."

The typographical errors which deform the work are very numerous, and very glaring. In p. 12, we have "my plants *as* distinguished:" and at p. 57 "He might *then spared.*" P. 86 illusion for allusion. P. 103 jacit for jacet. P. 306 bread for bred. P. 169 *Mr.* Macauley's History of England, &c. &c. &c. Surely many of these lapses might have been avoided; at least, they ought to have been by one who shews no mercy to his brother-critics, when at fault.

Another work, however, more original in its claims to notice, and of interest to Europeans in general, will be found in the "*Oriental Field Sports,*" published by Mr. Orme; containing coloured plates, with explanations, of the different kinds of hunting and field-amusements of the inhabitants of India. The following are the subjects of the plates, forty in number. 1. Going out in a Morning; 2. Beating Sugar-Canes for a wild Hog; 3. The Chase of the Hog; 4. Hunters coming by surprise upon a Tigress, and her Cubs: 5. The Hog at Bay; 6. The dead Hog; 7. The Return from Hog-hunting; 8. Driving Elephants into a Keddah; 9. Decoy Elephants catching a Male; 10. Decoy Elephants leaving the Male fastened to a Tree; 11. A Rhinoceros hunted by Elephants; 12. A Tiger prowling through a Village; 13. Shooting a Tiger from a Platform; 14. A Tiger seizing a Bullock in a pass; 15. Driving a Tiger out of a Jungle; 16. Chasing a Tiger across a River; 17. The Tiger at bay; 18. A Tiger springing upon an Elephant; 19. The dead Tiger; 20. Shooters coming by Surprise on a Tiger; 21. A Tiger hunted by wild Dogs; 22. A Tiger killed by a poisoned Arrow; 23. Shooting a Leopard in a Tree; 24. Exhibition of a Battle between a Buffalo and a Tiger; 25. Hunting an old Buffalo; 26. Peacock Shooting; 27. Shooting at the Edge of a Jungle; 28. Driving a Bear out of Sugar-Canes; 29. Death of the Bear; 30. Hunting of a Kottauss or Civet; 31. Hunting Jackalls; 32. Chase of a Wolf; 33. The common Wolf-trap; 34. Smoking Wolves from their Earths; 35. The Ganges breaking its Banks, with fishing, &c. 36.; Killing Game in boats; 37. Doorahs or dog-keepers leading out Dogs; 38 Syces or Grooms leading out Horses; 39. Hunting a Hog-deer; 40. The Hog-deer at bay. The descriptions in the letter-press which accompany these, will be found as authentic and as interesting, as the representations, replete with a variety of anecdotes which are not indicated in the different titles.

If the most amusing and instructive way of teaching Geography, is by associating it with historical and biographical recollections, Mr. Bourne's "*Concise Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World,*" must be at least entitled to the character of an edifying work.

Under this head, also, rather than among the Voyages and Travels, we men-

tioned

tion the "*Letters from England*," by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella, who appears in the character of an enlightened foreigner, alike qualified and disposed to correct our errors and appreciate our merits. The truth is, that, like writers who have before amused us in the garb of Orientals, the present author has assumed the cloak of the Spaniard, and with an air of pleasantry and neatness, has cut his jokes on the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country: sometimes indulging his readers with caricature exhibitions, and sometimes with reflections of no ordinary shrewdness. As a specimen we shall transcribe his ridicule of the virtuoso taste.

"The passion for old china is confined to old women, and indeed is almost extinct. Medals are in less request since science has become fashionable; or perhaps the pursuit is too expensive; or it requires more knowledge than can be acquired easily enough by those who wish for the reputation of knowledge without the trouble of acquiring it. Minerals are now the most common objects of pursuit; engraved portraits form another, since a clergyman some forty years ago published a biographical account of all persons whose likenesses had been engraved in England. This is a mischievous taste, for you rarely or never meet an old book here with the author's head in it; all are mutilated by the collectors; and I have heard that still more mischievous collections of engraved titles have been begun. The book-collectors are of a higher order, not that the pursuit necessarily implies knowledge; it is the love of possessing rarities, or the pleasure of pursuit, which in most cases actuates them; one person who had spent many years in collecting large-paper copies, having obtained nearly all which had ever been thus printed, sold the whole collection for the sake of beginning to collect them again. I shall bring home an English bookseller's catalogue as a curiosity: every thing is specified that can tempt these curious purchasers: the name of the printer if he be at all famous; even the binder, for in this art they certainly are unrivalled. The size of the margin is of great importance. I could not conceive what was meant by *a tall copy*, till this was explained to me. If the leaves of an old book have never been cut smooth, its value is greatly enhanced; but if it should happen that they have never been cut open, the copy becomes inestimable."

"The good which these collectors do is, that they preserve volumes which would otherwise perish; and this outbalances the evil which they have done in increasing the price of old books ten and twenty fold. One person will collect English poetry, another Italian, a third classics, a fourth romances; for the wiser sort go upon the maxim of having something of every thing, and every thing of something. They are in general sufficiently liberal in permitting men of letters to make use of their collections; which are not only more complete in their kind than could be found in the libraries of England, but are more particularly useful in a country where the public libraries are rendered almost useless by absurd restrictions and bad management, and where there are no convents. The want of convents is, if only in this respect, a national misfortune.

"The species of minor collectors are very numerous. Some ten years ago many tradesmen issued copper money of their own, which they called tokens, and which bore the arms of their respective towns, or their own heads, or any device which pleased them. How worthless these pieces must in general have been, you may judge, when I tell you that their current value was less than two *quartos*. They became very numerous, and as soon as it was difficult to form a complete collection, (for while it was easy, nobody thought it worth while,) the collectors began the pursuit. The very worst soon became the most valuable, precisely because no person had ever preserved them for their beauty. Will you believe me when I tell you, that a series of engravings of these worthless coins was actually begun, and that a cabinet of them sold for not less than fifty pieces of eight? When the last new copper currency was issued, a shopkeeper in the country sent for a hundred pounds worth from the mint, on purpose that he might choose out a good specimen for himself. Some few geniuses have struck out paths for themselves; one admits no work into his library if it extends beyond a single volume; one is employed in collecting play-bills, another in collecting tea-pots, another in hunting for visiting-cards, another in forming a list of remarkable surnames; another more amusingly in getting specimens of every kind of wig that has

been worn within the memory of man. But the King of Collectors is a gentleman in one of the provinces, who with great pains and expense procures the halters which have been used at executions: these he arranges round his museum in chronological order, labelling each with the name of the criminal to whom it belonged, the history of his offence, and the time and place of his execution. In the true spirit of virtue, he ought to hang himself and leave his own halter to complete the collection."

The second part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1807, consists of ten Memoirs; beginning, in continuation of the former part, with No. VII. On Fairy Rings, by Dr. Wollaston. VIII. Observations on the Structure of the Stomachs of different Animals, with a view to elucidate the Process of converting animal and vegetable Substances into Chyle, by Everard Home, esq. IX. Experiments for investigating the Cause of the coloured concentric Rings, discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, between two Object-glasses laid one upon another, by Dr. Herschell. X. On the Economy of Bees, in a Letter from Thomas Andrew Knight, esq to Sir Joseph Banks, bart. XI. Observations and Measurements of the Planet Vesta, by Mr. Schroeter. XII. On a New Eudiometer, accompanied with Experiments elucidating its application, by William Hazledine Pepys, esq. XIII. Observations on the Nature of the new celestial Body discovered by Dr. Olbers, and of the Comet which was expected to appear last January on its return from the Sun, by Dr. Herschell. XIV. On the Quantity of Carbon in Carbonic Acid, and on the Nature of the Diamond, by Messrs. Allen and Pepys. XV. An Account of the Relistian Tin-Mine, by Mr. Joseph Carne. And XVI. An Analysis of the Waters of the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, by Alexander Marcet, M. D. communicated by Smithson Tennant, esq. Of these the second and third Memoirs occupy the largest space. The volume is altogether, one of the most important that has appeared of late years.

The "*Reasons for Rejecting the Presumptive Evidence of Mr. Almon, that Mr. Hugh Boyd was the Writer of Junius,*" appear cogent; although the passages selected to prove the real author of the Letters, are as little convincing as the numerous and varying testimonies which have been heretofore adduced. By this writer they are ascribed to General Lee, who is asserted, once in his life to have owned them as his productions.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE reciprocal interdict which has taken place on the part of Great Britain and France, prevents us at present from giving our wonted variety to this article. On the other hand, we have enlarged our plan, so that a complete analysis will be found of some instructing works.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

"Memoirs de Henri de Campion Seigneur du Feuguerei, de Boscferei, de la Lande, &c. &c."—Memoirs of Henry Campion, Lord of Fuguerei, Boscferei, &c. formerly in the service of Francis de Bourbon Vendome, Duke de Beaufort, and colonel-lieutenant of the regiment of infantry of Henry d'Orleans, Duke de Longueville; containing a variety of facts hitherto unknown relative to the reign of Louis XIII. and the eleven first years of the reign of Louis XIV. particularly several interesting anecdotes concerning the Dukes of Vendôme and Beaufort, as well as the Cardinal de Mazarin, from the year 1634 until 1654. Printed at Paris in 1807, and imported by J. De Boffe, French bookseller, Nassau-street, Soho-square.

We are told in the Preface, that notwithstanding the multitude of histories of France, and memoirs of distinguished individuals, the explanation of many memorable events is still desirable, and that the work now before us is calculated to resolve a variety of political enigmas during the period of which it treats. It is at the same time well adapted, it is added, to make us acquainted with many of the principal personages who flourished during the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.

M. de Campion commences his labours by telling us, that the displeasure he experienced when a young man, at finding no account of the exploits of his ancestors, determined him to act a different part in respect to his posterity. He then traces his family up to a Nicol de Campion, who accompanied Robert Courtheuze, the eighth Duke of Normandy, to

to the conquest of the Holy Land, in 1092. In 1104, William and Helouin de Campion assisted, as barons of Normandy, at a celebrated trial, while the Chevalier Matthew de Campion, lord of Bois-Herout, was nominated by Philip de Valois, king of France, to the offices of judge and commissioner in the Norman exchequer.

His own father, who had served under Louis XIII. died while a young man, leaving several children. He was the second son; and his mother, although young and handsome, remained ever after a widow, preferring the education of her children to all other considerations whatsoever. His elder brother was placed at the college of La Fleche; and as his younger one was intended for the church, he also received a classical education. As to himself, being destined for the profession of arms, he was taught to read, to write, and encouraged to peruse books calculated to inspire him with a noble way of thinking.

"The first work entrusted to my discretion contained the lives of the illustrious men commemorated by Plutarch, and although it was not entirely suitable to my age, I yet took such a fancy to it that I still remember every memorable passage. I even acknowledge, that I am indebted to this excellent author for all the good sentiments I ever possessed; and, in my opinion, he is the only writer who teaches us how to live, in the same manner as Montaigne is the only one calculated to make us acquainted with ourselves, and Seneca to enable us to die with fortitude."

He passed the greater part of his infancy with an uncle, who not only conversed frequently with him himself, but made him argue with others, for the express purpose of obtaining information and instruction. On the other hand, this relation, instead of checking the natural petulance of his spirit, seemed desirous on all occasions to implant or rather to strengthen his aversion to subordination of all kinds; and he frequently acknowledges, that his unwillingness to obey, prevented him during many years from having the power to command.

At the age of eighteen, Henry de Campion, like several of the young nobility, carried a musket in the regiment of guards, as a cadet. He afterwards obtained an ensign's commission in a corps commanded by M. de Cargret, a fine old warrior, under whom he remained during two years. In 1634, he resigned his commission in the royal army, for the express purpose of serving, as was frequently the custom at that period, against his own sovereign. Gaston de France, Duke of Orleans, and brother of Louis XIII. being tired of his exile at Brussels, whither he had retired on the execution of the Duke de Montmorenci, who had seduced the province of Languedoc to rebel in his favour, determined to return to his native country; and while one of his confidants carried on a secret intrigue with Richelieu, then minister, for that purpose, another solicited the King of Spain to send a body of troops to assist in driving the Cardinal from France, and restoring Gaston to the favour of his royal brother.

Our young soldier was easily induced to offer his services on this occasion, from the prospect of delivering both the king and kingdom from the tyranny of an upstart ecclesiastic; and perhaps, also, the offer of a cornetcy of horse tended somewhat to strengthen his patriotism. He seems to have thought, indeed, that, provided he retired with consent, instead of deserting, there was nothing dishonourable in such an incident: as to the charge of rebellion, he seemed to be pretty easy on that subject, "For," says he, "Monsieur being brother to the king, and presumptive heir to the crown, it was impossible to tax me with treason, more especially as I had been assured that this prince did not pretend to depart from that obedience which he owed to his Majesty, being only desirous to get the better of the Cardinal, his open and implacable enemy, as all the world well knew."

This intrigue proved fatal to a soldier in the same regiment; and our author himself and two of his companions were indebted to the swiftness of their horses for their escape. On their arrival at Brussels, they were well received by the Duke of Orleans, and promised immediate employment.

Some time after these officers repaired to the siege of Maestricht, which was defended by the Prince of Orange, and attacked by a Spanish army under the Marquis d'Aitona. The former on this levied a fresh body of troops, and set down before Breda; but nothing of consequence having been effected by either party, the French volunteers returned to head quarters, and the Duke of Orleans, having concluded a treaty with his brother, under pretext of a hunting party, left

left Brussels early in the morning, and posting towards the frontiers, entered Picardy, after a journey of thirty leagues, during which he and his followers killed several of their horses through mere fatigue.

The French gentlemen left behind, to the number of about one hundred, were greatly embarrassed at this unexpected event, more especially as they were destitute of money. In regard to M. de Campion, notwithstanding his partiality for Plutarch, he appears to have made some figure at court in consequence of his success at play, and this no doubt enabled him and some of his companions to leave Flanders and wait upon the Duke of Orleans at La Fere, whence he had sent one of his attendants to Brussels to pay his debts, and make his excuses for his sudden departure.

Instead of obtaining a company, as had been promised, young Campion was now forced to buy an ensigncy, for which he paid six hundred crowns; and, on being presented to the king, he deemed himself extremely happy that his person was not recognized. Indeed, the better to conceal his recent conduct, he abandoned the name of Fuguerel, by which he had hitherto been known.

Having repaired to Nanci, in Lorraine, he served for some time under the Marshal de la Force, and was present at several actions, as well as at the capture of more than one place. During the attack of Remiremont, although in a bad state of health, M. de Campion found means to distinguish himself. Happening at this period to be confined to bed with a fever, he got up on hearing that a breach had been effected, and insisted on serving along with the regiment of Normandy. The canonesses in that town, to the number of fifty, many of them very young and very handsome, headed by La Dame de Villeroi, at the same time proceeded to the ramparts, and throwing themselves at the feet of Coudrelle, the governor, supplicated him to take pity on them, and surrender before the assault was given. They concluded by observing, "that on his reply depended their honour." To this he answered, "that his own honour was at stake, and that he must think of it also." After repulsing the enemy, these ladies were permitted to send a deputation to the enemy's camp, and becoming successful mediators, the garrison was permitted to retire with all the honours of war.

Towards the conclusion of the campaign, our young warrior once more fell ill, and having retired to Nanci, placed himself under the protection of an officer related to his family, with whom, on his recovery, he returned to Normandy. The winter of 1636 was spent with his mother, and on his going back to his regiment, Campion found himself a lieutenant. Having been sent to Evreux, to superintend the recruiting service: during his march to Beausse, an incident occurred, which serves to exhibit the disorganized situation of France at that period; for on advancing to Bu, near Anet, the inhabitants refused to permit the king's troops to take up their quarters within the town; nay, their insolence was so great that they threatened to attack them, if they but advanced towards it. He however, having encouraged his raw levies with the hopes of plundering the village, they exhibited such an imposing countenance, that the townsmen became intimidated.

Having rejoined the regiment of Normandy with two hundred recruits, orders were received soon after to repair to the army of Cardinal de la Valette, and Campion together with his brother officers assisted at the siege of Saverne, where a great number of the soldiers lost their lives.

During the winter of 1637, our author spent a few months at Paris, and while there, became greatly enamoured with Mademoiselle de Fontaine, the daughter-in-law of his elder brother; he also fought a duel with a gentleman about a mere trifle, and on this occasion, the seconds engaged as well as the principals. Wounds were given and received, but nothing serious ensued; and the writer of the Memoirs seems to have been heartily ashamed of his rash conduct, although he confesses that he was then young and and vain enough to have made this affair a subject of triumph.

When the army entered on the campaign, he was again at his post, and served under the duke de Longueville. Towards the end of the summer, the plague manifested itself in the camp, and this is here said to have originated from "the multitude of women and children, the pillage, and above all, the interposition of the Deity, as a punishment for all the evils committed by the troops." More than half the soldiers, and a large portion of the officers, are supposed to have perished on this occasion. D'Alvimar, a friend of the author's, who afterwards obtained the rank of Marechal de Camp, and

and fell at the battle of Rethel, on being seized with this malady was forsaken by all the world but his brother officer. He himself was afflicted with a dysentery, and obliged by the advice of his physicians, to repair to Normandy, for the purpose of benefiting by his native air.

After his recovery, he served in Franche-Comté, under the duke of Longueville, against the duke of Lorraine, and was present at the engagement in the vicinity of Cuignì; at the conclusion of which, both parties deeming themselves worsted, were in a hurry to retire.

During the continuance of the troops in winter quarters, Lieutenant Campion formed a kind of literary society, consisting of himself, and a few officers of the regiment of Normandy. Their interviews concluded with disputations on various interesting subjects, and many persons took delight in listening to their conferences.

"I never found any associates (says our author), more reasonable or more pleasant. All the officers were my friends, and I was so much beloved, that although only a lieutenant I may be fairly said, to have governed the whole battalion. In short, my time passed away in a very agreeable manner, and I was never in the least embarrassed but in consequence of my unhappy passion for dice, which kept me in continual indigence. I hated above all things to borrow, but necessity often constrained me to take that step, and on those occasions I always applied by letter, being afraid to ask for assistance in in any other manner. My friends, indeed, never abandoned me, but I was vexed to become importunate, which yet my bad conduct forced me to be, until 1640, at the siege of Turin, when, after having frequently sworn in vain, never to play any more at dice, I formed that resolution, without an oath, and I have persevered with such scrupulous exactness, that there is no appearance of my ever changing my mind. I have often since amused myself at cards, and at *tric-trac*, indeed; but as I understand those games, my fortune has not received any injury."

At the beginning of 1639, M. de Campion repaired to court, and was well received by the king, who conferred on him the place of a gentleman in waiting, and at the same time promised the first vacant company.

After this he repaired to the army, and served in Roussillon, under the command of the Prince de Condé, and Marshal de Schomberg. At the siege of Salces, our lieutenant distinguished himself greatly, and soon after received a wound during an attack on the Spaniards. In one of these actions, the body of a lady who commanded a regiment, was found among the dead, and claimed by the enemy.

In 1641, the king having refused to fulfil his promise to M. de Campion, by conferring a company on him, merely because his elder brother was attached to the count de Soissons, he determined to resign his commission, and sell his place at court; but his majesty would not grant permission. This, however, was at length obtained, some time after, and his brother Alexander, who was now in the service of the duke de Vendome, having procured him a situation about the person of the duke de Beaufort his son, he immediately undertook that office, which was that of *gentleman* to his highness.

Meanwhile the duke de Beaufort having entered into a plot against cardinal Richelieu, received orders to repair instantly to court. With a view of gaining time, this nobleman immediately feigned indisposition, and perceiving at length that it was dangerous to repair to Paris, he determined to leave France. A person was accordingly dispatched to Normandy, and a vessel having been hired, was anchored at the mouth of the Seine, near to Havre. M. de Campion being entrusted with the management of the details, he set out before, procured relays of horses, and having embarked at Iport, near Fecamp, the fugitives arrived safe at Rye, in Sussex. Soon after this, they fell in with the duke de Vendome, the duke d'Epernon, the Marquis de la Vieuville, the Count de Montresor, the Count d'Aubijoux, Messrs. de Fonterailles, and de Varicaville, all of whom had retired for the express purpose of sheltering themselves from the hatred of the cardinal.

"We spent six months in England," says he, "enjoying all manner of diversions, and during this period Charles I. who together with his queen had left their capital some time before, after having been *forced to sign the death warrant of the Earl of Stafford*, his favourite, assembled a body of troops, and gave battle to the Earl of Essex, the Parliament's general. In this engagement, his majesty had rather the advantage, for he constrained his enemies to retire to London and approached so near that city himself, that the rebels were greatly terrified. These disputes did not prevent us from passing our time very agreeably. As for myself

myself, I gained a great deal of money at play, and was so rich that on the duke de Beaufort's speaking once about a pension, I replied, "when his own fortune was re-established, it would be time enough to think of mine, and until then I would not trouble him for any thing.

"Amidst the contests of the English, which at length led to a change in the form of government and the decapitation of their king, by an unexampled act of cruelty: we received advice that the cardinal de Richelieu was confined to his bed, and a short time after that he had died.* while at the very heighth of his fortune and his glory. Nearly at the same time, and while the exiles were still overwhelmed with joy, the duke de Beaufort was honoured with a letter from the queen, with whom he was on good terms, beseeching him to return immediately to France. On this we set out that very night, re-embarked at Rye, and landed at St. Valeri, where we purchased horses without discovering who we were, as we learned that orders had been received from court to arrest all the French who came from England."

At the beginning of the year 1643, the duke de Beaufort sent M. de Campion to Paris, to negociate about the return of his father, but his treaty proved abortive, in consequence of the jealousy of the other agents of the prince This desirable object, however, was at length effected; for Mazarin who had succeeded to Richlieu, found it necessary to obtain the support of the house of Vendome.

Meanwhile the duke de Beaufort flattering himself to be able to govern the queen entirely after the death of Louis XIII. an event then supposed to be at no great distance, that minister became his declared enemy. Her majesty, however, appeared at that period to place great confidence in him, for he was entrusted with the care of her children, and the command of the troops. On this the duke of Orleans and the Prince of Condé becoming jealous of the new favourites, joined the party of the minister; and the cardinal having gained the ladies in the queen's confidence, that circumstance, together with certain imprudent proceedings on his own part, soon lost the duke her majesty's esteem.

Beaufort, at the instigation of the duchesses of Chevreux and de Montbason, now entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Mazarin. Several of the nobility also, and some officers of the guards were acquainted with this plot, against which, to the credit of our author, he remonstrated. He even appears to have saved the minister's life more than once by bringing false accounts, &c. to his patron. Notwithstanding this, he was at length prevailed on to mount on horseback, and lay wait for him on his return from court with a body of armed men.

This wily dignitary of the church of Rome, however, was on his guard, and soon discovered by means of his spies, that a project had been formed against his life. On this the queen having assembled the Duke of Orleans, the Prince de Condé, and all the ministers, it was agreed after a long consultation, that the Duke de Beaufort should be arrested. Accordingly, in the course of that very evening, happening to repair to the Louvre as usual, he was seized and carried to Vincennes.

On this, M. de Campion, at the request of the Duke de Vendome, immediately fled to Anet, while several of his friends were taken up, and sent to the Bastille. As the cardinal had conceived an idea, that our author was privy to the whole conspiracy, he by means of the Prevot of the Isle of France, laid a trap for seizing his person, and had it not been for a mere accident he would have been taken and imprisoned for many years. In order to avoid this in future, he deemed it prudent to take refuge with a relation who lived in the forest of Bretueil in Normandy, while the duke de Vendome, to preserve his own liberty, was obliged nearly at the same time to fly in disguise first to Geneva, and afterwards to Switzerland and Italy.

At length, M. de Campion, deemed it necessary to quit the kingdom also. He accordingly repaired to the coast of Brittany, and embarking near to St. Brieux, on board a small vessel, reached Jersey after a quick passage.

"The governor of this island," says he, "who was also Vice Admiral of England, received me and my companions with great politeness, and promised us his protection. He was called Cateret, and appeared to be a very estimable man. He was extremely zealous in behalf of his king, who still disputed his crown with the party attached to the parliament, and had retaken Jersey from the rebels. We became so intimate, that I dined with him almost daily. He had a very amiable and sociable wife, with whom I often conversed freely, but always in the most honourable manner, and having

* December 4, 1642.

having obtained a great number of excellent books from France, I spent my time partly in reading, partly in social intercourse. I also took great delight in walking along the strand, amidst the solitary rocks that surrounded my dwelling, which looked towards the sea, and afforded me a full view of that vast and changeable element.

" I beheld equally unmoved the tempest and the calm. I considered that, although shut up in an island three leagues long, and one in breadth, where I was a stranger and destitute of any permanent property, I might still be more happy, provided I exhibited more wisdom than those who had occasioned my disgrace. I reflected that if I was exiled from the place of my birth by their authority, they were reduced to the same situation, in respect to their native country, by their good fortune, and that if they spent their time with greater splendour, mine passed away amidst superior tranquillity. Considerations of this kind taught me at length to know, that my happiness depended entirely upon myself, and I actually spent seven months in this savage spot, without evincing the least desire to leave it."

He was at length persuaded however, by the duke de Vendome, to follow him to Italy. On this he landed at Coutances in Normandy, and travelled by unfrequented roads to the house of his brother the Abbé, where he concealed himself during some weeks. After this he set out on horseback for Geneva, then repaired to Venice, and rejoined his patron at Florence; but he was received with great coldness, and after a short stay at Rome returned first to France, and then to Jersey. Thence he passed over once more into Normandy, and remained concealed at the house of a relation during the years 1646 and 1647, without any one knowing the place of his retreat, a single female servant only excepted.

At length, thinking that the plot formed by the Duke de Beaufort was entirely forgotten, he married Mademoiselle Martinville in 1648, purchased the estate of Boscferei, near to Elbeuf, and was about to reside there, when he learned that his friend had escaped from Vincennes. On this he prepared to rejoin the duke de Beaufort; but was coolly requested by that nobleman to return home—and the troubles which had originated at Paris, having now extended to the provinces, M. de Campion embraced the party of the duke de Longueville, who disputed the government of that portion of France, with the Count de Harcourt Lorraine. Having accepted a commission under him he advanced with a body of troops to succour Evreux, and having formally " abjured the service of the duke de Beaufort," he in 1652, obtained the command of a regiment of infantry from his new protetcor.

During the siege of Bar le Duc, our author was introduced to the cardinal Mazarin, who treated him with great distinction; and in 1653, he was present at the sieges of Chateau Porcien and Vervins.

We now come to a passage which strongly marks the superstition of the age of which we at present treat. " I had time about this period, (1653) to visit my own home, (says he) and spend a few days with my wife and children, and found my eldest daughter so handsome, so witty, and above all so intelligent, although only four years of age, that her reason appeared superior to my own. I then repaired to Sens, on purpose to establish a garrison there, after which I returned once more to my own house, and passed two months there, with every thing around me calculated to add to my satisfaction; and yet I was at the same time overwhelmed with an unaccountable degree of melancholy, which was but a warning of that extreme affliction that I was soon unhappily destined to experience. I became greatly alarmed on this occasion, knowing *that God had constantly intimated to me all my misfortunes, by dreams, presages, or internal admonitions.* On repairing to Italy, in quest of the Duke de Vendome, a *weazel* crossed my path, in the neighbourhood of Geneva, a circumstance which to me has always been the forerunner of some sinister events. On arriving at Rome, another traversed the road in the same manner, and the day before my friend Beaupuis was arrested, I was informed of that event in a dream, as I told him in the course of that very forenoon. The self same incident occurred to me at the capture of Ganseville, when a third weazel made its appearance. In fine, I experienced a similar adventure, when I went in search of the Duke of Beaufort on his escape from prison.

" I have nothing of superstition in my constitution, (he is pleased to add) but I believe God possesses so much goodness that he occasionally inclines to warn mankind of the evils which are about to befall them, either that they should be enabled to avoid them, or to let them know,

know, after they have occurred, that they are the effects of his immutable will, resolved upon from all eternity, so that being thus obliged to submit, they may not murmur against Divine Providence.

"I was exactly in the situation just described, without being prevented however, from diverting myself in appearance, with my wife, my friends, and more especially with my daughter, when on returning one day after dining abroad with a neighbour, my mind still occupied with sinister prognostications respecting my dear little favourite, I found her in the crisis of a virulent fever! Soon after this, the small-pox broke out, for which disease a physician to whom I had sent administered the proper remedies; but on the morning of the fifth day the pustules disappeared, and my dear and beloved child died on the 10th of May, 1633.

"In the course of the next forenoon, I ordered the last duties to be performed, in the choir of my parish-church of Thuitsignol, and caused a tombstone to be cut, on which I described my grief: it was so great, that from this moment I never have enjoyed a single hour of happiness. I had conceived an idea that my child would form the consolation of my declining years, and I had begun to associate her so completely in all things with myself, that I thought it was bereaving my daughter of her due, to take pleasure in any event of which she could not partake."

After this, M. de Campion repaired to the army, and proposed in vain to the Duke de Longueville, to disband his regiment; he then served in Picardy, under the orders of Marshal de Turenne, and was taken ill; notwithstanding this, he found means to be present at the siege of Mouson, where he distinguished himself. He also assisted during an engagement when the Marechal d'Aumont, having obtained the advantage over a Spanish general, caned him after he had become his prisoner, under pretence that he himself had been treated in the same manner by the enemy!

Soon after this, the regiment of Longueville was sent into winter quarters at Rheims, and twenty companies of it were disbanded. In 1654-5, our author retired from the service to his estate at Boscferei, at the age of forty-one, having been born in 1613.

We shall finish this article with a quotation from the conclusion of the volume now before us:

"After this period, I attended to nothing except my own affairs, and those of my friends, when they were pleased to crave my assistance. Notwithstanding my efforts to live on good terms with my neighbours, I have had some differences with them, relative to the quartering of troops, and hunting, but without ever overstepping the bounds of reason or of justice, at the same time conducting myself with firmness in regard to those who pretended by their estates, their places, or other intrinsic advantages, to affect a superiority over me, having always taken precedence of such, whether counts or burgesses, and insisted that my wife should follow my example. In respect to gentlemen in general, I have ever treated them with every imaginable degree of politeness; for, as I have considered none of that rank my superior, so I myself would never treat any such as my inferiors.

"The only uneasiness experienced by me during my retirement, proceeded from the ill health of my wife, and the disproportion of my fortune to the number of my children. I could not find in my heart, however, to diminish the number of our domestics, or to change the manner in which we lived; and the bare possibility of being one day reduced in point of circumstances, although that never has occurred, makes me pass many uneasy hours.

"On the 2d of November, 1653, I was exposed to great danger, by the rashness of a servant, who wounded the commandant of a troop of cavalry, while pillaging the cottage of a neighbour. In 1659, my wife being once more pregnant, was seized with a pleurisy, and was soon after delivered of a daughter: both mother and child died upon the occasion, and I was so afflicted with my loss, that my situation became truly pitiable. Being unable to remain in a house that recalled so many losses to my memory, I repaired to Couches where I resided until the summer of 1660, when perceiving that my afflictions were every where equally great, I returned to Boscferei with my children. I lived there, sad and mournful, without any other consolation than the annual celebration of the death of my dearly beloved spouse, at Thuitsignol, and in my chapel of Boscferei. I have caused two tombs to be erected, close to each other, in the choir of the parish-church of Thuitsignol, near to my own pew, one over the spot where reposes the remains of the best, most cherished, and most regretted of wives; the

the other is destined for myself, and I have already caused an epitaph to be engraved, which only wants the day and year of my death to render it complete."

The afflictions of M. de Campion having rendered life insupportable, he died May 11, 1663, at the age of fifty-one years and three months.

"Essai sur la Vie du Grand Condé, par Louis Joseph de Bourbon Condé, son quatrieme descendant."—An Essay on the Life of the Great Condé, by Louis Joseph de Bourbon Condé, the fourth in descent from him.

"A travers mille feux, je vois Condé paraitre
Tour à tour la terreur et l'appui de son maitre."

Notwithstanding the many Lives that have already appeared of Condé, one of his great-grandsons, about forty years since, undertook to write a new memoir concerning this celebrated man. His own archives presented the most authentic sources of information, and as to the authenticity of the manuscript itself, the Editor asserts, that he possesses two copies, one of them with marginal notes, in the hand-writing of Louis XV.

Louis de Bourbon, the second of that name, at first Duke d'Enghien, and then Prince de Condé, was born at Paris on the 7th of September, 1621. It is greatly to be regretted, that history has not been more successful in collecting the occurrences of his infancy; as we know not whether any traits of the future hero were developed at an early period of life. He was educated under the title of the Duc d'Enghien, at Bourges, where his father at that time lived, and where the Jesuits of that city had a college.

The only distinction paid to him above that of the same class, was, that he sat in an arm chair. The facility with which he learned his task, and the quickness of his progress, discovered a mind and talents well adapted to study. At eight years of age, we are told, he was acquainted with Latin; at eleven he composed a treatise on rhetoric, and sustained his thesis in philosophy with great success.

On leaving Bourges, to pass a few of the summer months at the castle of Montrond, which appertained to his father, the latter enjoined him never to write in any other language but Latin. As he seemed to have taken too great a liking at this period to the chace, the Prince of Condé, fearing lest this passion should avert his mind from his studies, transmitted him orders to send away his dogs. He obeyed next morning, and, in a letter addressed to his parent, frankly acknowledged that he had followed this amusement with too much ardour.

The Duke d'Enghien having repaired to Burgundy during the siege of Dole, which had been undertaken under the conduct of the Prince de Condé, he on this occasion appears, for the first time, to have conceived an attachment for war.

"How I long (says his highness) to repair to your camp, in order to attend on your person, and participate in your cares. I read with pleasure the heroic actions of our kings in history; and on beholding such admirable examples, I feel a holy ambition to imitate them: but it is not present sufficient to be a boy, and to desire, and to possess no other will but your's."

The Duke d'Enghien, we are told, was introduced into the world "at the birth of Louis XIV. and the commencement of the epoch which that monarch created."* He was received with all the distinction which an amiable young man, of a noble figure, and elevated rank, ever inspires. But he was extremely mortified from his first appearance at court, on account of the astonishing power enjoyed by Richelieu, the splendour which surrounded him, and the unexampled degree of pomp, which this minister dared to affect, even in the sight of his sovereign. It generally became necessary for his father to issue a written order before he could be prevailed on to visit the prelate, and at seventeen years of age this was the greatest proof that he could give of his obedience.

The princess his mother deemed it dangerous for her son to be unceasingly occupied with a sight of that despotism, which appeared so revolting to his youthful and haughty mind. She endeavoured, therefore, to turn his attention from what was passing at court by assembling around her the most illustrious and select society; and she also conducted him to the *hôtel de Rambouillet*, where at that period were collected the highest orders of the nobility of both sexes, together with the most enlightened men of letters. The young prince conducted himself on these occasions with the greatest propriety, and a taste for the arts and sci-

* In 1638.

ences

ences seemed to be the first step towards his glory, as it was destined, indeed, to be one day the term, and the recompence of all his labours."

In 1639, the prince of Condé sent his son to command in Burgundy, and he made his first campaign under the inspection of the Marshal de la Meilleraye. On his return (on the 11th of February, 1641,) he, at his father's express request, was married to Claire Clement de Maillé Breze, niece to the cardinal-minister, whom he so much detested.

After this, he performed prodigies of valour, at the sieges of Collioure, Perpignan, and Salces. On his way home he passed through Lyons, and neglected to visit the archbishop of that city, who was the brother of Richelieu. "The imperious minister immediately complained to the Prince de Condé, and insisted that he should send his son back again, for the sole purpose of repairing an omission which was so displeasing to him. The cardinal was at once powerful and implacable; the prince idolized his son: nature spoke on this occasion, and pride was forced to be silent."

On the demise of Richlieu, soon after, the house of Condé immediately reclaimed its birth right, and insisted, at the same time, that the princes of the blood royal should enjoy that precedency over cardinals, which had been denied them during the life of his eminence. Louis XIII. immediately declared the Prince de Condé the head of his council, and at the same time conferrred on the Duke d'Enghien the command of the army which was destined to cover Champagne and Picardy. While marching to the succour of Rocroi, his highness learned that the king was no more, and there were not wanting some who advised him to abandon the defence of the frontiers, in order to march to Paris immediately with his army, that he might there regulate the regency according to his own inclinations. Rejecting such a perfidious advice, he hastened to relieve a town besieged by the enemy. After achieving this, he obtained the Marechal de l'Hôpital's consent to give battle, and the Spaniards were vanquished at Rocroi.

"On this occasion the Duke d'Enghien fell on his knees at the head of his army, in order to return thanks to the God of Battles, for the victory which he had just gained. He then embraced all his generals, paying them at the same time many compliments, and also promising recompences of a more substantial nature. During this famous action, which cost only 2000 men to France, the Spaniards lost more than 16000, twenty-one pieces of artillery, 300 standards, and a great number of officers, among whom was the brave Count Fuentès, whose cool valour had nearly proved so fatal to France, and who expired by the side of the litter on which he had been carried."

The next exploit was the siege of Thionville, captured in 1643, and which rendered the conqueror master of the Moselle; after this, he returned to Paris, where he was received with an uncommon degree of distinction.

In 1644, the duke commanded a body of troops in the country of Luxemburg, and projected the siege of Treves, but this measure was rejected by the court, from which he received orders to march to the banks of the Rhine, and join the army commanded by M. de Turenne. At Fribourg, they attacked General Merci in conjunction, and it was on this occasion, that the duke, dismounting from his horse, and placing himself at the head of the regiment of Conti, advanced towards the entrenchments of the enemy, into which he threw his *baton* or staff of office, which proved the signal of victory. A new action took place the next day, and the success would have been still more complete, had it not been for the precipitation of d'Espénan, one of the generals under his command: Merci, however thought proper to retire, and was closely pursued during his retreat.

On his return to court, the duke performed actions of another kind, less brilliant indeed, but assuredly no less meritorious. The Count de Chabot loved Mademoiselle de Rohan, and was beloved by her in return; their union, however, experienced some difficulties, which were entirely removed by our young hero, who obtained for him the rank of duke and peer. The Chancellor Seguier was irritated because the Marchioness de Coislin, his daughter, had espoused M. de Laval, without asking his leave: the duke took it upon himself to appense the offended parent, and succeeded. The Duke de Chatillon was enamoured with Mademoiselle de Bouteville, and wished to marry her: the young D'Enghien, on this occasion, sacrificed his own passion in behalf of his friend, and not only brought about an alliance, but scrupulously respected those ties which he himself had formed.

In 1646, Cardinal Mazarin conferred on the Duke d'Enghien the command of the

the army of Italy; but as his father objected to such a distant expedition, Prince Thomas of Savoy was sent thither in his place. He then offered of his own accord, to serve under Gaston, Duke of Orleans, in Flanders, and make head against the Duke de Lorraine in the field, while the commander in chief laid siege to Tournay.

Soon after this, he invested Dunkirk, and the Marquis de Leede with the garrison was at length prevailed upon to surrender, on condition that they should enjoy all the honours of war. Amidst this career of victory, he lost his father, Henry de Bourbon, third Prince of Condé, on the 25th of December, and on his death succeeded to the titles of first prince of the blood, chief of the council of regency, grand master of France, and governor of the provinces of Burgundy and Berry. Immediately after this, he called himself, and was known by the appellation of, M. le Prince.

In 1647, he placed himself at the head of the army of Catalonia; but on his arrival at Barcelona, he found it destitute of artillery, money, and magazines. On the 27th of May, Condé opened the trenches before Lerida, "to the sound of violins," but the obstinate defence made by André-Brilt obliged him soon after to raise the siege.

On his return to court, he expressed his discontent to the cardinal, who in his turn renewed his protestations of devotion and respect, and at the same time made him an offer of the command of whatever army he might please to choose.

In 1648, commenced those disturbances, which are known in history by the title of "the war of the Fronde." We are here told, "that the injustice of Cardinal Mazarin, added to the vexatious conduct of the superintendant Emery, his creature, in a short time, produced an universal spirit of discontent. The people groaned under excesses and imposts; the parliament became agitated; the grandees murmured; intrigues of every kind augmented; the *Fronde* was formed; the famous *arrêt* of union was agreed on; the prime minister began to be afraid, he displayed his weakness and was more closely pressed than ever; the heads of all got warm; the flame extended on every side, and at length became general."

Meanwhile, the prince repaired to Picardy, at the head of an army consisting of 30,000 men, determined to commence the campaign with the siege of Ypres, which was forced to surrender notwithstanding the appearance of the archduke. On this he engaged that general on the plain of Lens, and after reminding his soldiers of the actions at Rocroi, Fribourg, and Nordlinguen, obtained a signal and decisive victory, with the loss of only 500 men. On the other hand, according to the account before us, the enemy lost 10,000 soldiers, 800 officers, 120 pair of colours, 38 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage.

"It would appear (says his descendant), to have been reserved for the good fortune of the Great Condé, not only to conquer, but even to destroy the most formidable enemy of France; to annihilate in less than two hours an army; and save an empire: such was the triumph of this hero.

"This decisive and unexpected success, (adds he) seemed calculated to ensure the conquest of the Low Countries; but so great was the fermentation within the kingdom, that the queen sent orders to the prince to terminate the campaign immediately. Before he obeyed, however, it was determined to obtain possession of Furnes, and the Marshal de Rantzou was accordingly entrusted with the siege of that place. But he not acquitting himself to the satisfaction of the prince, his highness himself repaired thither, and, while in the trenches received a musket ball, which luckily, produced no more than a slight contusion in the hip. His presence, however, decided the fate of the town, for it immediately surrendered; on which he set off for court.

"Services so important deserved a distinguished return. The queen therefore by, letters patent, dated in December 1648, conferred, in the most honourable manner, the sovereignty of the county of Clermontois, to be enjoyed by him and his successors, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto; a species of recompence equally worthy of the achievements of a great general, and the gratitude of a great king."

On his return to the capital, the Prince of Condé was courted by all parties; but he appeared determined from the very beginning to appertain to neither of the factions. On the contrary, he declared himself as mediator, between the queen and the *Fronde*, and actually persuaded her majesty to negociate with the parliament, and issue the famous declaration, which appeared for a moment to appease all the troubles in the state.

Notwithstanding his original intentions

to

to remain neutral, Condé was at length prevailed on to side with the court. On this occasion, he was pleased to say, "I am called Louis de Bourbon, and will not on any account allow the crown to totter." The queen, on her part, employed both prayers and tears, while the young monarch embracing him in the most flattering manner, commended to his guardianship the safety of the state and his own person."

Conde having been thus gained, proposed to march an army to the gates of the capital, to seize the arsenal, to place batteries opposite the principal streets, and in this state of affairs, to summon the chiefs of the *Fronde* to leave the city. Le Tellier, on the other hand, recommended a blockade; and the queen having adopted his plan, the prince was entrusted with the command of 7 or 8000 men, destitute of money and magazines, with whom, during the depth of winter, it was expected that he should oblige the metropolis to submit. This scheme however, did not wholly succeed; for the Prince de Conti, who belonged to the opposite party, was declared generalissimo, and the Parisians were also supported in their revolt by the Duke de Longueville, governor of Normandy, and several other persons of distinction.

The court being at the same time greatly alarmed by the approach of the Spaniards, whose aid had been solicited by the Coadjutor, Cardinal Retz, the threats of the Duke de la Feuouille, and the defection of Turenne, the mediation of Conde was invoked, and the treaty of St. Germaine signed by all parties, in consequence of which the *Fronde* was to the full as dangerous, and the minister as powerful as before. The prince, however, seized this opportunity to re-establish his popularity with the Parisians, and he accordingly repaired to the capital for that purpose.

Meanwhile a plot was hatching against his own liberty, on the part of the queen and the cardinal, and on the 18th of January 1650, he was arrested at the Palais Royal by the captain of his majesty's guards, at the very moment he had repaired thither to take his seat at the council-board. On hearing the order repeated, his highness immediately exclaimed, "What a return for all my services!" And on being conducted through a double line of troops, he observed, "This, my friends, is not the battle of Lens!" During his journey to the castle of Vincennes, the carriage broke down, and Condé would have escaped, had he not been overtaken by one of the guards, who, putting a pistol to his breast, obliged him to return.

On his arrival at the place of destination, his highness found the Prince de Conti also in confinement, who, drawing his sole resource from devotion, earnestly entreated the perusal of a very pious book, entitled, "*The Imitation de Jesus Christ.*" Condé, on the other hand, being rather occupied by the present than the future, exclaimed, that he was far more anxious for "*L'Imitation de M. de Beaufort*[*]." The Duke d'Enghien, his son, repaired to the parliament some time afterwards; and when his mother, with tears in her eyes, had presented a petition in favour of her husband, he looked around and said, "Be a father to me, gentlemen, for Mazarin has bereaved me of my own." Next day an arrêt was passed in favour of the prince.

The consort of Condé, not content with this, incited the inhabitants of several towns to declare in favour of him, and even placed herself at the head of a body of troops. He was informed of this by his surgeon, while employed in watering a few pinks that he was permitted to cultivate: on which, struck with the singularity of his destiny, without desisting from his labours, he replied, "Could you ever have thought, my friend, that I should be tending my garden, while my wife was making war?"

Soon after this the Cardinal was hung in effigy by the Parisians, and the parliament passed an edict against him, by which he was commanded to leave the kingdom. Instead of obeying, the minister flew to Havre, whither the princes had been transferred for safety, and, ordering the gates of the prison to be thrown open, fell on his knees and kissed the boot of the great Condé!

"M. le Prince," says his descendant, "now at the height of human grandeur, cherished by the noblesse, beloved by the parliament, supported by the *Fronde*, adored by the people, and dreaded by the court, felt the full extent of his authority, and yet did not abuse it. Mazarin, on the contrary, detested, banished, ridiculed, and abhorred by the nation, still preserved his power, notwithstanding his absence, and from the sink of that opprobium with which he was

[*] The Duke de Beaufort, a little before this, had found means to escape from the castle of Vincennes.

entered,

covered, dared to form the audacious project of elevating himself, by the force of intrigue, on the ruins of that hero who had overwhelmed him under the weight of his virtues."

Soon after this her majesty once more issued orders for his arrest, but he had the good fortune to escape from that prison, into which, as he himself frankly avowed to the celebrated Bossuet, "he had entered the most innocent and retired from the most culpable of men." From this moment Condé seems to have considered himself at liberty to wage war against the court, and he accordingly sent Sillery to Brussels, on purpose to solicit the assistance of the Spaniards. Nearly at the same time, he was offered the throne of Naples, by the people, which he refused, as well as the crown of Poland, which also was tendered him in the sequel.

Having repaired immediately to Bourdeaux, the prince raised a body of from ten to twelve thousand troops, while M. de Conti produced a revolt in Berry and the Bourbonnois; but De Bouillon and Turenne, notwithstanding their promise, refused to declare in his favour. On this Mazarin re-entered France, and that very parliament which had set a price on his head, declared Condé, his enemy, guilty of treason, although he had only taken up arms to prevent the return of this odious minister.

In 1653, his highness repaired to Brussels, for the express purpose of soliciting succours in person. On this occasion the archduke insisted on precedency, but Condé threatened to leave the Spanish dominions unless he was treated with due respect. In the month of June he entered Picardy, at the head of 27,000 combatants, nearly at the same time that his rival Turenne penetrated into Champagne with the French army. His allies, however, whose interest it was to produce and to continue the miseries of civil war, would not join in any efficient measures; and the action at Rocroi was accordingly the only decisive victory gained by him. "The title of generalissimo, conferred on Condé by his Catholic majesty, appears to have given an air of feebleness to the whole of his conduct. According to some, from the moment he assumed the command, he ought not to have yielded to any one, but, on the contrary, punished whosoever dared to disobey him. Such, however, is usually the fate of a rebel, who surrenders himself to the enemies of his country: he renounces the duties of a subject, to impose on himself the yoke of a slave."

At this period, we are told, "Charles II. of England, dethroned by Cromwell, sought a retreat in the Low Countries; and Condé, who never measured his esteem by the caprices of fortune, obliged the Spaniards, by his example, to pay him the greatest respect."

While his army was encamped in the vicinity of Dunkirk, the prince fell sick, and was supposed to be in the most imminent danger. On this, the queen sent the physician Guénaut to his assistance; and even Mazarin himself thought it becoming to feign a sorrow which he did not feel. His convalescence, we are told, was equally grateful to the French and their enemies; a circumstance perhaps unexampled in history.

At length, after a civil war of considerable duration, Don Louis de Haro, the Spanish ambassador, insisted, during the famous conferences with Mazarin, in the *Ile des Faisans*, that M. le Prince should be re-established in all his honours, estates, employments, governments, &c. that he should receive a million of crowns from Spain, in addition to the five millions paid under the name of subsidies; and that all his friends should be restored and indemnified.

On this he left Brussels, in 1660, re-entered France, embraced Mazarin near Aix, who had advanced two leagues to receive him, and then fell at the feet of Louis XIV. who assured him that every thing was forgotten. In order, however, that he might cease to be dangerous to the state, the troops who had fought so bravely under his command were sent to the assistance of the republic of Venice.

On the death of the cardinal, which occurred not long after, Condé determined to retire from court, for the express purpose of superintending the education of his son. Nearly at the same time (1664) he received 400,000 crowns from Spain, which he caused to be distributed among his friends, although he himself at that very moment was in great need of money. In 1665, he married the Duke d'Enghien to the Princess Palatine, Anne of Bavaria, on which he repaired to Chantilly, and spent his life tranquilly, surrounded by many of the great men of the age of Louis XIV.

In 1667, he sent his son to the army, then commanded by Turenne; and he himself, in 1668, was persuaded by the king to take the field also. On his appearance, Dole capitulated,

capitulated, and the whole of Franche Comté was obliged to submit.

In 1671, Condé separated from his consort, whom he had never loved. She was the niece of Cardinal de Richelieu, a man ever detested by him; but he ought to have recollected that she had been faithful to him amidst his misfortunes.

About the same time he was consulted by Louis XIV. on the best manner of depriving the Dutch of their commerce, to which he replied, "I know but one way, sire, and that is, to conquer Holland." War was accordingly declared, and his majesty immediately placed himself at the head of 110,000 men; being accompanied at the same time by the Prince, the Duke d'Enghien, and Turenne. On this occasion, a distinguished place was assigned in the camp to Condé; and when he complained of this to the king, Louis observed, "that he considered him the general in chief, and was anxious that all due honours should be paid to his highness."

As the prince was of opinion that his majesty had formerly failed in his attempt to conquer Flanders by dividing his forces, it was now determined to attack Holland with the whole of the French army; but there was a difference of opinion as to the mode; for Condé was inclined to proceed by the Meuse, while the king, by the advice of Turenne, preferred the Lower Rhine. It was on this occasion that Louis XIV. by the advice of the prince, crossed the Rhine with his army, an event celebrated at that period by means of pictures, medals, and prints, but which in our day has ceased to be considered as in the least important.

The hero of France, during an action with the Dutch, received a wound in the hand, in consequence of which he repaired to Emmerick, whence he sent word to his majesty that Amsterdam was the place against which all his efforts ought to be directed. "But the excessive prudence of another great man decided otherwise; and Louis XIV. was generally blamed on this occasion, for not having preferred the *fire* of Condé to the *lead* of Turenne.

The issue of this irruption into the United Provinces is well known, and it required no small share of skill and perseverance on the part of Luxembourg, to be able to bring back the French army in safety.

In 1673, the prince again took the field; and being detained some time at Utrecht, where all the learned men of Holland were then assembled, by a fit of the gout, he eagerly sought their society, of which he never tired; and his genius and his knowledge produced that equality which his rank seemed to exclude. This hero was fully convinced that "the conversation of men of letters powerfully contributes to charm all ages and all ranks of life; that it forms infancy, enlightens youth, diverts manhood, consoles old age, and only affrights fools."

Although Condé appears at this period of his life not to have been very religious, yet he gave orders for public prayers, in which the success of his majesty's arms was invoked. The Catholics in the United Provinces appear to have been highly gratified with this measure; but it is frankly allowed, that the Protestants were better citizens and better patriots. "Their enthusiasm," we are told, "reanimated the courage of their chiefs, laid open the treasures of the rich, incited the labours of the poor, and added to the valour and the industry of all. Forts were elevated on every side, the dykes were cut, the country was laid under water; in fine, devastation, the usual companion of slavery and of death, became for this once the pledge of life and the guarantee of liberty. After having exhausted every human precaution, these heretics also dared to implore the assistance and succour of the Divinity; they elevated their profane but supplinut hands towards heaven; they opposed fervour to regularity; and the least orthodox vows appeared to be the only ones attended to by the Supreme Being, who in his goodness undoubtedly attends rather to the necessities than the opinions of mankind."

At length, in 1676, the health of Condé obliged him to think in earnest of retreat, and "after thirty-five years of glory and success, he besought the king to bestow the command of the army on his son, who was then thirty-three years of age."

He returned, however, from Chantilly, on the marriage of the Prince of Conti with Mademoiselle de Blois. Previously to this he had been very simple and even very negligent in point of dress, but he now appeared in court, to the astonishment of every one, with his upper lip shaved, and his sword and clothes adorned with diamonds. On his return home, he began to embellish his noble residence, and at the same time kept up an acquaintance

quaintance with the greatest men of his time; in short, all who were illustrious among the magistrates, generals, men of letters, and artists of that day.

"The hero corresponded or conversed with Crequy, Luxembourg, and Chamilly; the statesman, with d'Estrade, Barillon, Polignac; the Prince, with Boucherat, and Lamoignon; the connoisseur, with Mansard, Le Notre, and Colbert; the man of eloquence, with Bossuet and Bourdaloue; the philosopher, with La Bruyere, and La Rochefaucauld; the man of letters, with Boileau, Racine, Santeuil La Fare, Mademoiselle de Scudery, and Madame de la Fayette."

Condé had hitherto paid little attention to his religious duties; "but the conversion of the Princess Palatine, the edifying death of the Prince de Conti, and still more, of his own sister, the Duchess de Longueville, effected greater wonders in a single moment than forty years of search and examination."

Having learned from one of his physicians that he could not expect to live longer than a few days, he occupied his whole attention with his duties as a parent and a christian. Father Deschamps acted on this occasion as his confessor, and that jesuit required of him "that he should make a public reparation for the scandal that he had occasioned."

After taking leave of his family and domestics, the great Condé expired, on Monday, December 11, 1686, at seven o'clock in the morning. On receiving intelligence of this event, Louis XIV. exclaimed, "I have then lost the greatest man in my whole dominions!" The corpse was carried without pomp to Valery, where it was interred with that of his ancestors; but his heart was deposited in the church belonging to the Jesuits, in the Rue St. Antoine. A funeral service was performed at Notre Dame, on which occasion Bossuet pronounced one of his most celebrated orations.

MISCELLANIES.

"Copies des Lettres et Pièces écrites au Général en Chef de l'Armée d'Haïti."—Copies of Letters and Writings addressed to the General in Chief of the Army of Haïti; printed at St. Domingo in 1806 and 1807.

The war in Europe has long since extended itself to the West Indies, and St. Domingo at this period appertains to a new class of men, the majority of whom were formerly mere slaves, *adstricti glebæ*, like the bulk of the people of England at a remote period of our history. After having driven out the French colonists, and overcome such of the regular troops as did not succumb under the diseases of a tropical climate, the chiefs at length contended among themselves for superiority, and a new civil war commenced, which at this moment is not wholly terminated.

The first letter, now before us, is dated from l'Anse-à-Veau, October 12, 1806, and is addressed by Etienne Gerin, minister at war, and a general of division, to the general in chief of the army of Haïti. He begins by complimenting Henry Christophe, who has since assumed the title of emperor, as the legitimate successor to the government of the island. "The tyranny," says he, "exercised over the army and people of Haïti, added to the destructive genius of the present emperor (Dessalines), has produced an insurrection on the part of the people of Cayes. On the 10th of this month, Colonel Et. Mentor, the inspector-general, had his head cut off, for attempting to enforce the orders received by him, which extended to the slaughter of all the old freemen, especially those of a yellow cast. The execution of this command, first entrusted to General Moreau, was prevented by Ouagnac, a colonel of cavalry, one of our good and brave brethren; Moreau has been arrested by the people; the troops have demanded their pay, and their situation is truly pitiable."

After stating a variety of particulars relative to the soldiery, the minister at war anticipates that a stop will soon be put to cultivation; that foreign commerce will be destroyed, and that the rich will be despoiled of all their property by the most cruel confiscations; for, adds he, "twenty thousand *gourdes* a-year are not sufficient to maintain one of the imperial concubines, of which there are at least twenty in number, while the ammunition destined for actual war is expended with prodigality in insignificant salutes, and not a single barrel of maize (Indian corn) is to be found in the stores. All this occurs too at a time when there ought to be no other object in view but for us to bury ourselves under the ruins of our country, or to defend it like free men. But as to liberty, good heavens! it is a vain name here, which no one dares to pronounce openly; although it be placed at the head of all our acts and declarations, it exists there alone.

"They have usurped the votes of the

generals for a constitution, the very first word of which they are ignorant of, and of which they never heard until it was published: as to the people, they detest it. If the despot of Constantinople had composed it, it could not have been more cruel: laws are in existence, and yet a recurrence is had to execution by means of muskets and bayonets during the night, and without any previous trial.

"In short, were any one to analyze the evils with which the people are oppressed, the French butchers themselves would be taught to blush! The public is shocked, and no man of sentiment can exist any longer under such a government. One can never die but once; and whoever permits himself to be debased, deserves to be so. As for me, I consent to nothing, but to recognise you for the first chief of this empire, until the happy moment shall arrive when I can have the opportunity to declare the same to you in person, and in the mean time I have the honour to be,

Your excellency's
Most humble servant and friend,
ET. GERIN."

The next letter is addressed from the chiefs of the forces of the South to the commander general of the army; and it is dated, Aux Cayes, October 13, 1806, and subscribed by Colonel Wagnac, the commandant of the first division, and also by Voltaire, Beauregard, Papalier, Vanevs, Racollié, Barret, Hocher, and Lacour." This epistle is preceded by the following motto, taken from a celebrated French author:

"Ils sont donc connus, ces secrets pleins d'horreurs!"

It is here intimated again, that Moreau, who had received written orders to exterminate all the unhappy class of *ci-devant* freemen of every colour, without distinction, was arrested. Dessalines is at the same time accused of having united to his own property the estates held by others in consequence of the most authentic titles; and of having levied money against the law. Henry Christophe is saluted as the general in chief, and vows are offered up on the part of the subscribers, who offer lives and fortunes, &c. that he may triumph over the emperor, with whom they expect he is now about to engage.

The third disparch is dated at Port au Prince, October 18, 1806, and is addressed to the new commander in chief, by Gerin, who designates himself the minister of war and the marine.

"A multitude of arbitrary acts, (says he) a reign of terror, injustice of every kind, added to a government, the end and aim of which was destruction and a total subversion of every thing, made it necessary that you should succeed to a tyrant, and make us forget, by means of your virtues and your talents, the excesses of our late Nero." He then intimates that the people had risen in a body, and that Dessalines had perished.

A letter from the celebrated Petion to his future rival, closes the correspondence. It is dated Port-au-Prince, October 16, 1806, and is addressed from Petion, general of division, and commander in chief of the second division of the west, to his excellency the general in chief of the army of Haïti, Henry Christophe.

"GENERAL,

"Escaped from that destruction, which the agents of an ungrateful and barbarous government had meditated against the inhabitants of this country, we have thought fit to confide the means of our restoration to a man, who in consequence of the personal dangers he has encountered, as well as his experience, may be enabled once more to introduce happiness among us. When abusing our patience, he forced us against our will, to cover his head with a diadem, we had reason to expect that on attaining the height of power and grandeur, he would have recollected that the edifice of his authority was but the work of our hands, and the price of our courage.

"Even he himself appeared to be penetrated with these sentiments, and we hoped that, sheltered by the laws, we should have enjoyed in peace the fruit of all those sacrifices, which we have unceasingly made. But what, general, was the result? Scarcely did he perceive his authority strengthened, when he forgot all his duties, and to the scorn of the sacred laws of a free people, he imagined there was no other real enjoyment, than that which springs from the exercise of the most despotic power, and the most outrageous tyranny.

"Our hearts have long sighed, on account of this state of affairs, and we for a while only employed submission and docility to bring him back to those principles of justice and moderation, with which he had promised to govern us.

"His last journey into the southern district, at length, however, fully developed his projects, even in the eyes of those who

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did not see them distinctly before, and fully proved to all, that there remained no other means of preservation either in respect to ourselves, or with a view to the external enemy, than to rise in a body, if we wished to avoid approaching destruction. This spontaneous movement, the offspring of our oppressed bosoms, has produced an effect to the full as prompt as lightning.

"In a few days, the two divisions of the South were under arms; nothing could stop such an irruption, because it was a movement equally just and sacred, proceeding from the rights of citizens, violated with impunity.

"We have joined our arms with those of our brethren of the South. Penetrated with the same sentiments as they, our united forces advanced to Port-au-Prince, in the most admirable order, preserving an exact discipline, and with a due respect to property, so that the labours of agriculture were not stopped for a single moment, nor a drop of blood spilt.

"That Providence which is infinite in its decrees, has been pleased to manifest itself in so just a cause, by conducting our oppressor to the fate which awaited him; and he has found the chastisement of his crimes, at the foot of the ramparts of a city, which he had marched to with his forces, in order to *flout* it with the blood of his equals. In short, to make use of his last expressions, ("il voulait régner dans le sang") he wished to reign in blood!

"We should not have concluded our work, General, if we had not been penetrated with the recollection, that there existed a chief calculated to command the army, with all that latitude of power, of which until now he had only the appearance.

"It is in the name of the whole of this army, always faithful, obedient, and well disciplined, that we beseech you, General, to assume the reins of government, and enable us to enjoy the plenitude of our rights, and of that liberty for which we have so long combated, and at the same time to become the depositary of those laws, which we have sworn to obey, because they are just.

"I have the honour to salute you, with a respectful attachment,

"PETION."

The next paper, which has for its title, "Resistance à l'Oppression," appears to be a justificatory declaration in behalf of the insurgents. It is stated, that a frightful tyranny, long exercised alike over the people and the army, had at length exasperated all, and induced them "to erect a mound against the torrent of devastation which menaced them."

"Every thing," it is added, "seemed to announce, that we were about to behold the renewal of those scenes of horror and proscription, those *dungeons, those gibbets, those funeral piles, those drownings*, of which we were the sad and unfortunate victims, under the iniquitous government of Rochambeau, of Darbois, of Ferrand, of Berger, &c. &c.

"In addition to the crime of despoiling many great proprietors, who had been thirty years in possession of their lands, but whose titles had been lost during the late commotions, the emperor was accustomed, in conformity to the example of the former government, to seize on the possessions of the little proprietors, and without regard to age or sex send them away from their homes: if particular considerations, or the general interest, could authorise such a measure" it is added, "would it not have been just to have granted an indemnification?"

"Commerce, at once the source of abundance and prosperity in states, languished under this stupid man, and experienced an apathy, arising solely from his vexatious and unjust conduct in respect to foreigners. Cargoes carried off by violence, and agreements violated as soon as contracted, repulsed vessels of every kind from our shores; the assassination of Thomas Thuat, an English merchant, respected in this country on account of his long residence, his irreproachable conduct, and the benefits by him conferred, has excited universal indignation. And for what cause was he murdered? Thomas Thuat was rich—this was his only crime! The Haïtain merchants themselves were not treated better; the very advantages seemingly conferred on them, were bestowed with a view to the profit which could be derived from those privileges."

Towards the conclusion we meet with a document, entitled "Relation de la Campagne Haïtienne contre la Tyrannie," from which we learn that the insurrection was general both on the part of the citizens and soldiery, and that the conflict lasted from the 13th to the 17th of October. We are assured, that Dessalines rushed on his destruction, without the least anticipation of his fate, which gives occasion to the remark; (Les Tyrans ont beaucoup de Flatteurs, et pas un vrai ami), that tyrants have many flatterers

terers but never a real friend. A few only were wounded on the side of the insurgents, and but one killed.

On the 18th *Te Deum* was chaunted, "to celebrate this memorable day, which beheld the downfall of tyranny, and the birth of liberty."

The interesting pamphlet now before us, concludes with two letters from Henry Christophe, the present emperor, dated from his head quarters at Milot, one addressed to the minister at war, and the other to general Petion, professing that he was wholly *devoid of ambition*, and induced by the love of his fellow citizens alone, to undertake the burden imposed upon him by his duty, &c. The whole concludes with a paper, signed by a number of inhabitants both civil and military, declaring that they are willing that Christophe should be their new chief. It is evident, however, that their acquiescence is always qualified, and that they look forward to a constitution, which is to limit the authority, and regulate the conduct of the first magistrate.

"Libertè et Independance! Etat de Haïti:" — Liberty and Independence! The State of Hayti. This is the only title page to the new constitution of the island formerly known in succession, by the names of Hispaniola and St. Domingo.

The first article, dated at the Cape, Feb. 25, 1807, Fourth Year of Liberty, consists of a law, by which the seal of the President is to be affixed to all acts, until a great seal has been made for the state. It is signed by "Paul Romain Doyen, witnessed by Mugny, Secretary, and countersigned by Henry Christophe, president and generalissimo of the forces by land and sea, at the palace of Cape Town, Feb. 26, 1807."

The next article is the copy of a law, which fixes the division of the territory of Haïti, which is made to consist:

1. Of the Island of Haïti.

2. Of the little islands dependent on it, to wit, Samara, La Tortue, La Gonave, l'Isle à Vache, les Cayemites, la Saone, and the adjacent islets.

The whole is divided into five provinces, viz.

1. The province of the North, comprehending the parishes du Mole, de Bombarde, de Jean-Jabel, &c.

2. The province of the West, including the parishes des Gonaives, le Gros Morne, Terre Neuve, Jacmel, le Petit & Grand Goave.

3. The province of the South, comprehending St. Louis, Cavaillon, Les Cayes, Tiburon, &c.

4. The province of Cibao, is composed of the parishes of St. Yago, Porte Plate, La Vega, Samana, &c.

And 5, the province of Ozama, is formed of the parishes of Savannah la Mar, San Lorengo, Santa Roza, San Gregorio de los Ingenios, Bari, Azua, and San Juan de la Maguana.

The next law, appertains to the pay of the several rank of officers.

GRAND STAFF.	Livres.
A lieutenant-general is to have	35,000 per Ann.
A marechal de camp	25,000
A brigadier	12,000
A colonel	9,000
A lieutenant-colonel	7,000
A captain	4,000
A first lieutenant	3,000
A second lieutenant	2,200
A colonel of infantry receives	8,000
A lieutanant-colonel	6,600
A captain	3,000
A first lieutenant	2,200
A second lieutenant	1,900

	f.	*s.*	*d.*
A serjeant of grenadiers	1	2	6
A corporal	0	18	0
A grenadier	0	12	6
A drummer	0	15	0

According to the law for the administration of the finances, there is to be an intendant established in every province, together with a controller, a treasurer, a director of domains, a weigh-master, and a store-keeper.

The Holy Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Religion is proclaimed; all persons, whatever may be their own particular faith, are ordered to respect the worship prescribed by the state, and sunday is the only day of repose for all the citizens, except the feast of the Annunciation, Christmas Day, the Assumption, &c. Neither public worship, nor any religious ceremony, except the administration of the sacrament to the sick, can take place before the rising or after the setting of the sun. No order, decree, or ecclesiastical law, although relating to matters purely spiritual, can be executed without the consent of the President and Generalissimo.

All the authorities both civil and military are to assist regularly at public worship, and the schoolmasters and mistresses are to conduct their scholars thither.

Military honnurs, are to be rendered to the Holy Sacrament; the rectors and vicars are to be appointed by the President and Generalissimo, and the Apostolic Prefect: they alone are to preach the holy catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, or administer the sacraments, within their own parishes.

There is to be a tribunal of peace established in every parish, composed of a judge, two assessors, and a register; but no action for more than one hundred gourds, is to be determined here, and it cannot decide finally, and without appeal, on any sum exceeding two hundred livres. The judges of the peace in every parish are to keep a register of births, marriages, and deaths.

In every arrondissement or circuit, there is to be a civil tribunal, which is to take cognizance of matters both civil and criminal; there are also to be tribunals of commerce, &c.

The act for regulating the succession of children to the property of their parents, abounds with a number of provisions, calculated for a particular state of society. As in Europe it is decreed, "that natural children cannot inherit the property of their parents as such; but they are allowed to succeed to the effects of collaterals, and may be adopted by either father or mother, or both. Children springing from an incestuous or adulterous commerce, can never be recognized.

No property is to be disposed of to any one at public auction, without the permission of the president; the cultivators are to be taken care of, during health and sickness, by the proprietor, who is to keep a scrupulous account of the profits, one fourth of which is to be delivered to them, and he is in every point of view to act as the real father of a family. None of the cultivators are to be decoyed from a plantation where they have established their residence, to any other spot, under the penalty of 200 gourds for every person so decoyed, whether male or female.

By the last law, included in this compilation, the former regulation, in consequence of which, ten per cent was levied on all sugars, cottons, and chocolate, is revoked, and the council of states on the proposition of the president and generalissimo, decree, that this duty shall be retained on coffee alone. No impost whatever is to be demanded, on the articles above enumerated, after the 1st. of July, 1807. The tax, called "quart de subvention," hitherto imposed on the property of those who farm the lands of the state, is suppressed, and they are thencefurth only to pay the sum agreed upon.

It appears that Christophe has a negative, in respect to every act; the following is the concluding *formula* adopted by him.

"We the president and generalissimo of the forces by land and sea of the State of Haiti, have sanctioned, and hereby sanction the present law; we at the same time ordain, that it shall be accompanied by the impression of the great seal of that state, and publicly executed throughout the whole extent of the territory of Haiti.

"Given at the palace of the Cape, this 21st. of June, 1807, the Fourth Year of Independence."*

"HENRY CHRISTOPHE."

As the copy of an original letter from the black emperor, may gratify many of our readers, we here subjoin a short one, to the general who now contends with him for the dominion of Haïti.

"*Au quartier général de Milot, le 23 Octobre* 1806, *l'an trois de l'independance.*

MON CAMARADE,

"Je m'empresse de répondre à votre lettre du 16 du courant, qui vient de m'être remise avec les exemplaires de la déclaration faite par les divisions du Sud et la 2ème division de l'Ouest.

"Les griefs que vous exposés contre la conduite et les actes arbitraires dont nous avons été les témoins et les tristes victimes, et qui nous plaçaient dans un état de nullité sous le regne qui vient de passer, méritent la plus grand attention pour assurer l'empire des lois dans notre pays. Les mesures que vous avez prises pour le maintien de l'ordre, dès qu'elles étaient nécessaires, sont sages; j'ai agi de même ici, en ordonnant, en ce moment, que les divisions du Nord, la première de l'Ouest, fussent payées et habillées. Faites connaître à tous nos frères d'armes de l'armée du Sud et de l'Ouest, que j'approuve la bonne conduite qu'ils ont tenus en cette circonstance, puisque l'ordre n'a pas été troublé; ce qui doit toujours etre la base de notre Constitution.

"Le choix qu'ils ont fait de moi en m'appellant à la place honorable et pénible du gouvernement, impose de grandes obligations. Personne mieux que vous, mon Camarade, ne connait mes principes et mon désintéressement pour

* The Editor is in possession of a file of the Gazettes of Haïti, which is as well printed as most of the newspapers of Europe. It consists of four pages, small quarto.

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tout espèce d'emploi; il a fallu un aussi puissant motif pour me déterminer à accepter ce fardeau énorme, avec la persuasion que j'ai, que vous concourrez, en votre particulier, à m'aider de vos lumiéres lorsque le bien public l'exigera.

"Je m'étends plus au long, par cette occasion, au général Gerin, à qui j'écris; je vous prie de vous entendre avec lui, pour maintenir le bon ordre, jusqu'à ce que les lois soient définitivement organisées; ce qui ne doit pas éprouver du retard.

"J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer avec consideration,"

"HENRY CHRISTOPHE."

"Memoires, &c."—Memoirs relative to Arts and Sciences, Medicine, &c.

The French have long been celebrated on account of their attention to anatomy, and the plates of Viscq d'Azir, physician to Louis XVI. are perhaps the most splendid that have ever appeared in any country of Europe. Florence, however, hitherto so famous as an asylum for the master-pieces of the fine arts, possessed, until very lately, a series of anatomical preparations unrivalled on account of their exquisite perfection, in point of manual skill, and, what is infinitely more desirable, their near approach and resemblance to nature. These objects were acquired in consequence of a fortunate train of circumstances: the munificence of a grand-duke, the scientific skill of the Abbé Fontana, &c. the exemplary labours of the artist Mascagni.

Laumonier, a surgeon of Rouen, in the *ci-devant* Normandy, has dedicated twenty years of his life to researches of this kind, and, with the assistance of his wife, (who is sister not only to the physician Thouret, a celebrated chemist, and author of "*Le rapport sur les Exhumations du Cimetiere des Innocens*," but also to the famous, but unfortunate advocate of the same name,) he has acquired a great reputation in France.

In consequence of this he became, some years since, a candidate for a share of the 300,000 livres, distributed annually among artists and men of letters, by the *Bureau de consultation des Arts & Metiers*, an establishment consisting of thirty members chosen by scrutiny, from among the different societies of learned men. Dessault and Hallé, two of the first surgeons in Paris, were selected to make a report on the occasion, a translation of which follows. The result was highly favourable to the artist, for the candidate not only received 6000 livres in money, a sum which forms the *maximum* of the first class of national recompences, but it was voted, that he should have a right to present himself, at the next distribution, in order to sue for a similar reward.

"Report delivered to the *Bureau de consultation des Arts and Metiers*, relative to the anatomical labours, and preparations of M. Laumonier, chief surgeon of the *Hôtel Dieu* at Rouen, by the citizens Dessault, chief surgeon of *l'Hospice d'Humanité*, and Hallé, Hygean professor to *l'Ecoles de Santé*."

"In order to appreciate the merits of the citizen Laumonier, it may be necessary to present a succinct account of what has been already accomplished in similar cases.

"After the discovery of the circulation of the blood, that of the lymphatics or absorbent vessels must be allowed to have thrown the greatest light on the animal economy. Rudbeck first ascertained them on the liver, in the same manner as Asellius had before pointed out the lacteal vessels in the mesentery. The difficulty was much greater to discover them in the spleen, the kidneys, the lungs, and the other *viscera*, and although Thomas Bartholin had ascertained some lymphatic vessels in the extremities of animals, it has only been very lately that these, as well as the rest of the absorbent system, have been successfully *demonstrated* in man.

"In short, notwithstanding the multiplied labours of anatomists, on this subject, and although the science has been enriched by the discoveries of a Cruickshank, a Hunter, and a Sheldon, a general system of demonstration was still wanting to the art, when the Academy of Sciences deemed this the proper object of a prize, which it accordingly proposed in 1786; but no attempt whatever was made to obtain it. Soon after, however, appeared the famous work of Mascagni.

"While Mascagni was intent on this subject, the citizen Laumonier was busied in the same manner. In 1775, he commenced his researches relative to the absorbent system, in fishes and birds. Encouraged by his success, he followed up his ideas, and concluded with quadrupeds and man. At length, in the month of January 1780, he exhibited the demonstration of the whole system in the hospital of Metz.

"The art of injecting the vessels, so as to render them conspicuous, and facili-

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tate the anatomist's researches, is of an ancient date, but it had been long imperfect. It is to Eustachius, Graaf, Swammerdam, and especially Ruysch, that it is indebted for the progress it has made; and were we to give credit to all that has been said, relative to the wonders effected by the latter, he must have carried it to the highest degree of perfection, if it may be termed *perfecting an art*, to conceal from mankind the means by which success has been obtained. No one, since Ruysch, has been able to resolve the problem of which he is said to have rendered himself master: that of joining to the fineness of the injections, and the preservation of the parts, all that freshness as well as suppleness, and all those appearances of life, or at least of sleep and tranquillity, which his panegyrists have attributed to him.

"The most delicate and difficult portion of the whole process, consists in the management of the lymphatic vessels. Those who begin by seizing on some particular trunk, do not succeed; a prodigious quantity of valves and sinuosities, oppose the passage of the most subtile liquids, by means of new trunks and ramifications. They must be operated upon by extremely slender instruments, and the tubes used in the injections, ought to be of an amazing minuteness. Mercury has hitherto been the sole substance that has succeeded in the hands of anatomists, and it is impossible for any one to be more successful in the management of it than M. de Laumonier.

"As to the injection of the other vessels, however easy it may be to effect in the usual manner, it is extremely difficult to obtain that degree of perfection, which can alone render the minutest vascular ramifications visible, without any alteration of their positions. The greater number of injections when carried to this point, burst the calibre, and we can then only make one induction, that the permeable canals penetrate this or that part, but the true disposition, and the just proportion of these canals are most commonly concealed. In short, it is no longer nature.

"It is necessary on these occasions, to employ a thin substance, the tenuity of which will not be affected by a great degree of heat, and in the employment of which, force is unnecessary. M. Laumonier is one of the artists who has the best fulfilled the conditions of this problem; a great number of preparations afford a sufficient proof of his skill.

"The vessels are of an uniform diameter, and not knotty; no where are the traces of effort to be discovered. Their number in the pituitary membrane, make them appear confused to the eye; but the magnifying glass exhibits them distinctly, and notwithstanding their extreme delicacy, no extravasation, or dilatation is visible; all the calibres are distinct, and the object appears to be one entire bundle, or rather network of vessels, whose fineness conceals them from the eye, and whose minuteness renders their structure still more inconceivable.

"M. Laumonier injects these vessels by means of a *cold* preparation, and his success confirms the excellence of his means, and his method.

"In anatomical subjects, the membranes generally become dry; although the vessels remain, the forms are obliterated, and the cabinet of injections presenting only imperfect traces of organization, affords but a melancholy and unfaithful idea of nature.

"The eye of the most skilful practitioner cannot recognize any thing but by the force of *abstraction*, and by replacing in idea that which has disappeared, by the side of that which remains. He sees merely because he has seen, and distinguishes merely because he has been accustomed to observe. The art of injecting the lymphatic vessels is still that in which success is the most fugitive and precarious. What ought to be done? Lay hold on Nature, and transmit to the eyes of others, by means of a faithful portrait, whatever is visible to the eye of the scientific observer. But who can do this better than the observer himself? For the modeller, even when directed by the anatomist, can only give satisfaction to the ignorant.

"M. Laumonier felt this defect. He accordingly calculated his compositions, formed, and tinged his materials, and the wax artfully coloured, under the inspection of an experienced eye, and moulded by fingers animated by intelligence, has exhibited the most various forms, and the most exact representations: in short, he has doubled our pleasures, for he has at once discovered and fixed nature. By the side of him, another *self*, no less zealous for his glory, no less skilful in following up his ideas, lends him the assistance of hands already exercised in light and delicate textures, but which have more than once forsaken the labours of Minerva for others far more austere and glorious: in short, the Madame Laumonier has assisted her husband,

husband, and several subjects have been actually finished by her.

After this, it is easily to conceive, and we may be permitted to observe, that the famous operations of the cabinet of Florence, formed under the inspection of Fontana, by the skill of Masragni and other celebrated artists, have been greatly surpassed by Laumonier; and all those who have examined the arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbent vessels, in the preparations of both, bestow the palm of superiority on the former artist.

"There is only one wish which remains to be gratified, and it is that able pupils may be educated under, and attain to the talents and knowledge of such a master. In this respect he is far from being desirous to imitate the example of Ruysch, who was jealous of, and zealous to conceal his art, not only from his contemporaries, but even from posterity.

"The Committee of Public Instruction have engaged him to construct complete systems of the absorbent vessels and nerves, for the *School of Health*. When these are finished, our country will not have any occasion to envy Florence; and the travellers who have admired the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Mascagni, will not be satisfied unless they have also examined those of Laumonier, in the cabinets of Rouen and Paris."

The following paper will serve to shew that the French have always viewed our possessions in the East Indies with a jealous eye:—

"Observations relative to the Oriental Languages, in a Commercial and Diplomatic Point of View; by LAKANAL.

"Would not the neglect of the oriental languages, which serve as the organ of diplomatic proceedings be no less than abandoning our consulships in the East, to men incapable of stipulating for the interests of the empire? Would not this break off all correspondence with distant nations? I say more—it would be to outrage humanity, which enforces it as a duty to commit the destinies of the French nation to the wisdom of negociations, as well as to the decision of the sword.

The most useful of the oriental languages may be divided into two classes: the living and the dead, comprehending the *sanskrit* and the *pakrit*, languages of Hindostan; the *zend*, pazend and *pehlvy*, languages of Persia; the Hebrew Chaldean Samaritan, Syriac, and all the other biblical languages.

"The knowledge of the latter, is indispensable for obtaining an intimate knowledge with the antiquities of Asia; but they are not to be attained, except in the bosom of tranquillity: during the agitations that inevitably accompany and follow great revolutions, every subject is accountable for every moment of his time to his country. It is not the same with the former, for it is necessary to obtain them, if we intend to negociate advantageously with the natives of Asia. On the other hand the learned will be enabled to extract from the different oriental works on astronomy, chemistry, medicine, &c. materials that will be eminently serviceable in respect to the arts and sciences.

"Let us take a geographical survey of the principal living oriental languages. The Japanese is a dialect of the Chinese, and consequently presents great difficulties; in addition to this, the natives are prohibited from teaching it to the Dutch, who are the only Europeans admitted into their country. We only possess a little Japanese vocabulary, published at Rome, by father Colindo, and a grammar and vocabulary, which are contained in vol. III. of Thunberg's Voyages.

"The Chinese presents insurmountable difficulties, notwithstanding the efforts made to obviate these by Kircher, John Webb, Bayer Fourmont, and several missionaries. Chinese literature is prodigiously rich, as may be seen from the notices contained in the fifteen volumes entitled "*Mémoires concernant les Arts & les Sciences chez les Chinois*," and by the catalogue of the numerous works in this language deposited at the Imperial Library.

"These literary treasures would have been useless to foreigners, if the *Mantchoux Tartars*, masters of China since 1644, had not erected several *tribunals of learned men*, who were solely employed in translating Chinese books into *Mantchou*; the latter language is incomparably less difficult, for it possesses an alphabet and a grammar. It is capable of supplying the place of the Chinese in commercial operations as well as in letters; it is the mother language of all the Tartar idioms made use of in the north of Asia, and we possess a *Mantchou* dictionary in 3 vols. 4to. Events have hitherto retarded the publication of some other good works destined to render the knowledge of this language popular.

"The Thibetan, which is spoken only in Thibet, but cultivated in most of the eastern and northern countries of Asia,

Asia, includes the books of *Bedda*, whose sacred impostures may be regarded as the origin of all those which at present exercise the credulity of mankind. Father Georgi published in 1772, a work entitled, *Alphabetum Thibetanum*, replete with erudition, but insufficient in respect to the attainment of this language, which, besides, cannot be of any utility in regard to our political relations.

"The *Malay*, a language originally from the peninsula of Malacca, is made use of in all the islands of the Indian ocean. Every traveller agrees as to the utility of this language in respect to commerce. The Portuguese, English, and Dutch, have published elementary books of it; it is written in Arabic characters, to which are added certain *diacritical* points, in order to give them a new value.

"The vulgar idioms of India, are the *Tamoull*, which is spoken from the coast of Onxa to cape Comorin, and at Cochin; the *Talingao*, the *Moorish*, the *Hindoostanee*; which are far sooner learned by use, then by means of masters.

"The Persian is necessary in our future transactions with the *nabobs*; but it differs from what is spoken in Persia, both in regard to the pronunciation, and the characters.

"The English East India Company, encourages the study of it, by means of large sums which it expends yearly for that purpose. This language abounds with admirable poetry; Saadi, Hhafiz, Djamy, and a multitude of other writers, have demonstrated that their nation does not yield to the Arabians, either in imagination, or fecundity: it even possesses more taste, and grace in point of style, and it is with great propriety that the Persians are termed the *French of Asia*.

"The Arabic is spread throughout all the Mussulman states, nearly the whole south of Asia, in a great part of Africa, more especially Barbary. The Arabian literature is very rich, and among other precious works, it possesses translations from Greek originals, which have never been handed down to us. There is no elementary book, either of the Arabian or Persian, in French, and yet such productions are numerous.

"The Turkish language presents but few resources for literature, but our connections with the Ottoman Porte do not permit us to neglect the study of it."

"Le ci-devant Paris:" or, "Paris as it was a few Months before the Revolution." As this is a curious article, we shall present the whole of it to our readers.

The following is a Letter from a Prussian nobleman at Paris to his friend at Berlin, written in the beginning of 1789, &c. containing an account of the men of letters residing in the former capital, the academies, the spectacles, &c. &c.

"I am at Paris—the very name is so connected with great objects, and such delightful recollections, that my ideas are confounded, and I am scarcely able to contemplate the dazzling spectacle which this superb city presents to my imagination. Since the distant period, when "four oxen paraded the indolent monarch through the streets of Paris," until the splendid age of Louis XIV. when Perrault decorated the front of the Louvre; Le Brun and Le Sueur animated the canvas; Moliere made both court and city laugh at their own expence; Boileau lashed with his satirical scourge all the bad authors of his time; La Fontaine inspired to, and obtained immortality; Racine surprised in the inmost folds of the heart the true language of the passions; Bossoet, after having dragged man along the tombs, elevated him to heaven in a car of fire; Fenelon, nourished with the milk of the ancients, squandered useful lessons on kings; or the melancholy, but profound Pascal sounded the depth of our ignorance:—from the Gothic magnificence of Dagobert, until the time when the great Condé wept at the verses of the great Corneille, and when Nature exhausted herself, as it were, in assembling men of genius around the throne of Louis, what a series of interesting personages, and memorable events, of which Paris has been at once the cradle and the theatre, the very remembrance of which animates all the street, edifices, and even the foot-paths.

"What friend of humanity can survey the statue of Henry IV. without saluting it with a tender veneration! what secret horror must not one experience while passing through the rue de la Féronnèrie, where this good king was assassinated. The Louvre, the Hotel de Bourbon, le Caveau*, and le Caffé Procope*, the spots on which great events have been acted, and where they have been celebrated, excite our sensibility, and combine the association of moral and local ideas.

* Where the men of letters and men of wit were accustomed to assemble.

"Pardon me this burst of enthusiasm. I return to you, my dear friend: you do not love politics; in the arts, you pretend not to be a connoiseur; literature alone interests you, and it is relative to it that I am now about to write to you.

"The present, is scarcely a favourable moment of literature. The French live on their past glory, in the same manner that a merchant without any money lives on his credit. Debauchery, which ever since the time of the Regency, occupied the place of gallantry, the precious remnant of the days of chivalry, has equally depraved the taste and the morals. The ladies have become judges of literature, and placed themselves on the throne of criticism; formed as they are, to seize the delicate shades of sentiment, and decide on sallies of wit, they are not equally calculated to appreciate profound meditation, and the burning energy of real eloquence. What is *grand* therefore, is no longer known; and what is *pretty*, is alone cultivated. The dissipated lives of men of letters bereaves them of the time necessary for great works, while it deprives them of that peculiar turn of mind, which conveys a colour of originality to their writings.

"The writers of the last age, closely following the steps of the ancients, have seized those simple and striking features, which characterise true beauty; their descendants have wished to excel them, but they have fallen into turgidity and exaggeration.

"The exact sciences, and especially physics, have annihilated poetry; general ideas have been substituted in the place of the pleasing fictions of antiquity; abstractions instead of images, maxims and sentences instead of a picture of the passions: such is the character of the poems which we behold born one day, in order to die the next. All these causes have produced the decadency of literature. Who knows what may be the influence of the approaching revolution on the republic of letters? We have constantly perceived, that the agitation of political convulsions has always been followed by great success in the arts and sciences.

"There are a great number of literary men in this capital, who live, and will perhaps ever remain unknown, notwithstanding this efforts at celebrity. Many of the poets who compose verses in despite of Apollo, stand a chance of dying from hunger, while they in their turn make their readers die from mere *ennui*: this however, is a necessary effect, arising from the progress of knowledge, and the success of genius: one good work produces a thousand monsters in imitation of it. Out of ten theatrical pieces brought forward annually at the *Théatre François*, there are not two that have any thing like a complete success. The vanity of these men is intolerable! I listened to the tragedy of one, the plot of which was founded on the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and really thought it passable, until the author hinted to me how superior it was to that of *Bérenice*.

"I have formed an acquaintance with the Abbé* Delille, on whom I wait at nine o'clock in the morning, as it is necessary to catch him on his rising from bed; for he has no sooner composed five or six verses, than he jumps into his cabriolet, and drives about during the whole day. He is a little frisky man, whose eyes sparkle with wit and fire. He is in a continual agitation; lively, roguish, and at home the best creature in the world. I had already heard him recite some morsels of his Poem on the Imagination at the Academy, and he has since favoured me with a variety of passages. It is wit rather than imagination that has guided his pencil. This new poem contains more beauties than that called '*Les Jardins*,' but they are beauties of the same kind. A soft melancholy is spread over both these compositions, and each of them is strictly consonant with moral propriety. As he does not commit any of his verses to paper, but carries them all in his *head*, they are thought to be extemporaneous; the fire darting from his eye, the expression of his countenance, and his quick and apposite movements, while he recites them, at once announce and produce enthusiasm, so that one is tempted to exclaim, *Deus, ecce Deus!*

He tells me that he adores the country, and is passionately addicted to solitude; yet he is constantly in the world. A single anecdote will fully depict his malignity. When his Georgics were published, a sorry writer, called Rosset, happened to compose a poem on agriculture, in which he mentioned Delille with scorn. It was at that time the fashion to make cabriolets out of pasteboard. The Abbé accordingly employed the works of his rival, which were rotting at his bookseller's, and while driving along in his

* M. Delille is since dead. His nephew, who is at once a poet and soldier, is the author of the celebrated *Marseillois* March.

carriage,

carriage, jocosely exclaimed 'I tread Rosset under my feet; after which I drag him through the mud!'

M. Goldoni, the author of about forty comedies, or Italian dramas, which have had but little reputation among foreigners, and also of an excellent French comedy *Le Bourru bienfaisant*, is a gay old man of eighty, with more good nature than wit, and who, notwithstanding his advanced age, still thinks he has strength sufficient left, to finish a piece entitled *L'Avare fastueux*.

Roucher, chanter of the Months, appears to be a poet of an amiable character, attached to his friends, and replete with sensibility. At first rated above his real merits, his reputation has since been permitted to decline below them; the praise he once received from the public, makes him now protest against its present injustice. He is busied on an epic poem: Gustavus Vasa is his hero; the subject is a good one, for it affords great actions, a new scene, and novel manners.

Roucher lately read to us some admirable verses, written by him on the death of the interesting and respectable Dupaty, too early snatched away from letters and humanity! He also told me a curious anecdote: The famous work, entitled *Systeme de la Nature*, attributed to so many different persons, is the production of Baron d'Holbach, revised by Diderot. Several persons were in the secret, and what is equal to an eulogium on men of letters, they never allowed the least iota to transpire until after the death of the baron. D'Alembert considered this book as irrefutable; a circumstance less likely to constitute the panegyric of the work itself, than a satire on the philosophy of D'Alembert. It appears to me that every man who draws his arguments from Spinosa, may easily achieve any of the other treatises on atheism.

"I often see a man of a most amiable character, M. Bernardin de St. Pierre. Read his work entitled *Etudes de la Nature*, and you will discover many interesting passages in it. His physical hypotheses border a little on the chimerical. He deems himself able to refute the Newtonian system, and explain the phenomenon of the tides by the melting of the polar ice. But those parts in which he treats of the happiness of man, the vices of society, and where he so admirably explains the contrarieties of our nature, are replete with novel ideas, described in excellent language. The man himself affects one by his simplicity; he possesses the manner and the simplicity of a child.

"His misfortunes, and the solitude in which he lives, have given a slight colouring of melancholy to his conversation, which is sage and instructive, without being brilliant or witty. He lives at a distance from the noise of Paris, like a true philosopher, in a little house which appertains to him, and where he passes away his time in reading, meditation, the cultivation of his garden, and the care of his birds and his bees. He was intimately acquainted with J. J. Rousseau. We lately spent a most delicious day in his company at the *Pré St. Gervaise*, a walk a little way out of town, which Rousseau had taken a great fancy to, and whither he often repaired to enjoy his reveries.

"M. de St. Pierre was at Berlin after the Seven Years' War, and was on the point of entering into our service. Berlin pleased him exceedingly; in the third volume of his *Etudes*, he has presented the world with a charming eulogium on the domestic virtues, and agreeable society of the inhabitants.

"You are too friendly to female authors, to pardon my silence respecting them. I assure you that they are far more modest and agreeable than those who, without being able to write, pretend sometimes to know and to decide on every thing. Madame le Comtesse de B***, who has composed some very pretty verses, does not want wit, and speaks but little of herself. The first day I was introduced to her, she was sitting on a sofa in her cabinet, and had not disdained the cares of her toilette. Around her fluttered a swarm of wits, learned men, real or pretended philosophers, among others the advocate B****, who pretends that all languages are derived from the *Bas-Breton*, and who boasts of knowing a great number, although he is unacquainted with Greek.

"Shall I speak to you of Mademoiselle de Keralio, who in her History of Queen Elizabeth seems to have almost abjured her sex in the perpetuity of her erudition, whose amiable vivacity is singularly contrasted with her works? Of the Baroness de Vaize, who has translated the English Plutarch, and composed several original works, which she seems to have forgotten? Of Madame Monnet, author of several charming Oriental tales, and whose renown perhaps has not reached you?

"But I pass lightly over all the stars

of

of inferior magnitude to come to Mademoiselle Clairon,* the *dowager* of the French theatre, and in whose person I seem to behold all the queens of the French tragedies united. She still preserves in her own house that grave and majestic tone she formerly exhibited on the theatre; and it is comical enough to hear her command her domestics, as if she were still a sovereign of Carthage. She speaks admirably, perhaps too well for conversation. Accustomed to reign over the stage, she has been spoiled by the applauses of the public, and the compliments of her adorers; it is no wonder therefore, that she does not love contradiction. She read a work to us, composed by herself; the subject is "declamation:" and in it she traces not only the accomplishments but the studies which an actor or actress out to pursue, if ambition, and the desire to excel, be the ruling passion.

Towards the conclusion she points out, with a masterly hand, the difference between the characters of Monima, Paulina, and Roxana; there is a passage truly eloquent relative to Electra. She recites with such exquisite truth, that I thought I beheld the princess embracing the urn of Orestes; the tears instantly rushed into my eyes. She says that the actress who performs the part of Phedra ought to assume the air and manner of a sleep-walker; and, in truth, this is the idea excited by the following charming line:—

'Ah! que ne suis-je assise à l'ombre des forets!"

"In general, I find this work superior to that written on the same subject by Engel; there is less depth, indeed, but it is far better fitted for practice.

"I have been thrice present at the sittings of the French Academy. The apartments in the *Louvre* are small, and the situation is inferior to that of Berlin. The walls are ornamented with the busts of all the great men who were formerly members; and it may be truly said, that the dead are superior to the living. Several of those who have chairs there at present, are indebted solely to their intrigues. During the life-time of Voltaire, it was necessary to obtain a *brevet* of irreligion, prior to that of an academician; and since that period, the candidate found it necessary to bow before the literary despotism which D'Alembert exercised during the latter part of his life.

"The last day I was present, M. Nicolai, president of the chamber of Accounts, was admitted. The benches were occupied by two o'clock, and two thirds of the assembly consisted of ladies. At four, the academicians entered in a body, with the new member at their head. I saw Le Sedaine, the herald of the comic opera; Gaillard, the historian of Charlemagne, who has neither inherited the pen of Livy nor of Tacitus. He dared publicly to compliment the debaucheries of Richelieu, under the name of *chivalrous gallantry*. I also saw the fantastical Le Mierre, whose verses resemble the funereal screeches of the bird of night.

"After these appeared the ornaments of the academy, Target and Seguier, two advocates who have consecrated their talents to the defence of justice; Bailly, whose fruitful imagination has created a hyperborean people, and who has decked up an ingenious paradox with the charms of elocution; Boufflers, the favourite of the Muses; Saint-Lambert, the chanter of the Seasons, and with whom the spring and summer smack a little of the frost of winter; Florian, an agreeable imitator but not the rival of Gesner.

"M. Nicolai read a discourse, in which he was pleased to term M. de la Harpe the French Sophocles. In the customary but ridiculous eulogium on Louis XIV. and Cardinal Richelieu, he spoke of the latter as 'a powerful genius, who had subjugated Europe, France, and even his own sovereign.' M. de Rhuliers, a man of great knowledge and talents, and who contributed not a little to the new law in favour of the Protestants, by meansof his Remarks on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and his connexion with the Baron de Breteuil, made the reply. He afterwards delivered an eulogy on the Marquis de Chatellux, to whom the new academician succeeded, and he justly praised that humanity which had dictated his charming work "On public Happiness." This treatise, in which the thor endeavours to establish, that literature and the sciences are necessary to the welfare of states, gave rise to the 'Phocion' of the Abbé Mably, who following the principles of the ancient legislators, refutes this opinion, and attributes every thing to morals. The abbé is not eloquent, but energetic; and his two posthumous works, 'Les Observations sur l'Histoire de France,' and 'Le Traité des

* This famous actress is since dead.

des Droits et des Devoirs du Citoyen,' are his best.

"The Academy of Sciences is far more celebrated than the French Academy, more especially since it has enriched itself at our expence, and possesses M. de la Grange. La Place calculates the motions of the celestial bodies, while Lalande and Messier observe them. Fourcroy, De Machy, and Lavoisier decompose terrestrial bodies, and while D'Aubenton and De la Cepede write natural history, Charles enriches natural philosophy by means of new experiments, in the same manner as Teissier and Le Roi confer benefits on meteorology, through the medium of new observations.

"The Academies, however, are no longer what they were formerly, a point of union for the thoughts of great men, and the focus in which were concentrated all the scattered rays of genius, in order to be reflected with greater force. Notwithstanding this observation, the Academy of Sciences is far more useful than its elder sister the French Academy, not only on account of the nature of the questions it proposes, the direction and encouragement it affords to talents, but also by the assistance it presents to agriculture and the arts, in facilitating labours of every kind, and inventing or simplifying machines, in order to economize human labour.

"Condorcet, in his quality of secretary, after having adjudged the prizes and proposed new questions, read the eulogy of M. Turgot, brother to the celebrated minister of the same name. The subject did not afford much scope for talent, and the manner in which it was written was far from being interesting. Condorcet has almost entirely abandoned the exact sciences, in order to devote himself entirely to politics. He is much occupied about public affairs, and is not a little chagrined at not being a deputy to the national assembly. His physiognomy is noble, and his eye betokens thought. The walls of this, like those of the French Academy, are decorated with busts. One there beholds those of Cassini, the Marquis de l'Hospital, Fontenelle, Maupertuis, La Condamine, &c. I greatly approve of those monuments erected to great men in the very sanctuary of science; it is natural that they should preside over their labours, and become the tutelary deities of the temple. I wish that the academicians of Berlin were also surrounded by Euler, Lambert, Margraff, Sulzer, and that the statue of Leibnitz were placed in the midst of the hall.

The Louvre is no longer the abode of kings, it is abandoned to the academies, to the men of letters, whom the king permits to lodge there, and to the archives of the crown. This noble edifice communicates with the palace of the Thuilleries by means of an immense gallery. What a pity that the gallery intended to correspond with it has never been constructed, and that, instead of building new castles, they have never finished this superb monument. The celebrated colonnade is superior to the reputation it enjoys, and never did architecture speak to my imagination with more force. What great and majestic proportions! What noble simplicity! Every time I behold it I am irritated at Boileau, and indignant at the satire with which he unjustly overwhelms the illustrious Perrault. In truth, if genius consists in tracing a grand outline, and in affecting the sensibility, I hesitate between the merits of the author of the satire and those of the author of the colonnade. The gallery of communication between the Louvre and the Thuilleries ought to be employed as a museum. They are now busied in collecting all the pictures of the great masters, and placing the antiquities, and the statues of all the men of genius who have done honour to France.

"Besides the two I have already mentioned, there are a couple more academies in this capital, that of Inscriptions and that of Painting. The members of the former support, encourage, and facilitate the study of the ancients in France. The Abbé Barthelemy, M. Dustault, and some others of them, knew how to unite what is solid with what is agreeable. The first of these reminds us of the sages of Greece, whom he himself has so admirably described in his Young Anacharsis. He never expected that that work would have become so popular: that Encyclopædia of Greece; that composition of simplicity and elegance appeared to him scarcely to rise above mediocrity; his modesty is equally rare and affecting.

"As to the bulk of the people here, as every where else, the middle class is the best; among them the names of father, son, and wife, are still uttered with respect. It is far otherwise in the fashionable world. My lord and my lady inhabit the two extremities of the house, treat each other like strangers,

abandon the sons to the tuition of a mercenary preceptor, and place the daughters in a convent, whence they never come forth, unless to receive husbands from the hand of a parent, actuated by avarice and ambition.

"A certain air of study and affectation has for some time occupied the *beau monde*, and even taken possession of the theatres. The new comedies are replete with a sentimental jargon, and the dialogue often aims at being epigrammatic; the art of Moliere seems entirely lost; no more droll incidents, pleasing situations, or original characters.

The age of great actors is past. La Dumesnil has retired on account of old age; Mademoiselle Clairon no longer makes her appearance in a theatre; Le Kain is dead; Aufrene is in Russia; and Brizard and La Live have quitted the French theatre. I ought, however, to do justice to the talents of those two great actresses, Mlle. de Ranconx and Mlle. de Gareins. I have seen the former in the characters of Leontina and Aggrippina; in that of Cleopatra she chilled me with affright when she exclaimed:

"Epargne moi l'horreur de mourir à ses yeux!"

Besides the French theatre, there are six other spectacles. The Parisians, like the Romans of old, seem to demand nothing so much as bread and shows. The Opera is the most perfect representation ever witnessed by me. 'Œdipe à Colone,' accompanied by the music of Sacchini, made me fancy myself at Athens, and I actually began to think I was listening to a Greek tragedy. As to dancing, all the world knows to what perfection it is carried here, and that too by a vain creature, who, pluming himself on his art, exclaims, 'that there never were and never will be but one Frederic, one Voltaire, and one Vestris!' Adieu."

"Voyage à Petersburg, &c."—A Journey to Petersburg, by MASSELIERE, to which is added an Historical View of the Russian Empire, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a new edition of a work, originally printed some years since. Notwithstanding the care of the Russian government, to prevent any but royalists from entering their territories, yet M. de la Masseliere found means during the Revolution to penetrate to St. Petersburg, and examine the manners, customs, resources, and military strength of the dominions of the Czarina. The "Historical View," is from the pen of V. D. Musset Pathay, who fully enters into the commercial and political connexions of the empire, and from the details concerning the present state of Russia, affects with a prophetic foresight, to decide on the future greatness of that extensive empire.

"Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des François et Italie."—A History of the Wars carried on by the Gauls and French in Italy, with a Description of the Civil and Military Events which occurred on this occasion. By M. AUGUSTUS JUBE, Member of the Tribunate, with a portrait of the emperor, an atlas, &c. 7 vol. 8vo.

This work is the joint production of several authors and artists. M. Jube, one of the new legislators, has written that portion of the history, which is included between the time of Bellovesus, and Louis XII. inclusive, which Joseph Servan, now a general of division, and formerly a noted member of the Constituent Assembly, had undertaken to describe that period, which intervenes between the death of Louis XII. and the peace of Amiens. Isabez and Tardieu have furnished the portrait of the emperor; Lapie, geographical engineer, has produced the maps, while Le Jeune, known by his View of the battle of Marengo, has here sketched two of the principal actions.

It is utterly impossible for us, on this occasion, to enumerate the events contained in seven octavo volumes, but they are meant in general, to be highly flattering to France. It seems to be insinuated, that while Carthage and Rome rose into eminence and disappeared from the political horizon, the Gauls remained a great and mighty nation. The Franks their conquerors, are traced from the the banks of the Vistula to those of the Seine, and after giving their name to the country which they had subdued, they prepared to distinguish and to enrich themselves by foreign conquests. Like the Gauls, they also crossed the Alps and overran Italy; but although a warlike, they are allowed to have been a rude and a barbarous people, and it is acknowledged that their exploits do not possess any satisfactory results, either in respect to civil government, or military science.

In contemplating the reign of Francis I. the author is anxious to prove that France was one of the first states in Europe, that could lay any claim to civilization. His account of the political situation of Asia, Africa, and America, during the sixteenth century, is written with ability, and the revolt of the Constable

ble de Bourbon; the power and abilities of Charles V.; the battle of Pavia; the gallant conduct of the French king after that event; the campaigns of Montmorenci, &c. afford a variety of interesting details for history.

It is easy to perceive, that Italy always afforded a desirable object for the ambition of the kings of France, and it was the civil wars and disorders which prevailed during the reigns of Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. which alone prevented those monarchs from attempting to subjugate a country, then esteemed not only the finest, but the richest portion of Europe.

Accordingly at a future period, we behold a number of the best generals of their age, distinguishing themselves by their exploits in that country. The efforts of these, however, are all eclipsed, by the rapid marches, the able dispositions, the celebrated victories, &c. of the Emperor Napoleon, who is here flattered as equally great in art as in arms, and termed at once the wonder and the admiration of mankind!

"Voyage en Italie, &c."—An Account of a Journey to Italy, with the Particulars of a Voyage to, and Remarks on the Island of Sicily; by M. Creuze de Lesser, 8vo.

"Plus je vis l'estranger, plus j'aimai ma patrie."

This is the motto adopted by the present traveller, who prefers France to Italy, and indeed to all the world. The women of Rome, and the other great cities, are not only inferior to his own countrywomen, but also to those of any other nation he had ever seen before, with an exception in regard to such of the English females as repaired to Paris, immediately after the Treaty of Amiens, who in his opinion, in dress, person, and attractions, were hideous! He forgets to add, that, notwithstanding their ugliness, many of them were seized and detained, in express opposition to the law of nations, and that too by Bonaparte, in whose praise he is so lavish.

The battles of Lodi and Marengo afford ample opportunities to launch into military details, and the custom which sanctions every Italian lady of any rank, to possess two males, the one a *husband*, and the other a *Cicisbeo*, is described with considerable talent.

POETRY.

Some of the Parisians have been lately amusing themselves, in composing mottos, in French and Latin, for the grand public monuments which adorn their capital. We formerly exhibited a specimen of some of these, and now give a few others, from a corrected edition:—

Pour le Palais des Sciences et des Arts.

Artes hîc Templum posuêre, Scientia Sedem:
Hîc sua sunt Phœbo, sua sunt altaria Musis.

La France, dans ce Temple aux Muses consacré,
Des Sciences, des Arts nourrit le feu sacré.

Pour l'Ecole de Médecine.

Edocet hîc aptas ægris mortalibus artes
Indulgens filiis Epidauri numen alumnis.

Esculape en ce lieux, Précepteur tutélaire,
De son art aux humains dévoile le mistère.

Pour le Jardin des Plantes.

Hic plantæ è variis collectæ partibus orbis
Diversis pandunt nætalem gentibus hortum.

Ici des végétaux l'assemblage divers
A fait de ce jardin celui de l'Univers.

Pour l'Hôtel des Invalides.

Hic, Patriæ salvâ pro libertate, dicato
Excipit Hospitio læsos pia Gallia cives, &c.

Of the Descent of Odin, from Bartholinus, we shall give a short specimen:—

"*La Descente D'Odin, dans le séjour d'Helah*. Fragment imité de la langue norse. (L'original se trouve dans l'ouvrage de Bartholinus, intitulé De causis contemnendæ mortis. Hafniæ* 1689. *In* 4°).

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

"Le héros est fidèle à la voix qui le guide;
Il se lève; et saisi d'un transport généreux,
Il dirige les pas de son coursier rapide
Vers l'asyle où d'Hélah est l'autel ténébreux.
Soudain à son aspect, d'une gueule écumante,
Le dogue de l'Enfer ouvre la profondeur;
Puis déchire en lambeaux la dépouille sanglante
Qui palpitait encor sous sa dent en fureur.
Mais le monstre, entouré des débris du carnage,
Les griffes en arrêt, les yeux étincelans,
S'est armé vainement des efforts de sa rage:
Le charme le subjugue, et ses longs hurlemens
N'ébranlent point le front du guerrier qui s'avance.
La terre en vain mugit et tremble sous ses pas,
Il voit d'un œil serein, il observe en silence
Les neuf acces profonds des portes du trepas.
"Mais lorsqu'il aperçoit la porte orientale
Il s'arrête plongé dans le recueillement;
Et bientôt il s'assied près de l'urne fatale
Qui couronnait le haut d'un sombre monument.

* Hélah, déesse de la Mort, présidait dans l'Enfer des peuples gothiques. Il était composé de neuf mondes destinés à recevoir ceux qui mouraient partout ailleurs que dans les combats.

Puis trois fois, retraçant en langage-rhunique
Les terribles accents qui réveillent les morts,
Trois fois il invoqua la vierge prophétique
Qui depuis mille hivers habitait sur ces bords;
Quand soudain il entend de la terre profonde
S'exhaler lentement des sons longs et plaintifs,
Et s'agiter au loin, dans un cortége immonde,
A ces récits nouveaux des spectres attentifs.

La Prophétesse.

" Quels charmes inconnus, quelle voix téméraire
Osent troubler ainsi l'asyle des tombeaux?
Qui donc ôse évoquer mon ombre solitaire,
Et m'arracher au sein de la nuit du respos?
Si du berceau des tems, les pleurs de la rosée,
La neige des hivers, la chaleur des étés,
Les orages nombreux de l'onde hyperborée
Ont frappé sur ces os par l'âge mutilés;
Pour la première fois, qui donc voudrait descendre,
En des lieux qu'un mortel eut toujours révérer?

Odin.

Je te suis inconnu, mais respectais ta cendre.
Va, celui qui t'appelle est le fils d'un guerrier.
Hâte-toi de calmer mon ame impatiente,
Toi qui lis l'avenir et juge le passé;
Enseigne-moi pour qui cette coupe éclatante,
Pour quel heureux mortel ce lit d'or fut dressé?" &c.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE IN THE INDIAN SEAS, &c.

Communicated by an OFFICER *on* BOARD *his* MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE.

(Concluded from page 545.)

DEER of a very curious species are sometimes, though rarely, found in the woods of this island; but lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals, are unknown. A tiger did once swam across from the Queda shore, and made for the mountains here, but was shot soon after his landing; he was supposed to be the only one that ever was on the island. Birds of the most beautiful plumage are seen on almost every branch of a tree through this island; but nature has been so very bountiful in clothing them with her most gaudy liveries, that she has thought proper make a drawback, by depriving them of those melodious notes, which so often charm us in birds of a more homely exterior.

There is, however, one small bird on this island (whose name I forget), which perches among the leaves of the tall areca tree, and sings mornings and evenings, in a style far superior to that of any bird I have seen between the tropics.

The argus pheasant is found on this island, but they are generally brought over dried from the Malay coast, where they abound in great plenty, and are here sold for a dollar each.

With respect to the domestic animals they are but few; and those brought from the neighbouring parts: horses from Pedir, on the coast of Sumatra; buffaloes from Queda; and sheep, &c. from Bengal.

The buffaloes are brought over from the opposite coast, in a very curious manner; six or eight of them being collected together on the beach, thongs of leather, or pieces of ratan, are passed in at one nostril and out of the other, then made fast to the sides and stern of one of the boats, which is pushed off from the shore, and the buffaloes driven into the water along with it; these thongs or ratans keeping their noses above water, and assisting them in swimming, until they gain the opposite shore, unless seized on their passage by the alligator.

The buffalo often becomes a most dangerous animal when enraged by the heat of the sun, or any other cause, and seems then to imitate the frantic tragedy, which its savage master (the Malay) occasionally performs, when "running the muck." At these periods, the animal rushes furiously upon every thing in its way, and dashes into the houses, upsetting and breaking through all obstructions; as it is possessed of great muscular strength, and runs about with impetuous velocity, there is no mode of subduing it, but by killing the animal with spears or shot.

A large one lately made a desperate sally through George town, while the gentlemen of the settlement fired on him in all directions, from their verendahs; at length he rushed through the governor's kitchen, upsetting the cook and all his utensils; but what was still worse, a ball from a rifle, aimed at the furious buffalo, unfortunately struck the poor harmless cook; and between the fright occasioned by the animal, and the idea of being shot to boot, he very nearly died.

As these creatures have very little hair on their bodies; they are utterly unable to bear the scorching rays of the sun towards mid-day: at these times, therefore they betake themselves to every pool and puddle in the neighbourhood, rolling themselves

themselves in the mud, and then lying with their nostrils just above water, until the fervency of the atmosphere has somewhat abated. On coming out from the cool retreats, they are the most uncouth and disgusting objects imaginable, having a coat of clay an inch or two in thickness, which in a few minutes is hardened by the sun into a crust that defends their hides from his powerful rays during the remainder of the day.

They are the only animals used for labour; their flesh is tolerably good, and an excrescence that grows on the top of their shoulders called a hump, when salted and well preserved, (especially in Bengal), is esteemed excellent eating; in short, it is the most useful animal in India.

Alligators are very common round the shores of this island, rendering it very unsafe to bathe on any part of the coast. Snakes of an immense size have likewise been found here by the early settlers, but are now very rare. Bandicotes (a species of large rat,) are extremely numerous on the island, and do a great deal of mischief, as does likewise the white ant. It is astonishing what effects these very small insects are capable of producing; they will destroy the interior parts of the beams and rafters in houses; leaving a thin external shell of sound wood, that completely deceives the eye, and lulls into a false security the unsuspecting lodger, who frequently sees with astonishment the whole fabric come tumbling to the ground without any apparent cause, or perhaps, is himself involved in its ruins!

When these dangerous insects find their way on board of ships, it becomes a very serious concern; as no one can tell where they may be making their destructive burrows, perhaps through a thin plank that separates the whole crew from eternity!

In these cases there is no method of destroying them, but by sinking the vessel in shallow water for some days, until they are all drowned.

The principal useful trees, shrubs, and plants on this island, are those that bear the cocoa-nut, areca-nut, pepper, and betel.

The cocoa-nut tree is raised by burying the nut (stript of its fibrous coat), at some depth in the ground; and it is very singular that the stem is nearly as thick when it makes its appearance above ground, as it ever becomes afterwards, though it sometime rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet.

The cocoa-nut milk forms a most delicious and wholesome beverage in the hot weather; and so does the toddy, which is this milk or juice fermented.

Plantations of these trees are very valuable, as they will rent at a dollar a tree per annum, as long as they continue to bear fruit. The fibres round the nut are the most valuable parts, of which they make the koira cable, and rope, so much used in all the country ships.

The areca tree makes a very handsome appearance; its branches are small, but its leaves are very beautiful, forming a round tuft at the top of the trunk, which grows as strait as an arrow to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

The shell which contains the fruit is about the size of a walnut, and of a yellowish red colour outside, and rough within; when ripe, it is astringent, and not unpleasant to the taste.

It is needless to say how much this nut (when mixed with leaves of the betel and chunam), is used in chewing by all classes of the natives. This composition is called pinang, (whence the name of the island), and though it has an agreeable flavour, it gives the mouths of the natives who use it a most diabolical appearance, rendering what few straggling teeth they have as black as jet; while their disgusting chops seem as gory as if they had been mangling a piece of raw flesh!

The pepper-plant is a shrub whose root is small, fibrous, and flexible; it rises into a stem which requires a tree or prop to support it; its wood has the same knots as the vine, and when dry it exactly resembles the vine-branch.

The leaves, which have a strong smell and pungent taste, are of an oval shape, but they diminish towards the extremity, and end in a point. From the flower-buds, which are white, and sometimes placed in the middle, sometimes at the extremities of the branches, are produced small berries resembling those of the currant bush; each cluster contains from twenty to thirty corns of pepper: they are commonly gathered in October, and exposed to the sun seven or eight days. The fruit, which was green at first, and afterwards red, when stripped of its covering, assumes the appearance it has when we see it. It is not sown, but planted; a great nicety is required in the choice of the shoots: it produces no fruit till the end of three years, but bears so

so plentifully the three succeeding years, that some plants yield six or seven pounds of pepper in that period. The bark then begins to shrink, and in twelve years time it ceases bearing.

The culture of pepper is not difficult; it is sufficient to plant it in a rich soil, and carefully pull up the weeds that grow in great abundance round its roots, especially the three first years. As the sun is highly necessary to the growth of the pepper-plant, when it is ready to bear, the trees that support it must be lopped to prevent their shade from injuring the fruit.

The betel is a species of this genus. It is a climbing and creeping plant like the ivy; and its leaves a good deal resemble those of the citron, though they are longer and narrower at the extremity. It grows in all parts of India, but thrives best in moist places; the natives cultivate it as we do the vine, placing props for it to run and climb upon; and it is a common practice to plant it against the tree that bears the areca-nut.

Fruits are plentiful on this beautiful island; the pine-apple grows wild, while shaddocks, plantains, jack-fruit, oranges, lemons, &c. are reared with the greatest ease.

In the botanical garden may be seen the cinnamon, bread-fruit, and a great variety of curious and useful trees.

Hitherto there was considerable difficulty in watering ships at this island, as the boats were obliged to go to some distance from the town to fill the casks, and that too on a beach so shelving, that they were forced to roll down the casks into the water, and parbuckle them into the boats, with incredible fatigue.

There is now, however, a conduit formed, which leads the water from the foot of the mountain down to the town, and even to the extremity of a wharf, which projects upwards of one hundred and fifty yards into the sea, and where boats may lie and have their casks filled by a hose, that leads from a cock on the wharf into the bung-holes of the casks.

This water too is of an excellent quality; as it comes directly from the waterfal, without passing through any fens or marshes, whereby it might be injured: this is a work of very great public utility, as the principal object of this settlement is the supplying our China fleets with wood and water.

Though Prince of Wales's island exports very little of its own productions, except pepper and wood, yet there is a very considerable trade carried on here, from its being in a central situation between India, China, and the Eastern islands.

The merchants take advantage of the fleets passing and repassing, to export to China, &c. opium, betel, pepper, tin, rattans, and various other articles which they have ready collected; and for which they receive either dollars, or the productions of China and the Eastern isles, which they afterwards ship off to India, or send home to Europe, whichever they may find most advantageous.

PASSAGE TO MADRAS.

On the first of April I bade adieu to the pleasantest settlement in India, Prince of Wales's Island.

As this was the period at which the north-east monsoon shifts to that of the south-west, we consequently had very disagreeable and unsettled weather, especially among the Nicobar islands; where we experienced nothing but a succession of heavy squalls, calms, deluges of rain, and not unfrequently tremendous thunder-storms.

After a tedious passage we arrived in Madras roads on the twenty-first of April.

Among the various novel objects that occupy the attention of a stranger for some time after arriving in this country, I must not pass over the celebrated jugglers of India, of whom those at Madras are said to be the most expert.

It would be impossible to enumerate the various tricks which they perform with snakes, balls, cups, &c.

The great flexibility of their joints and muscles, their sober manner of living, and their unwearied application in the attainment of perfection in their art, render them much superior, in my opinion, to the Europeans in many of their legerdemain deceptions and tricks.

I shall pass over these, however, to mention one where there is no deception; but which is nevertheless one of their *chef d'œuvre*—I mean swallowing the sword.

This sword has some resemblance to a common spit, in shape, except at the handle, which is merely a part of the blade itself, rounded and elongated into a little rod. It is from twenty-two to twenty-six inches in length, about an inch in breadth, and about one-fifth of an inch in thickness; the edges and point are blunt, being rounded, and of the same thickness as the rest of the blade. It is of iron or steel, smooth, and a little bright.

Having

Having been visited one day by one of these conjurors, I resolved to see clearly his mode of performing this operation; and for that purpose ordered him to seat himself on the floor of the verendah, and having satisfied myself with respect to the sword, by attempting to bend it, and by striking it against a stone, I firmly grasped it by the handle, and ordered him to proceed.

He first took out a small phial of oil, and with one of his fingers rubbed a little of it over the surface of the instrument; then streching up his neck as much as possible, and bending himself a little backwards, he introduced the point of it into his mouth, and pushed it gently down his throat, until my hand, which was on the handle, came in contact with his lips!

He then made a sign with one of his hands, for me to feel the point of the instrument, between his breast and navel, which I could plainly do, by bending him a little more backwards, and pressing my fingers on his stomach, he being a very thin and lean fellow.

On letting go the handle of the sword, he instantly fixed on it a little machine that spun round, and disengaged a small firework, which, encircling his head with a blue flame, gave him as he then sat, a truly diabolical appearance!

On withdrawing the instrument, several parts of its surface were covered with blood, which shewed that he was still obliged to use a degree of violence in the introduction.

He told me, that he had been accustomed from his early years to introduce at first small elastic instruments down his throat and into his stomach; that by degrees he had used larger and larger ones, until at length he was able to use the present iron sword.

As I mentioned before, the great flexibility of their joints and muscles, the laxness of their fibres, and their temperate mode of life, render them capable of having considerable violence done to the fleshy parts of their bodies, without any danger of the inflammation, and other bad effects, which would be produced in the irritable bodies of Europeans. Witness their being whirled round on the point of a pole, suspended by a hook thrust into the fleshy part of their backs, without experiencing any fatal consequences.

There is therefore, no great wonder, if by long habit, and stretching up their necks, they are able to bring the different windings of the passage from the mouth to the stomach into a straight line or nearly so; and thereby slide down the sword into the latter organ without much difficulty.

From a number of ingenious and useful experiments made on the poison of serpents, by Mr. William Boag, surgeon on the Bombay establishment, I cannot help extracting the following curious particulars, which must gratify the curiosity of every reader.

Mr. B. begins by observing that by far the greatest number of serpents are not venomous. Gmelin describes two hundred and nineteen different kinds of snakes; of which Linnæus informs us, that only about one in ten is poisonous. We likewise know that many snakes are not poisonous to man, though they may be destructive to lesser animals.

It would be a desirable thing to be able to ascertain, from the appearance of a snake, whether it be poisonous or not; but these reptiles so nearly resemble one another, that it is impossible, without great experience, to distinguish them. The skin on the belly and tail of serpents is composed of scales, which vary in number and arrangement, in different serpents; and the colour, which is most attended to, is a very fallacious mark, for it commonly changes with age. A serpent with a large head is generally suspected to be venomous; but the mark which is chiefly to be depended on, are the large canine teeth or fangs, fixed in the upper jaw, which are commonly two in number, but sometimes more. These teeth are covered with a membranous sheath; and are crooked, moveable, and hollow, to give passage to the venom, which they receive from a small reservoir, that runs along the palate of the mouth, and passes through the body of each fang. This reservoir contains but a small quantity of venom, which is forced out of it when the animal attempts to bite, by a strong muscle, fixed on the upper jaw for that purpose. It has been well observed by Linnæus, that if nature has thrown them naked on the ground, destitute of limbs, and exposed to every misery, she has in return supplied them with a deadly poison, the most terrible of all weapons!

The symptoms which arise from the bite of a serpent, are commonly pain, swelling, and redness in the part bitten; great faintness with sickness at stomach, and sometimes vomiting, succeed; the breathing becomes short and laborious; the pulse low, quick, and interrupted.

The wound, which was at first red, becomes livid, black, and gangrenous; the skin of the wounded limb, and sometimes of the whole body, takes a yellow hue; cold sweats and convulsions come on; and the patient sinks sometimes in a few hours, but commonly at the end of two, three, or four days.

This is the usual progress when the disease terminates fatally; but happily the patient will most commonly recover; a reflection which should moderate the fears of those who happen to be bitten by snakes; and which, at any rate, should, as much as possible, be resisted, as the depressing passion of fear will in all cases assist the operation of the poison.

With respect to the manner in which the poison acts upon the human body, it must be allowed, that this is a very interesting question; a great variety of opinions have arisen, and hardly any subject is less understood.

Late physicians, supported by the respectable authority of Dr. Mead, observing how suddenly death ensues after the bite, have concluded that the venom must act through the medium of the nerves only.

But the celebrated Fontana has combated this doctrine, by demonstrating, from a variety of experiments on different animals, that the venom of the viper is perfectly innocent, when applied to the nerves only; that it produces in them no sensible change, and they are incapable of conveying the poison to the animal. On the other hand, he has shewn distinctly, that it acts immediately upon the blood; and through the medium of this fluid, it destroys the irritability of the muscular fibres, and produces death.

After some observations on the nature of the blood and atmospherical air, Mr. B. advances a conjecture, that the poison of serpents acts upon the blood, by attracting the oxygen, which it receives from the air in its passage through the lungs, and upon which its vitality depends.

In support of this opinion he adduces the following arguments: 1. Man and other warm-blooded animals, exposed to an atmospheric air deprived of oxygen, quickly expire. The poison of a serpent, when introduced into the blood, also causes death; but carried into the circulation by a wound, and in very small quantity, its operation is comparatively slow.

2. The appearances on dissection, in both cases are very similar; the blood becomes of a darker hue, and coagulates about the heart and larger vessels; the irritability of the fibres is destroyed in both cases, and the body has a strong tendency to putrefaction.

Mr. B. observes, that the venom of serpents has a much greater effect on warm, than cold-blooded animals: the reason of which he supposes to be this: "that cold-blooded animals do not require so large a proportion of oxygen, to preserve them in health, as warm-blooded animals do."

After enumerating the variety of opinions, and various remedies in use among the older physicians, he proceeds to take notice of the modern remedies; and first of the volatile alkali.

This is the remedy most commonly used by physicians, both here and in Europe. But the belief which formerly prevailed, that it possessed some specific power, which corrected the poison, seems now exploded. It seems to have no other effect than that of being a stimulus.

A ligature should as soon as possible be tied above the bitten part, so as to impede, but not entirely to stop the circulation of the blood; for the bite of a serpent is for the most part superficial, and the poison is carried into the circulation by the smaller vessels on the surface. The wound should next be scarified and washed with a solution of lunar caustic in water. I would prefer for this purpose a weak solution; as it may be used more freely, and frequently repeated: the same medicine should likewise be given internally, and repeated at intervals, as circumstances may point out.

I know, from experience, that half a grain of lunar caustic, dissolved in two ounces of water, may be taken two or three times a day, and its use be persisted in for several days with safety. To these means might be added (if the symptoms are not relieved), a warm bath, acidulated with nitrous acid. In this bath, which should be made sufficiently strong to produce a very sensible irritation on the skin, the wounded limb, and a great part of the body, might be placed for half an hour, and repeated as circumstances might direct.

Having procured a snake, a large *cobra de capella*, with the venomous teeth and poison-bag entire, the following experiments were made;

1. The snake was made to bite a young dog in the hind leg, and for which no medicine, either internal or external, was made use of. The dog upon being but

bowled

howled violently for a few minutes; the wounded limb soon became paralytic; in ten minutes the dog lay senseless and convulsed; in thirteen minutes he was dead.

2. A dog of a smaller size and younger was bitten in the hind leg, when he was instantly plunged into the warm nitre bath, prepared on purpose. The wound was scarified and washed with the solution of lunar caustic; while some of it was poured down his throat. The dog died in the same time, and with the same symptoms, as the former.

3. After an interval of one day, the same snake was made to bite a young puppy in the hind leg; but above the part bitten a ligature was previously tied: the wound was scarified, &c. as in the other. The dog did not seem to feel any other injury than that arising from the ligature round his leg; half an hour after being bitten, the ligature dressing, &c. were removed. The dog soon began to sink; breathed quick, got convulsed, and died."

4 and 5. Two other dogs were bitten; and the wounds simply scarified, and dressed with the lunar caustic, they continued well for two hours; but died in the course of the day.

8. A dog being bitten by the snake, the wound was washed with volatile alkali; and the same medicine given internally, diluted with water, and repeated at intervals. This dog was shortly after convulsed and died in three hours. Another with the same means used, died in eighteen minutes.

12. A young puppy was bitten in the ear, and exactly half a minute afterwards the ear was cut off. The wound bled freely; the dog continued well for half an hour, then drooped, and in half an hour more died.

These experiments will perhaps serve little other purpose than to prove the quick and destructive operations of the poison of this kind of serpents, and of the inefficacy of the most celebrated remedies, which have hitherto been discovered.

It is certain however, that upon larger animals the progress would have been neither so rapid nor destructive; and upon the human body it is also probable, that the remedies might have had greater success.

The *eau de luce* has lately been found to have the very best effects in bites of serpents on the human body.

It is somewhat singular, that at Madras, and on the Coromandel coast in general, there are hardly any other diseases but those of the liver; while at Bengal that disorder is not so frequent; but there are several others which make up for this deficiency.

It has been supposed that the dry sandy soil of the Coromandel coast tends, by reflecting the heat of the sun, to produce liver complaints; while the low marshy grounds of Bengal, on the other hand, are more favourable to the production of fevers, &c.

Madras does not experience the little winter which Bengal does in December and January; but it is more refreshed by sea-breezes, than the latter place can possibly be, on account of its inland situation.

It has been a question, what constitutions are best adapted to stand the effects of this climate; the gross, the lean, the sprightly, or the serious? If I can trust to my own observations, I would say the gross and sprightly: as I have generally seen the moping, melancholy, lean, and irritable people, the first affected with sickness.

There are some very pleasant roads about Madras; that however which leads out to the Mount is extremely beautiful, being lined with trees on each side, whose foliage is so close, that in the evenings and mornings the sun is completely excluded, and of course at these seasons, the road is crowded with all ranks and descriptions of people, both Europeans and natives.

St. Thomas's Mount is a pleasant little elevation, in the shape of a cone, on the summit of which is a Portuguese chapel, and a house for the Padre who officiates here; it is about six or seven miles from Madras, in a westerly direction, and forms the principal land-mark for ships approaching this settlement from the southward, the white buildings on its top making a conspicuous figure.

It is believed by the Portuguese that St. Thomas suffered martyrdom in a cave on this mount; having fled from his persecutors, he was discovered here and transfixed by the lance of a Brahmin. The padré shews a painting representing this transaction, and likewise points out the spot where it is said to have happened.

From this place there is a very fine view of Madras and its environs, with an extensive prospect of the Coromandel coast, along the whole of which, the surf breaking in three distinct lines and the

Massula

Massula boats crossing it in various directions, form a very interesting picture.

Notwithstanding the great heat of the climate, the Pantheon at Madras exhibits, once a week, a brilliant assemblage of our fair country-women; who having bravely traversed an immense ocean, cheerfully reside on the sultry shores of Hindostan, to solace our countrymen during their long absence from their native isle!

It is really a pleasing sight to behold this lovely group forming a most singular contrast with the swarthy attendants behind them. Besides this public assembly, there are frequent private ones; and the Hon. Basil Cochrane, whose hospitable doors are always open, gives a ball and supper once a week to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, the officers of the army, navy, &c.

On the 2d of June, I embarked for Vizagapatam, where we arrived in three days. The following are light sketches of the principal places on this coast, where European ships touch.

All the coast from cape Comorin to Calymere point, and from thence to Godavery, is flat and sandy: this sort of appearance in some places runs far inland, and often insulates naked rocks and sugar-loaf peaks. From Calymere point the coast runs almost due north (swelling out a little about midway), as far as the mouth of the Kistna river, in latitude 16° north.

Negapatam is a very inconsiderable place of trade, but frequently touched at by ships for bullocks and stock. There is a considerable surf at this place, and Europeans should be very cautious how they go on shore in ships' boats.

Tranquebar, in latitude 11° north, is the next place of note. It belongs to the Danes, who first made a settlement here in 1617, and now carry on a flourishing trade in the manufactures of the country.

Four miles distant from fort St. David, is the famous banian tree, or ficus Indica, under the shade of which, Mr. Ives says, a Mr. Doige computed that ten thousand men might stand without incommoding themselves, allowing six men to a yard square! Several people have built houses under the arches, which have been formed by the limbs dropping down, which take root and become other trees united to the first. The arches which these different stocks make might be called Gothic, being somewhat like those in Westminster-hall.

From Kistna point the land turns a few miles to the northward, and finishes with that of Divi, projecting from an isle formed by the river; this, with another point about fifty miles distant, makes a fine semilunar bay, a tract now divided between Condapilly and Ellore.

Almost immediately within point Divi, lies Masulipatam, in latitude 16° 8′ nor h. The coast is low, the bottom oozy, and the tide rises about four feet. It was anciently an emporium, famous for its commerce; being happy in a harbour capable of receiving ships of considerable burden, and the only one from Cape Comorin to this place capable of receiving ships of three hundred tons.

Coringa is a small settlement, originally French, situated on the banks of the Godavery, and a place of very little note. The country here is so low, that an inundation took place from the sea about twenty years ago, which destroyed upwards of ten thousand of the inhabitants. Coringa is likely to become of considerable importance, as a wet dock has been formed on the bank of the river capable of taking in our largest frigates; and is the only place of the kind between Bombay and Bengal. A bar of mud, however, lies across the entrance of the river, through which vessels are obliged to be dragged with immense force.

Having thus given sketches of the principal places on this coast, I shall conclude by observing that from Coringa, at the mouth of the Godavery, northward to Ganjam, the coast is, generally speaking, mountainous; and again, from Coringa southward, low, flat, and sandy, with a few exceptions, such as the Pulicat hills, and some detached mounts about Madras, Sadras, &c.

Ill health now forcing me to leave the ship, and having obtained a passage from Madras to Bengal, in the American brig Caravan, I arrived in the Ganges on the twenty-first of October, 1805.

In the short space of two years, I could perceive that Calcutta had increased in size: the Government-House was now completely finished and looked uncommonly well; but, the Marquis Cornwallis's decease had spread an universal gloom through all ranks of people in this settlement.

This great Statesman and General died at the village of Gazeepour, situated on the banks of the Ganges, about six hundred miles above Calcutta; and his remains were interred on the spot without pomp or ceremony by the few attendants who composed his suite. At the moment

of

of his interment a thunder-storm took place, the most tremendous that was ever recollected in that part of the country; and it seemed as though the elements themselves expressed their sorrow in loud accents. The inhabitants of Calcutta, with their usual liberality, are about to erect a monument to the memory of the departed hero on the spot where he died.

On the third of November his Majesty's ship Medusa weighed anchor from Saugar roads, in order to convey the melancholy tidings to England, and I became one of her company. I shall not trouble the reader with a dull diary of "winds and weather" on this voyage, but transport him at one gigantic stride, from the Ganges to the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of six thousand six hundred and forty-eight miles, which we traversed in forty-one days. On the fourteenth of December we passed in sight of the Cape, and shaped our course for St. Helena. As this is only a small island in the midst of a vast ocean, and distant nearly two thousand miles from the Cape of Good Hope, it would seem rather wonderful that ships have not frequently missed it, especially before lunars and chronometers were brought at their present degree of perfection.

As we could depend on our calculations, we steered a direct course; and on the ninth day from the Cape, we saw the island at sun-rise, distant about fifteen leagues.

On approaching it from the S. E. it appears like a lofty irregular ridge of rocks; the northern extremity of which is very abrupt, and the southern more shelving: at a small distance from the latter, there are two rocks called the "Needles," one of which bears a striking resemblance to a large ship under sail; so much so, that the man at the mast-head gave notice of a ship in-shore.

On drawing near the land, this island appears girt with a chain of inaccessible precipices, behind which, craggy and barren mountains shoot up to a great height, on whose summits are placed telegraphs, to give notice when ships are approaching.

Some of the rocks that form this chain, are split down to their bases, disclose chasms which are hideous to behold; while others assume the most fantastic shapes, resembling castles, towers, &c. We now steered for a high promontory called Barn's Point, which we passed at the distance of a cable's length: it is the most stupendous cliff I ever beheld, being nearly perpendicular, and fifteen or sixteen-hundred feet high. From hence we steered close along shore for Sugar-loaf hill and point; on the peak of the former there is a telegraph, and on a jutting crag of the latter, about 80 or 90 feet above the level of the sea, there is a small battery of three or four guns, to compel vessels to heave-to and "send their boats on shore." The latter words are painted in large letters, on a black board, in a conspicuous part of the battery, and written in three different languages.

The officer at this station has orders, when a ship draws near the point, to fire a gun at her with blank cartridge. If she disregards this, he is to fire a shot athwart her hawse, that is, a-head of her; if she still persists, he is to fire right into her: after which all the other batteries open in succession.

Having hove-to, and sent a boat ashore to announce the name of the ship, we presently filled, and made sail for the anchorage; passing close to Rupert's Valley and several ranges of batteries formed among the precipices.

On rounding Rupert's Hill, James-town and Valley presented themselves, a-breast of which we anchored, at about a quarter of a mile from the beach. While the ship and fort were saluting each other, the reverberations of sound among the rocks and mountains, resembled the loudest peals of thunder, and, joined to the novelty of the surrounding prospects, formed a striking contrast to the monotonous scenery to which our eyes had been accustomed since our departure from India.

James's Valley is formed by two craggy ridges, called Rupert's and Ladder-hill, which gradually receding from each other, as they approach the sea, at length terminate at its edge, in two stupendous and almost perpendicular cliffs; leaving an intermediate triangular space, about a mile and half in length, and two hundred and fifty yards broad at its base.

This base is a fortified line, extending from cliff to cliff, and mounting thirty pieces of heavy cannon, nearly level with the water's edge. Immediately behind this line, the government-house and church are situated; from whence the town extends up the valley, which gradually decreasing in breadth, leaves at last only room for a single house.

In this small space, however, there are several little gardens, groves, and shady

shady walks, that add to the neat appearance of the town, the houses of which are handsomely built in the English style, generally two stories high, and well white-washed. Upon the whole it greatly resembles a pretty little country town in England, the inhabitants, language, and manners being all English.

Looking up from the streets towards Rupert's and Ladder-hill, the scene is awfully sublime! The stranger shudders to behold enormous masses of rock, impending on each side of the valley from a prodigious height, and which, from their wild fractured appearance, seem every instant ready to hurl destruction on the town below!

St. Helena Bay, being formed by two projecting promontories, and situated on the Lee side of the Island, is of course, completely sheltered from the S. E. trade winds by the mountains, and protected from the long swell of the southern ocean, by the island itself. It thus affords a safe and commodious anchorage for our ships, which lie close to the rocks, in water as smooth as glass.

Fresh water distils down from the crevices in the rocks, and being collected in a reservoir, under Rupert's hill, ships' boats can lie at the jetty side there and have the hoses led into the casks.

When all these circumstances are kept in mind, and we take a view of the town, the valley, and surrounding rocks, from the roads, we find no bad description of the whole, in the first book of the Æneid, where Æneas, after the storm, lands near the port of Carthage.

"Within a deep recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port secure for ships to ride:
Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams, the briny waters glide,
Betwixt two rugged rocks: a sylvan scene
Appears below, and groves for ever green.
— — — — —
— — — — —
Down through the crannies in the living walls,
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring falls,
No haisers need to bind the vessels here,
Nor crooked anchors for NO STORMS THEY FEAR."

Dryden's Translation.

As our stay in this place was limited to forty-eight hours, we had no time to lose; and accordingly a party of us having procured horses, we started from James-town, at day-break on the 24th December, in order to make a tour through t[illegible]and.

We commenced our journey by ascending Ladder-hill, a precipice, which, at first sight, seems designed by nature as a barrier that would for ever defy the human race to scale; yet human industry has, by incredible exertions in blowing up the rocks, formed a zig-zag path to its summit.

About midway we stopped to take a view of the town, which, even from this height, looks like one in miniature; the streets resembling those formed by the little houses which we see in toy-shops; the whole assuming such a mimic appearance, that a person would be almost tempted to think, he could cover a considerable part of the town with one of his hands.

On Ladder-hill are mounted twenty-two or twenty-four pieces of cannon; some ranged along the brow of the cliff, that overhangs the town, and some along that which overlooks the roads.

Six or seven of these are mounted on depressing carriages, so as to fire right down into the town and roads, thereby completely commanding those places; the rest are mounted on common carriages, and serve the purpose of a saluting battery. Over these precipices few of us would venture to look.

From hence we proceeded for High Knowl, over a tract which may be termed sterility itself; every step we ascended, presenting new views of rocks and mountains, congregated on each side in the wildest order, and without exhibiting an atom of vegetation! Such is the prospect when within a few paces of the summit of High Knowl, and which is finely contrasted with the glassy surface of an immense expanse of ocean, which the great height of the place enables the eye to survey.

We now ascended to the tower on the top of the Knowl, which we no sooner reached, than all this rude scenery instantly vanished like magical delusion, leaving the eye to range over a series of beautiful little vallies, groves, and lawns, verdant as the spring, and affording luxuriant pasturage to the flocks and herds that strayed among them.

Throughout this prospect were interspersed small plantations, gardens, and handsome little country-houses; the whole surrounded by a lofty irregular ridge of hills and precipices, that formed a grand outline and striking contrast to the picturesque scenes they enclosed.

Here our attention was chained for some time; at length we descended on the south side of the Knowl, which is rather steep,

steep, and soon arrived at the governor's country residence, called Plantation House. It is situated on the side of a pleasant little valley, with small plantations and gardens adjoining, and commands a very fine prospect of the sea: in my opinion, however, the situation does no great credit to the taste of the person who first pitched upon it, as it is much inferior to many places which we afterwards saw: its proximity to the town, was probably the cause of its being preferred.

Our road now took a winding direction, along the declivities of little hills, whose green sides sloping down to the principal valley on the left, formed a number of little glens and dells, from whose beauty one would be almost tempted to pronounce them the favourite haunts of fairies. We could not help stopping at every turning of the road, to admire this interesting landscape, whose prominent features were perpetually varying, from the different points of view in which they were seen.

After a pleasant ride of about an hour, we came to Sandy-Bay Ridge, over which we were to pass in our way to the bay of the same name. When near its summit, we halted for a few minutes, in order to take a farewell look at the northern prospect, not expecting to see any thing like it on the island again. What then must have been our surprize, when, on mounting the ridge, a scene burst upon our view, as much superior to the one we had so reluctantly left, as that one was to a dreary heath? But I shall not attempt to give a description of it. Had Dr. Johnson, when writing his Prince of Abyssinia, been seated on Sandy-Bay Ridge, he might have described from nature a valley more beautifully romantic, than even his own fertile imagination has been able to form for young Rasselas.

Nature must certainly have been in one of her good-humoured and most whimsical, creative moods, when she formed this bay; and indeed St. Helena altogether, where she has strewed the sublime and beautiful, with a hand liberal even to profusion, though in a very small space.

On this ridge we alighted, and permitted our horses to feed for some time on the rich pasture with which it is crowned, in order that we might survey at leisure the romantic landscape which lay stretched before us, painted by the great hand of Nature.

Although I will not attempt to give any general description of this place, yet I cannot help taking notice of some particular parts.

Among the rude features of the southern side, one's attention is arrested by two huge rocks of fantastic shapes, which from this point of view seem to stand close to each other, and have got the names of "Lot and his Wife." The former, which is by far the more curious of the two, shoots up to a giddy height from a rugged foundation near the sea, in the form of a huge natural pyramid, or tower, of a most singular and stupendous appearance.

We now descended to the valley by a steep winding path, and were amply repaid for our journey by the beauty of the prospect from this new point of view.

We left major D——'s seat on the right, and it appears by far the most elegant one on the island. About the middle of the valley, we were met by captain G——, who inviting us into his chateau (as he called it), seemed determined on his part, to wipe off any aspersions of inhospitality that might have been cast on the inhabitants of this island; by not only preparing to gratify our present appetites, but by pressing us to stop and spend our Christmas with him.

Indeed we began to perceive, that, though we had feasted our imaginations most luxuriously on the romantic scenes which we passed; yet our selfish stomachs, so far from being satisfied with this ideal banquet, were now, on the contrary, become very troublesome companions; and had it not been for the hospitality of captain G——, I do believe we should have returned to town in a very chapfallen condition, full of the most gloomy ruminations, and without stopping to admire a single beauty on the road!

Be that as it may, we did not now hesitate to do ample justice to the festive board, making such repeated applications to our kind host's "*Anno Domini*," (in which the old gentleman faithfully pledged us,) that we were soon in such a state of exhilaration, that we determined to "climb the mountain-top," and prosecute our tour up to Diana's Peak, the *ne plus ultra*, or highest part of St. Helena.

Remounting therefore, we ascended Sandy-Bay Ridge, and turning to the right, proceeded in an easterly direction, until the steepness and ruggedness of the ascent, with the closeness of the underwood, obliged us to dismount. After an hour's scrambling, climbing, and tearing through the bushes (during which some of the party gave it up entirely), we arrived at the summit of the peak; which being

being nearly in the centre of the island, and two thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, commands a complete view of St. Helena, and a great extent of ocean, in every direction, bounded only by the far distant horizon.

Here the detached scenes and prospects, which we had been admiring severally, were now, with many others, brought into one *coup d'œil*, and certainly formed a most interesting picture; every point of the compass presenting, as it were, a new landscape, distinguished by some striking feature in the outline, or beautiful little valley in front; the whole forming a most superb panorama, painted by a hand which defied all human imitation.

The light flying clouds, which would frequently come sailing along on the S. E. breeze, and involve us in a momentary gloom, considerably heightened the effect of this picturesque scenery, by snatching it, as it were, for a few minutes at a time, entirely from our view; when again, by their sudden dispersion, the whole variegated prospect would lie extended before us.

The air on this peak, and indeed on all the hills of the island, was as cool as it usually is in the month of April in England; though it was now the middle of summer here, and the sun nearly vertical at mid-day.

We need not wonder at this, when we consider, that the perpetual breeze, blowing over an immense extent of ocean, becomes quite cool before it reaches this island, whose elevated mountains attracting and condensing the passing clouds, are constantly moist; and hence the evaporation from their summits is another cause of coolness in the air.

We now descended by a ruggid ridge to a telegraph station, called "Halley's Mount," where we were informed the celebrated Dr. Halley had pitched his tent, many years ago, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. From hence we went down another shattered ridge, on each side of which there was a deep ravine, that made us almost dizzy to look into. At length we came to Side Path, a narrow road cut along the side of a steep defile, which led us at last to James' Valley, where we arrived at sunset, very much fatigued, yet highly gratified with our twelve hours' excursion.

On repairing to the only inn St. Helena affords (the master of which officiates in the triple capacity of inn-keeper, manager of the theatre, and principal performer), we requested a beefsteak or mutton-chop, with all expedition, as the keen air of the mountains had given us pretty keen appetites. The Roscius of St. Helena, after surveying us for some time with astonishment, and throwing himself into a theatrical attitude, exclaimed, "Good god, gentlemen! you must have a very imperfect idea of the extent to which humanity towards the brute creation is carried in this island! Why, gentlemen, there is more ceremony, more caution, used here in cutting the throat of a bullock or a sheep, than there is in cutting the throat of a citizen in some of your European countries! In fact, gentlemen, no inhabitant can put to death one of his own animals, without the express permission of the governor in council."

"The deuce take your Pythagorean humanity," cried we; "so we must starve, forsooth, on account of your affected lenity to a paltry sheep or bullock." "Not so," replied the hero of the buskin; "British tars will surely not complain of starving, when there is good salt junk and plenty of grog at their service."

Though we were not perfectly of our host's opinion, we were nevertheless obliged to put up with what he could give us; and the addition of a fish proved highly acceptable after our fatiguing journey.

The island of St. Helena was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1508, on the twenty-first of May, which is St. Helen's feast; and hence the name of the island. The English formed a settlement on it in 1660; and a few years afterwards it was taken by the Dutch, from whom it was retaken by the English under captain Munden, in 1674, and has ever since remained in the hands of the East India Company.

It is about a thousand miles to the southward of the line, and nearly the same distance from the African continent. The coast describes an irregular indented line, which from point to point measures twenty-eight miles in circumference; its greatest length is about ten miles, and breadth six or seven.

It is in most places fortified by nature; and where not so, they have guns to point on every spot that is at all accessible. We were told that there were between four and five hundred pieces of cannon mounted on the different batteries round the island; and that they could turn out between fourteen and fifteen hundred regular troops, independent of militia, which might amount to a thousand more. The total population on the island may be about six thousand souls.

They are vigilant on the approach of a fleet; and as no boats could land to

ward of the island, on account of the surf, while guns are placed on every crag and eminence to leeward, it would be a very difficult matter to take the island.

Though black cattle thrive remarkably well here, yet from the small extent of pasture-grounds which the island affords, the government is obliged to limit the inhabitants in the use of flesh-meat; in order that the island may serve the purpose for which it is kept at a great expence by the Company, namely, to afford refreshments and water to the homeward-bound ships.

On this account the military and servants are only allowed fresh beef or mutton four times a year; at each of these periods the former have three, and the latter have five fresh meals. The gentlemen of course have them frequently, though with some restrictions. This inconvenience, however, is amply compensated for, by the great abundance of vegetables produced on the island, and the shoals of fish that surround its shores. Potatoes are reared here in such abundance, that ships might be freighted with them; and their quality is not inferior to that of English potatoes. Among the culinary vegetables, the cabbages of this island are remarkably fine. No grain, I believe, is sown in any part of St. Helena.

It is somewhat singular, that on this island the order of nature seems to be in some respects inverted; for we see the summits and sides of the loftiest mountains clothed with fertility and verdure; while the lesser hills, and even the valleys, become barren as they approach the sea.

This circumstance is easily accounted for, when we consider that all the lofty peaks are perpetually watered by the passing clouds; many of which being arrested in their progress, and condensed on the brows of the mountains, prove to them a never-failing source of fertility, which is totally denied to the lower hills and valleys; rain being a very rare phenomenon on this island.

The climate of St. Helena is remarkably salubrious, and conducive to longevity: the temperature of the air being very moderate, considering its situation within the tropics, where the sun is vertical twice a year. From the great inequality of the surface of this island, there is considerable diversity in its climate; the thermometer on the heights frequently sinking below 54°; while in James's Valley it is sometimes above 84°.

There are no land and sea breezes here, the island not being sufficiently large, nor capable of acquiring a temperature that would produce those diurnal winds. The south-east trade, therefore, (excepting at those periods when the sun is vertical,) blows constantly over the island with a steady and uniform force. Storms, rain, thunder, and lightning are consequently very rare occurrences, and never happen but when the sun is passing over the island in his annual course.

The greatest inconvenience which St. Helena is subject to, is drought; which has been known to continue for three years, and prove a great scourge to the island; killing the cattle, destroying the trees, and withering every appearance of vegetation. It is supposed that the paucity of the latter, is a great cause of this deficiency in moisture; consequently they are endeavouring to spread vegetation and plant trees, as much as possible, over the arid rocks near the shore.

It is remarked by the inhabitants, that storms, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, occur about once in ten or twelve years, sometimes doing great mischief; the rocks and crags being loosened and dislodged by the rain, sweep away at those times the little farms and gardens situated on the declivities.

It is a singular circumstance, that men and animals are here exempt from two of the greatest evils that have ever visited society in the shape of disease: I mean the small-pox and hydrophobia, which have never made their appearance on this island.

Many humourous stories are told of the locality of ideas, which may be remarked among the inhabitants of St. Helena; of which I shall only mention one instance.

"A lady, one day in conversation with the captain of an India-man, asked him, if London was not very dull when the East-India fleet left England?"

This, though it may excite our risibility, was a very natural question from one who had always seen the arrival of this fleet produce so much festivity throughout her native island.

We took leave of this curious island on Christmas-day, and on the 26th of January, 1806, we saw the snow-topt hills of Cornwall; after a voyage, hitherto without a parallel in the annals of navigation, the Medusa having run from the Ganges to the Lizard in eighty-four days, two of which were spent at anchor in St. Helena roads; consequently she was only eighty-two days under sail, in which time she traversed the immense space of thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one miles.

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